FOR THE NAMES OF NEW YORK MEN ACCEPTED FOR THE DRAFT ARMY, SEE PAGES 11 AND 12

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, cooler today; tomorrow fair, cool; gentle northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,748. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

SAYS GERMANY, NEAR COLLAPSE, KNOWS HER PERIL

Swiss Observer Asserts Leaders See Inevitable Doom if Peace Does Not Come.

LIMIT OF EFFORT REACHED

Her Man Power Is Exhausted, Her Transport Facilities Failing, Her Allies a Burden.

ECONOMIC RUIN MENACES

Allies, and Especially America, Can, by Defeating Her "Peace Offensive," Win Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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PARIS, Aug. 9.—"Germany is on her last legs, but her feet are still firmly planted."

This is the summary of the situation, given me today by a prominent Swiss manufacturer whose position enables him to obtain exceptional knowledge of affairs in the Central Empires. "I am surprised," he said, "to find how many persons here fail to realize the state of affairs in Germany. Your optimists exaggerate the stories of starvation and bloody revolts; your pessimists say gloomily 'Germany is as strong as ever,' and no one seems able to judge the question on its merits without prejudice.

"Naturally when you are carrying a tremendous burden yourself you are apt to lose sight of the other fellow's trouble, but surely a moment's comparison of the respective positions of the belligerents would show that whatever the weight on French shoulders, it weighs doubly on German, and that while France's load is being lightened by the Allies, especially by America, Germany's is growing daily heavier and cannot fail ultimately to crush her.

"If Frenchmen knew how steadily and inevitably the war pressure on Germany is increasing, there would be none of this talk about their own difficulties. Remember Japan at the end of her war with Russia. The world knows now that Japan was exhausted and that had Russia persevered, she must have been victorious. That is the situation today.

"If the Allies can surmount the 'last quarter of an hour,' victory is in their grasp.

"Like Japan, then, Germany has the advantage of being 'a close corporation.' Her press and public opinion are well in hand. She can maintain the bluff right to the finish unless the Allies force a showdown, but her apparent strength is delusive—the building looks as strong as ever, but its foundation is crumbling.

"I will tell you the facts on which my opinion is based. At the beginning of this year well informed Germans admitted freely that their situation was desperate. The peace diversion had failed, and Germany had to meet the combined forces of the Allies at maximum strength with her own army, so shattered by losses as to be almost a skeleton.

Real Losses Carefully Hidden.

"The world will probably never learn the real figures of German losses. Even the high officials tell you that much has been suppressed, 'in the public interest.' Heroic measures were necessary and they were adopted.

"Mines, factories, offices, even the army services behind the front, were implacably combed out, and every man who could stand active service was transferred and his place was taken by the old, the unfit, women and prisoners. In Germany today there are literally no able-bodied men under forty-five years save a limited number of specialists who are absolutely unreplaceable.

"No other country could have scraped the man-power bucket to the bottom so thoroughly, but the German people has been disciplined to an extent unthinkable in France, England, or America.

"The Allies, too, are at a disadvantage in respect to the utilization of prisoners. Let alone anything else, their public opinion would never stand for the brutal savagery with which prisoners in Germany have been forced to work to release soldiers for the front. In the mines and munition factories, on the land and on the railroads, all the roughest labor is performed by prisoners' 'slave gangs,' whose taskmaster is armed, not with the whip, but the rifle. There are a million prisoners, and they have been ruthlessly exploited. What allied country can affirm that her prisoners have released even a hundred thousand men for army service?

"Thus Germany has contrived to pass 1917, but in doing so she has reached her limit. There is now no issue from her difficulties, and her leaders know it.

"There has been much talk in the allied countries about the shortness of the German food supply. It is true that her food is reduced, but make no mistake: Germany will never fall by starvation. I should not be surprised if half those stories were deliberately circulated by the German Government to distract attention from their real weakness.

Three Weak Spots.

"No, Germany's weak spots are to be sought elsewhere. They are three—men, transport, and allies. The first two are intimately connected. Apart from the never-ending and gigantic drain of the armies, Germany has made colossal ef-

Continued on Page 4.

Neutral States to Confer on American Restrictions

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 9.—The Swedish Government, according to the Aftenposten, has invited all the European neutrals to participate in an approaching conference of Scandinavian Ministers of State at Stockholm, at which the difficulties to which neutrals have been subjected through America's entrance into the war will be discussed.

It is reported that Sweden has received some favorable replies.

MAKE EMPIRE SAFE IS MICHAELIS PLEA

Peace Must Secure Germany at Home and Overseas, Says the Chancellor.

REPLIES TO ANNEXATIONISTS

"Firmly Convinced That Splendid Military Situation" Favors His Plan of Settlement.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 9.—Dr. Michaelis, the German Imperial Chancellor, like Field Marshal von Hindenburg, has taken to answering messages from the Pan-German League, which is conducting a campaign of mass meetings and telegrams to crystallize sentiment in favor of demanding annexations and indemnities in the peace conditions. Replying to the latest pronouncement from a Pan-German mass meeting in Hesse, Dr. Michaelis telegraphed:

"I am firmly confident that the splendid military situation will help us to a peace which will guarantee permanently the German Empire's condition of existence on the continent and overseas."

The message for which the Chancellor thanked the senders had expressed assurance that after the recent "great successes" of the German armies and the answers of Entente statesmen there would be a peace on a sound basis and that the Erzberger resolution for peace without extensions of territories and indemnities was impossible. Confidence that the new Chancellor would bring about a victorious peace and not one of renunciation was asserted.

An official dispatch from Berlin says that Dr. von Kühlmann began his duties as Foreign Minister yesterday. He has gone with Chancellor Michaelis and Dr. William von Stumm, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to main headquarters of the army, where he will be joined by Vice Chancellor Helfferich. After leaving headquarters Dr. Michaelis will visit the Grand Dukes of Baden and Darmstadt.

Dr. Michaelis has been promoted from Captain to Lieutenant Colonel. Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, his predecessor, bore the title of Major General.

The Prussian Franchise Reform bill is to be introduced in the Diet in the immediate future, Chancellor Michaelis informed Herr Hirsch, one of the handful of Socialists in the Diet, when Hirsch was received recently by the new head of the Government.

VATICAN CIRCLES FIND TIDE TOWARD ALLIES

Austrian Emperor, It Is Held, Is Free to Embark on Policy of Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 9.—That the point of view of the Vatican regarding the war has undoubtedly changed—even greatly changed—during recent months is the gist of an article in the Giornale d'Italia.

The article says that at the beginning, while the Holy See repeatedly declared a desire to preserve the strictest neutrality, the Central Empires cleverly managed to inculcate, especially in higher ecclesiastical circles, a conviction of infallible Austro-German victory.

Therefore the fact that in Vatican circles faith in Austro-German victory seems lately to have been entirely undermined, says the paper, is taken to mean that accounts of serious internal difficulties, against which both the Central Empires, but especially Austria, are now struggling, have been received by corroborating reports which have long circulated in Entente countries, but which, though often repeated, left the general public incredulous.

In ecclesiastical circles the statement is now often heard that the new Austrian Emperor is not responsible toward his subjects for the outbreak of the war, would therefore be able, without self-contradiction, to give his policy another direction and make an effort to save his people from the abyss in which they are being engulfed.

U-BOAT CHANGE ADDS MENACE TO AMERICA

Germany Quits Mediterranean to Centre Attacks in Northern Waters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Germany has decided to concentrate her submarine operations in the Atlantic and north seas and to leave to Austria submarine activities in the southern seas. This change, according to advices reaching Washington, has been decided upon by Germany because of the entrance of the United States into the war. Germany has furnished Austria a sufficient number of submarines to patrol southern waters.

It is the purpose of Germany to withdraw practically all of her own U-boats from the Mediterranean. Austrian crews are now operating German-built submarines in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic. An allied naval expert, quoting information received officially from the Admiralty of an Entente country, revealed today the change in plans of the Kaiser.

German-built boats no longer make the sea trip to reach southern waters, it is said. They are transported in parts to Pola, the Austrian naval base, and to the Bosporus, where they are assembled and furnished with Austrian crews which take them into the Mediterranean travel lanes.

The allied naval expert said that navigation in the Mediterranean and in the Adriatic was a little less dangerous now than it had been during the last few months, as the Allies had taken special measures.

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ROOT MISSION AGAINST SENDING ARMY TO RUSSIA

Washington Official Circles Doubt Government Will Adopt Russell's Suggestion.

STEP HAS BEEN CONSIDERED

As Also Has Proposal to Send American Troops to the Italian Front.

RUSSIANS DENOUNCED US

10,000 Who Returned Home from Here After Revolution Aided Propaganda of German Agents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9. — Leading members of the special embassy, headed by Elihu Root, which President Wilson accredited to the Russian Provisional Government, are entirely out of sympathy with the suggestion that United States troops be sent to Russia. Their attitude assumes more than an academic appearance in view of the acknowledgment today by one of the highest ranking members of the Administration that the matter of sending troops to the Russian front and also to Italy had been under consideration for some time.

In view of the position of practically all the members, including the military members, of the Root mission against the participation of a portion of the American Army in the campaign on the eastern front, it is not likely that the Administration will accede to the suggestion that has been made for sending our troops to Russia. Only one member of the mission, Charles Edward Russell, former Socialist leader, seems to think this step advisable, and it is evident that no warrant exists for the statement that Mr. Root would like to see American soldiers sent to help their Russian brothers.

The objections to sending our troops to the eastern front are not merely political and military, but psychological and practical. It is felt that outside the difficulty of transportation from this country to Siberia, clear across that country into Russia and thence to the eastern front, an immense undertaking, such a small number of troops would be sent that they would have no material effect on the situation in a military sense, while the moral effect of their presence would likewise amount to nothing. They would not speak the language of the Russian soldiers, and besides, so some observers contend, the knowledge that they were receiving high pay and were fed far better than European troops might cause dissatisfaction.

Russia in No Need of Men.

"Russia does not need men," said one of the members of the mission today. "She has between seven and ten million men in uniform. What she needs is means of transportation, and we can best help her by sending locomotives and cars and the things essential to getting supplies to the front. We are helping her in that direction now. She has plenty of munitions. The period when there was no fighting was improved by the manufacture of munitions, and a good reserve stock is at hand."

Mr. Root will leave Washington tomorrow for New York, but will return here soon to submit his general report to President Wilson. Each member of the mission will prepare a statement of a special character. Mr. Root's special subject will be the Russian Ministry and the ministerial situation; Cyrus H. McCormack and Charles R. Bertron, finance; Mr. Russell, the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, political parties and the activities of the Socialists; John R. Mott and Charles R. Crane, religion; James Duncan, labor; Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, army, and Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, navy. It will be left to President Wilson to determine whether any or all of these reports shall be given to the public.

Generally it may be said that if the Administration follows the advice of the Root mission this Government will seek to help the Russian Government rehabilitate itself and restore normal conditions in the country by giving it every material assistance of which the United States is capable. This assistance will take the form mainly of sending railroad rolling stock, rails, and supplies, and assisting the Russians to provide better transportation facilities.

In addition, it is pointed out that the American press can do a great service in showing the sympathy of the people of the United States for the ideals of liberty which the Russians hope to attain and in indicating the degree of freedom that exists in this country under recognized authority engaged in carrying out explicit laws.

The Russians, after all their troubles, are feeling their way along the path of orderly Government and are trying to solve the many problems that confront a people suddenly released from absolutism and placed in control of their own destinies. That they are solving them rapidly and with wisdom is the opinion of members of the Root mission, who are greatly encouraged over the authority that the Provisional Government is able to exercise and the chances for a rehabilitation of the armies in a way to hold back the German and Austrian forces.

Members of the mission were disinclined to be quoted with reference to their opinions as to what will come out of the Russian situation, but Major

Continued on Page 7.

NEW YORK'S CHOICEST APARTMENT vacancies in Apartment House Guide issued free to-night with New York Evening Post.—Advt.

Taft's Illness Is Causing Some Anxiety; Ex-President Refuses Nourishment; Wants Rest

CLAY CENTER, Kan., Aug. 9.—The condition of ex-President William H. Taft, at a hotel here, was described late tonight by Dr. B. F. Morgan, the attending physician, as "somewhat improved" after a day which had been described as "unfavorable."

"It is a condition which may clear up within a very short time," said the physician, "but it may prove more serious than we now can tell. It is intestinal complication, and it is very hard to tell just what to expect. There is some indecision regarding what brought about the illness, but it seems to be the consensus of opinion that the speaking trip which Mr. Taft now is on has been too much for him. While he is not improving as rapidly as I would like to see, it is a very difficult case to handle inasmuch as he has had no nourishment since the day before yesterday. He says he does not want it, merely that he prefers to rest."

Dr. Morgan said Mr. Taft had communicated with Mrs. Taft, who is in Canada. He has not sent for any of his friends or relatives, according to Dr. Morgan, believing that he will recover rapidly.

"In view of the uncertainty of the case, I have advised that all speaking engagements be canceled until next Monday," said Dr. Morgan.

LITTLE SON SEES MRS. DE SAULLES

Mother's Depression Dispelled by Boy's Visit to Her in Jail.

DE SAULLES WILL UNSIGNED

Testament Outlines Plans for "Little Jack's" Future — Inquest Into Killing Begun.

Mrs. Blanca De Saulles saw her 4-year-old boy, John L. De Saulles, for half an hour yesterday afternoon in her room at the Nassau County Jail at Mineola. She wept for the first time since she shot her former husband to death last Friday night, and last night appeared cheerful and happy again, in contrast with the extreme apathy which she has shown for several days.

The decision to let the boy see his mother was reached at a family council of the relatives of the boy's father, who agreed that in allowing the visit they would be acting as "Jack" De Saulles would have wished. The consent of District Attorney Weeks to the visit was obtained and the mother was notified that the boy was coming.

She waited with eagerness in her room in the Nassau County Jail until shortly after 5 o'clock, when an automobile drove up outside of the jail. In it were the boy, Ernest B. Tracy, a friend of the family, and a detective from an agency which has been employed to safeguard the child.

The two men lifted the boy out of the automobile and walked with him up the outside stairs into the main corridor of the prison. As soon as the boy was inside, he said:

"Where's mamma's room? I want to see my mamma." He ran ahead of the two men up the inside stairs toward the second floor. As he reached the top stairs he shouted "Mamma! Mamma!"

Waits With Arms Outstretched.

His mother stood in the door of the room in the Sheriff's quarters which had been assigned to her in place of a cell. This room faces the head of the stairs, so that the boy could see his mother before he reached the top. The door had been opened for her, and Mrs. De Saulles stood in the doorway with her arms outstretched.

The boy ran into her arms, and she caught him up to her breast without speaking. The attitude of coldness and indifference which she had maintained since last Friday night dissolved at once. She began to cry, and soon lost all control of her feelings. The boy kissed and petted her to comfort her. As soon as the mother had quieted herself, the boy asked:

"How long are you going to be here, mother?"

The mother almost gave way again at this question, and answered evasively.

"It's awfully lonesome when you are away from home, mother, and I want you to come home," the boy pleaded.

Mrs. De Saulles held the child on her knees all during his stay of half an hour. The boy asked her to tell him some stories, story-telling having been their favorite occupation during the periods when the mother and child lived together.

Mrs. De Saulles was never left wholly alone with her child, two witnesses being present during the interview, but she ignored their presence entirely and was unreserved in her demonstrations of affection.

Mrs. De Saulles had agreed in advance that the boy was to stay only half an hour and that she was to make no scene over his departure. She fulfilled this stipulation faithfully. As the half hour drew to a close, she pressed the boy to her bosom for a long time and then gave him up, telling him to come again soon. Nothing has been announced as to future visits of the child to the mother, but it is understood that the family of De Saulles intends to deal liberally with the mother in this respect.

Better Than Medicine.

The happiness which the mother felt in seeing the child continued after her departure. She remained in good spirits throughout the evening and showed no signs of falling back into the depressed state in which she had been since Monday morning. The prediction of County Physician Dr. Guy F. Cleghorn that no medicine could help her so much as a visit from the child was fully verified. Mrs. Phineas Seaman, wife of the Sheriff, who saw her several hours after the visit, said last night:

"She seems like a different woman. You would not know her. She is quite cheerful now."

Charles A. H. De Saulles, a brother of the dead man, gave out the following statement last night on the boy's visit:

"Little Jack De Saulles was sent over this afternoon to the Mineola Jail to see his mother, Mrs. Blanca De Saulles, from the residence of Mrs. Maurice Heckscher, at Westbury. This action was determined upon by Major Arthur De Saulles, the grandfather of the little boy, and Mrs. Rudolph Degener and Charles A. H. De Saulles, his aunt and uncle, after a family conference. They felt that the family should act as John L. De Saulles, the boy's father, would

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SEND AN ENVOY TO FIGHT ELLISON

Marshal McCarthy, at Democratic Fusion Meeting, Denounces Him as Candidate.

AN ATTACK ON MITCHEL

Accused of Working to Build Up the Republican Party.

United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy in a bitter attack last night upon William B. Ellison, mentioned as a likely candidate for Mayor on the Democratic ticket, nearly turned a meeting of the Democratic Fusion Committee which met at 50 East Forty-second Street to consider candidates into a riot. Amid an uproar Mr. McCarthy suggested that any one of four names he mentioned would have a much better chance of being elected than Mr. Ellison. The four are Tammany organization men—Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, State Senator Robert F. Wagner, Representative Murray Hulbert, and Thomas W. Churchill, former President of the Board of Education.

The appearance of Marshal McCarthy at the meeting was totally unexpected. It had been rumored, however, that Leader Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall feared that the Democratic fusionists might unite upon Mr. Ellison or some one else not strictly an organization man, while there was still a chance of nominating a strong organization man in view of the possibility of Justice Cropsey making a three-cornered fight out of the Mayoralty race, and that he was anxious to head off any action by the Democratic fusionists. Several times William F. Schneider, Chairman of the Democratic Fusion Committee, and Henry R. Chittick, Chairman of the Committee on Candidates, attempted to stop the Marshal, but he kept the floor until he had finished his speech.

"I am a Tammany man," shouted Marshal McCarthy, "and I always have been. I have not always agreed with Tammany Hall, especially regarding district politics, but I believe that a member of Tammany Hall is a member of the Democratic Party of his county. The place to make a fight is from the inside, and that is what we should do. I am not going to join any Fusion movement that has for its purpose the upbuilding of the Republican Party.

"For four years Mayor Mitchel, a Democrat, has been working night and day to build up the Republican Party. Eighty-five per cent. of his appointees are Republican organization men, and the organization today is 1,000 per cent. stronger than it was four years ago, all due to Mr. Mitchel. The most important nomination we have to make this year is for the Mayor of the city. I have heard it said that William B. Ellison is the man who will be designated. To do this would be the greatest mistake that the Democratic Party could make, since the impeachment of Sulzer.

"What has Ellison ever done for the Democratic Party? What has he ever done for the city? He was Corporation Counsel at the time the Ashokan Dam was being built and he handed out condemnation commissionerships right and left. I am a strong personal friend of Mr. Ellison, but I am for the success of my party above any personal friendship. Ellison did not support the Democratic ticket four years ago, but John Purroy Mitchel. Three years ago Mayor Mitchel ordered the Police Lieutenants' Association to discharge him as its counsel, charging him with being in an unholy alliance with the police system. Why, it was only fifteen years ago that he was a member of Abe Gruber's club and he was elected to the Assembly as a Republican."

At this point a member of the committee jumped up and denied Mr. McCarthy's charge. The Marshal said he might have been mistaken about this, but went on:

"Why should we talk about men like Ellison when we have men who are fit for this nomination? There is Murray Hulbert and Alfred E. Smith. There is Thomas W. Churchill, who has the real issue of this campaign, the education of our children. Why should we forsake Robert F. Wagner because he is a German and take Ellison, who was born in Canada?

"There has been some talk of John J. Fitzgerald as Controller. He is a great economist, but as a vote getter he is mighty poor, as was shown within a year."

Chairman Schneider and Mr. Chittick tried at this point to stop the speaker, asserting that his time was up. Mr. McCarthy continued long enough, however, to suggest that the committee recommend John J. Curtin of Brooklyn for Controller.

Representatives of a number of organizations also indorsed Sheriff Smith for Mayor, while a few urged the committee to take Mr. Ellison.

"PRIVACY!—You're missing half the fun and comfort——" See top of page 20.—Advt.

PRESIDENT ISSUES DRAFT CALL TO COLORS; LOCAL BOARDS MUST ASSEMBLE MEN AND RUSH THEM TO CAMPS BEFORE SEPT. 5

Army Relaxes Physical Requirements For Men Examined Under Draft Law

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Provost Marshal General Crowder notified all Governors, Adjutant Generals, and members of local and district Exemption Boards today that a new ruling had been obtained from Surgeon General Gorgas on regulations for physical examination.

It makes no departure from the present standard in the matter of height. In the matter of weight the following additional requirements may be allowed:

61 to 63 inches, inclusive—no reduction from present standard:
64 to 67 inches, inclusive, 5 to 6 pounds.
67 to 69 inches, inclusive, 7 to 8 pounds.
70 to 74 inches, inclusive, 9 to 10 pounds.
Above 75 inches, 12 pounds.

A reduction in chest measurement of one-half inch may be allowed under the ruling in heights of above 68 inches, provided there is no disease of the chest or contained organs. In the case of defective teeth the new rule allows the following:

"A well-fitting artificial denture (bridge or plate) is allowed to take the place of missing teeth, provided the natural teeth present are sound and serviceable. If dental work will restore the teeth so as to meet requirements of proper mastication, the man should either be accepted or allowed sufficient time to have the necessary work done and enrolled later."

PLAN A ROUNDUP OF DRAFT DODGERS

Authorities Will Adopt Stringent Measures with Several Thousand Who Ignored Call.

TO HONOR THE NEW ARMY

Great Celebration Proposed for the First Day of Mobilization —Boards Here Speed Work.

A roundup of several thousand men who have failed to respond when called for examination to determine their fitness for service in the national army is to start within the next twenty-four hours. In some districts it is said as many as 125 men who were named in the first call failed to appear for examination. Board No. 42, with headquarters at 183 South Third Street, Brooklyn, posted a list of thirty men yesterday who had ignored the call and who under the law are automatically drafted into the army as a result of their action. If caught, and the Government is to make every effort to apprehend every "slacker," all of these men will be liable to prosecution in the Federal courts and may be sent to the penitentiary for a year or heavily fined or both.

By tomorrow it is expected that one-third of all the boards in the city will be ready to post the names of men who have ignored calls. The names of all delinquents will be certified to the District Board of New York City, of which Charles E. Hughes is the Chairman, and the names also will be given to the United States Marshal, the Department of Justice Bureau of Information, and the Police Department. In scores of cases it appears that men who registered on June 5 falsified their addresses, hoping in that way to escape service. In District 159 about twenty-five men failed to answer the call, while figures given out by Board 107, at Essex and Hester Streets, indicate that sixty-three men named in the first call issued by that board failed to appear. Board 24 of 105 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, reported yesterday that 125 men have failed to answer the call.

In this city yesterday 81 districts reported that 8,413 men were examined, of whom 2,010 were enrolled in the national army. This makes 11,796 men accepted to date.

Irving Putnam, Chairman of Board 126, with headquarters at Ninety-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, in a report sent to Adjutant General Stotesbury last night, said that, of 616 men called in that district, seventy ignored the call. The board has obtained to date 151 men who have waived exemption.

Dr. H. Press, the Chairman of Board 107, complained yesterday that an erroneous report had been circulated to the effect that his board had examined more than 400 men, and had not been able to find a single man who was willing to waive exemption. Dr. Press announced that the board had called 520 men, and that of 467 examined 128 had waived exemption, and he added that this number would be increased when the board rendered its final decision in the cases of 142 men who had filed claims of exemption.

"These men will have to prove their cases," Dr. Press said last night, "and those who can't substantiate their stories are going to be held eligible for service. Every man who claims to be the support of aged parents will have to produce those parents. If a father is in the fifties and is not incapacitated, the son will go to the front. I will have to see every father and mother named in these documents before an exemption is granted. And I want to say that a lot of these fellows who claim to be aliens have got to prove that, too. I know one man who has been here since he was 7 years old, and I am skeptical to put it mildly, regarding his claim that he is the subject of a certain foreign potentate. We will have to be shown, that is all there is to it. We begin investigating these claims in the morning."

Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling, in charge of the draft in New York

Continued on Page 2.

CUT EXEMPTIONS, CROWDER'S ORDER

Provost Marshal Warns Governors That Too Many Men Claim Dependencies.

80 PER CENT. IN SOME CASES

Local Boards Must Adopt a Drastic Policy or Regulations Will Be Changed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Plain warning was issued by the War Department to every local draft board tonight that unless stern measures of repression were adopted to weed out all unfounded claims for exemption based on dependency, the Government would be forced to issue a new and more uncompromising regulation on the subject.

The warning was conveyed in a telegram which Brig. Gen. Crowder, the Provost Marshal, issued to the Governor of each State. General Crowder points out that the selective service law does not provide for the exemption of persons from military service just because they are married or have dependents. It only authorized the President, in his discretion, to exclude from the draft, those with a status based on dependency which renders their exclusion advisable.

But the President is to be the final arbiter of this matter, and if the local boards do not adopt a most uncompromising attitude toward those who make claims for discharge on the ground of dependency, the Federal officials, who have ordered all such cases automatically appealed, will take the necessary measures to enable the Government to raise its national army in accordance with the spirit and letter of the law.

General Crowder's telegram to the Governors follows:

Washington, Aug. 9, 1917.

Governors of all States:

Section 2 of the selective service law exempts no person from military service on the ground of dependency. It only authorizes the President to exclude or discharge from draft "those in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their exclusion or discharge advisable."

The controlling necessity is to raise an army. It is advisable to disturb dependents just as little as the necessity of raising an army will permit. To this end Section 18 of the regulations was compiled carefully and after the most earnest consideration. If experience is to prove that the generous conditions prescribed by Section 18, or any abuse of them, will interfere with the raising of any army, then it is no longer advisable to discharge so wide a class, and the conditions stated therein will have to be restricted until an advisable rule is reached.

Nothing has happened to change the belief that the persons enumerated in Section 18 could be discharged without interfering with the raising of an army, but there are indications that abuses of Section 18 may render its continuance no longer advisable.

Reports are to the effect that in some districts as high as 80 per cent. of persons called before local boards are filing claims of discharge on the ground of dependent relatives. Such a percentage of claims, when viewed in connection with all available statistics, indicates beyond question that advantage is being taken of the provisions of the law and regulations which were intended to reduce to a minimum the misery at home normally attendant upon war.

There is a moral certainty in the extravagance of this percentage that hundreds of unfounded claims are included in those totals.

This state of affairs greatly increases the burden of local boards, for if so high a percentage of registrants claim exemption only the uncompromising action of local boards can prevent a new regulation on the subject of dependency which shall reduce discharges for dependency to a far more restricted class and to very necessitous and clearly defined circumstances.

In the absence of a stern repression by local boards of unmeritorious claims, this result is inevitable, since any such percentage of exemptions as reports of claims indicate would nullify the law and prevent the raising of an army.

It is this apparent that the filing of these improper claims will react directly and injuriously on persons whom the present regulations were

Continued on Page 2.

MOBILIZATION PLAN EXPLICIT

Drafted Men Subject to Army Law as Soon as Names Are Posted.

FOOD AND LODGING PROVIDED

Boards Ordered to Arrange with Hotels and Restaurants to Care for Recruits.

ALTERNATES TO BE ON HAND

Each District Must Provide Five Extra Men to Replace Any Absentees.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Federal Government has completed its plans for the first call of men to the colors for the national army to be formed under the auspices of the selective service law.

The Governors of the States have been notified that each State will be called upon to furnish one-third of its quota on Sept. 1. Each of the 4,557 local districts will be expected to furnish one-third of that district's quota on Sept. 1, and they will be mobilized at training camps between Sept. 1 and 5. The rest of each district's quota will be mobilized later in September.

Regulations governing the plans for the mobilization of 687,000 drafted men were issued by President Wilson today through the office of Brig. Gen. Enoch Crowder, the Provost Marshal General. These regulations direct the local and district boards in minute detail how to proceed in designating the men to be entrained in the first call to the colors. The regulations provide for the listing of the men to be called, for the posting and notification of those called, for their assembly, lodging, subsistence, entrainment, and transportation to the mobilization camps.

General Crowder will specify the number of men to be mobilized at each camp. The local boards are expected to entrain men for these camps at the times specified. The Adjutant Generals of the States will call on the local boards to send selected men to the mobilization camps. The local boards will fix the time of assembly and order the drafted men to military duty. They will also arrange for subsistence and lodging and for the transportation of the selected men to the camps. They will make arrangements with hotels, restaurants and lodging houses in their neighborhoods for the lodging of the men assembled for entrainment, but the rules contain a provision by which drafted men may spend their last night in their home town with their families by making application to the local boards.

Posting of a man's name, or notice to him by mail will serve as his orders to report for military duty. Should he fail to report when posted on the list of those embraced in the assembly list he will be subject to arrest. The names of all who become absentees are to be reported by the local boards direct to Brig.-Gen. Henry P. McCain, the Adjutant General of the army at Washington. If the local board knows the whereabouts of the absentees it must call on the police to arrest them as desertera from the army and to deliver them to the nearest military station as prisoners.

The text of the regulations follows:

MOBILIZATION REGULATIONS.

Section 1. Section 18 of the Regulations for Local and District Boards is rescinded.

Sec. 2. District boards to notify local boards of persons selected for military service.

Each district board shall prepare daily a certified list in quadruplicate of persons called by each local board, who have made appearance in person or otherwise in the local or district board, and who have not been exempted or discharged. Such lists shall contain a notification to the persons named thereon that they have been selected for military service, and a direction to them to hold themselves in readiness to report for military duty at a time and place to be thereafter specified in a notice to be posted at the office of the local board by the local board having jurisdiction. Separate lists shall be made in respect of the persons called by each of the several local boards within the jurisdiction of the district board. One copy shall be sent to the Adjutant General of the State and three copies shall be sent to the local board having jurisdiction of the persons whose names are entered on the list.

Sec. 3. Local boards to notify selected men to hold themselves in readiness to report for military duty.

Upon receipt of the certified lists mentioned in the preceding paragraph, each local board shall, by mail, directed to the address shown on his registration card or filed therewith, notify each man whose name has been so certified that he has

been selected for military service, and shall direct him to hold himself in readiness to report for military duty at a time and place to be thereafter specified in a notice to be posted at the office of the local board. The local board shall at the same time post one of its lists, so certified, from the district board, in a place accessible to the public view and shall make one copy available to the press with a request for publication, indorsing on each of such lists the date of its posting.

Either the mailing of notice or the posting of the list containing his name, as prescribed herein, shall constitute the giving of notice to each of the persons named on the lists so posted, and shall charge each of such persons with notice that he has been selected for military service and that he has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to report for military duty at a time and place specified in a notice to be posted in the office of the local board.

Sec. 4. Adjutants General to call upon local boards to send selected men to mobilization camps.

Upon notice from the Provost Marshal General to furnish, at a specified time or times, the net quota of the State, or any proportion thereof, the Adjutant General of the State shall give timely notice to each local board in the State from which any part of the State quota is to be called to assemble, for transportation to the mobilization camp to which the particular local board is assigned, a specified number of selected men at a convenient point of entrainment, not later than a date for entrainment to be specified by the Adjutant General in the notice, which date will be so fixed as to insure delivery of the total number of men called for from the State at the time specified by the Provost Marshal General and at the mobilization camp to which such local board furnishes men. Specifications of the mobilization camp to which each local board is to furnish men, and detailed instructions concerning routings and entrainment, will be communicated to the Governors of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia from time to time.

Sec. 5. Local boards to fix the time of assembly and to order men to military duty.

Upon receipt of notice from the Adjutant General of the State to assemble a specified number of selected men at a convenient point of entrainment, not later than a time specified in such notice, each local board shall determine the hour and place of entrainment, under instructions from the Adjutant General of the State. The board shall forthwith make, from the names on all the lists referred to in Sections 2 and 3 hereof, which have been posted by the local board as prescribed in Section 3 hereof, a list of names of the exact number of men required by the Adjutant General to be furnished as prescribed in Section 4 hereof. This list shall contain an order to the selected men named therein to report to the local board for military duty at the office of the board and at an hour and date named by the local board in the notice, which named hour shall be between 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., and not more than twenty-four hours nor less than twelve hours in advance of the hour of entrainment on the date specified by the Adjutant General of the State for entrainment. Five copies of this list shall be made out. One copy shall be retained by the local board, one copy shall be posted in the office of the board in a place accessible to the public view, one copy shall be made available to the press, with a request for publication, and two copies shall be disposed as prescribed in Section 7 hereof. The local board shall at the same time, by mail directed to the detailed addresses of the men so ordered to report to the local board for military duty, notify each man whose name is contained in the lists so posted that he is ordered to report to the local board for military duty at the time and place specified in the list so posted. Prompt notice of the time specified for reporting to the local board for military duty each man in respect of whom notice to report has been posted or mailed shall be in the military service of the United States.

Either the posting at the office of the local board of notice of orders to report for military duty to the local board or the mailing of such notice as herein provided, shall constitute the giving of notice and shall charge every person named with notice that he is in the military service of the United States from the time specified for reporting to the local board for military duty.

Sec. 6. Local boards to arrange for subsistence and lodging.

In ample time prior to the date upon which selected men are ordered by the local board to report for military duty, the local board should make arrangements with hotels, restaurants, or lodging houses in the vicinity of the office of the board for the accommodation of the number of selected men who are to be under the orders of the local board during the period preceding the hour of entrainment, and who have not received permission from the local board to spend that time at home. Meal and lodging tickets will be furnished to local boards for this purpose, and the arrangements should include an agreement on the part of such hotels, restaurants, or lodging houses to accept, in payment for subsistence and lodging, meal tickets redeemable in cash at the office of a disbursing officer of the War Department.

Some of the men so ordered to report will apply for permission to spend this period at home, and will not desire subsistence or lodging. The mailed notice prescribed in Section 5 will require such men to apply to the local board for such permission immediately upon receipt of the order to report by the local board. The board may grant such permission in its discretion. For all those who do not receive such permission the local board must provide subsistence and lodging.

Great care must be exercised by local boards in making arrangements for subsistence and lodging. The sleeping places should be inspected to see that the arrangements are decent and sanitary. The meals ordinarily furnished should be inspected. It must appear that the food is wholesome, properly and cleanly prepared and served, and an agreement as to the food actually to be furnished must be reached to the end that it may be insured that the meals to be furnished shall be satisfactory.

The agreement must be definite with each of such places as to the precise number of men to be accommodated there. The actual accommodation to be furnished should be inspected, and it should be agreed that the number of men to be accommodated is not subject to change by the proprietor.

Sec. 7. Local board to prepare mobilization papers.

In ample time to allow for their careful and accurate preparation before the date specified by the Adjutant General for entrainment, each local board shall prepare the papers that must be sent to the mobilization camp. These papers are as follows:

1. Two copies of the lists of men ordered to report for military duty which are prescribed to be made out in Section 5 hereof. Since these are the lists upon which credit will be accounted to the local board by the Federal Government for the men furnished, they should be verified with great care and accuracy.

2. Two certified copies of the original registration card (Form 1) of each person whose name is included in the lists mentioned in the preceding paragraph hereof. The original card must be kept in the files of the board.

3. Two copies of the report of physical examination (Form 1a) in respect of every person whose name is included on the lists mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs.

4. Duplicate copies of registration cards and reports of physical examination of the alternates to be named as prescribed in Section 8 hereof.

Sec. 8. Local board to hold alternates ready to take the place of delinquents.

The local board will, except on the last installment of the quota, in addition to the men notified on Form 164A, as prescribed in Section 5 hereof, personally notify at least five other selected men to report to the local board at the hour and the day specified. These additional men are intended to serve as alternates in case any of the men notified as prescribed in Section 5 fail to report as directed, and in order that the local board may not be placed in the position of failing to entrain the exact number of men called for with the promptness and precision that should characterize all matters relating to the formation of the armies of the United States. The names of these alternates will not be entered on the lists at the time of notification, and the alternates will not be in the military service of the United States by reason of personal notification, but they will be in the military service if, on failure of any of the regularly notified men to report, their names are entered on the lists as prescribed in Section 12 hereof and from the time their names are entered.

Sec. 9. Assembly of selected men.

At the time and place specified on the lists for the selected men to report for military duty, the local board will itself be present and should be attended by a number of reliable assistants sufficient to perform the duties hereinafter prescribed. Each assistant should be provided with a memorandum showing one lodging house and the precise number of men to be accommodated there.

As the men report they will be checked off the list of those ordered to report, and the hour at which each man reported will be noted thereon. Alternates will also be checked off on a memorandum to be prepared by the local board.

As soon as the number of men to be lodged in any one house have reported, the assistant who has the memorandum for that house shall note a memorandum of the names of the men assigned to that house and shall leave a copy of the memorandum with the local board. He shall cause the men whose names are so noted to form a line, and the local board shall instruct them by order of the Provost Marshal General:

1. That they must report in person at 5:30 P. M. to the local board for retreat roll call.

2. That they are to report in person to the local board at a specified hour on the day of entrainment, which hour shall be fixed by the local board at least forty-five minutes before train time plus a sufficient time to reach the railroad station from the office of the local board.

3. That they are now in the military service of the United States and that unpunctuality and failure to report are grave military offenses in time of war.

4. That after they have been conducted to the assigned lodging house they are at liberty until the hour of retreat roll call, at 5:30 P. M., when all must be present at the office of the local board. The assistants shall then personally conduct the group of men to the assigned lodging house and remain with them until each of them is assigned a bed and is informed about meal hours and sanitary arrangements.

He should personally inspect the accommodations furnished to insure that they are satisfactory and in compliance with the agreement made.

Each group of men assigned to separate lodging houses should be similarly instructed by the local board and deposed by an assistant under the direction of the local board.

Men who have obtained permission to spend the last night at home must be similarly instructed by the local board and informed that the hour of retreat roll call and of their duties as above prescribed, but they may be released to town liberty as soon as thus instructed. Alternates cannot be furnished subsistence and lodging.

Sec. 10. Retreat roll call for selected men.

At retreat roll call at 5:30 P. M. the members of the board should again be present. The roll of selected men who are to be entrained on the next day should be called from the list and the roll of alternates should be called from the memorandum of alternates, and any absent men (not alternates) should be promptly sought out and a statement of their delinquency written and forwarded with the papers prescribed in Section 7 hereof. The party should again be cautioned of the hour at which they are to report to the office of the local board to march to the train. They should be reminded that on assembly to march to the train they will be allowed to take with them only light hand baggage, or, preferably, bundles, containing the toilet articles and changes of underclothing that they were instructed to bring in their orders to report. Those who have not procured these articles should be cautioned to provide themselves with such articles.

The board should then designate one member of the party who, in the opinion of the board, is best fitted by reason of experience, age, character, and personality to be in charge of the party from that time until arrival at the mobilization camp. This person will be instructed to be at the office of the local board next day before the hour specified for the rest of the party to be there.

Sec. 11. Final assembly of selected men at office of local board.

Upon arrival at the office of the local board of the selected men of the party and the alternates, the person so placed in charge will promptly, at the hour specified for assembly and under the supervision of the board, cause the assembled men to form in line and will call the roll from the list and the memorandum of alternates, causing each man to answer "Here" as his name is called and to take one step forward.

Thereafter the men will be required to remain in one group, except as it may be necessary to break up the group for transportation, and no man will be allowed to leave the group without permission.

The local board will caution the men that the person designated is in command of the party, that it is their military duty to obey his orders and instructions, and that disobedience of orders is the most serious of all military crimes. The local board will then inspect the party to see that nothing except light hand baggage is carried.

The person designated will then, under the supervision of the board, designate a second in command to take charge of the party during any necessary absence of himself, and will conduct the party to the railroad station.

The board should accompany the party to the station and should take with them, in respect of each man of the party and each alternate, one copy of the mobilization papers prescribed in Section 7.

Sec. 12. Local board to provide railroad tickets, verify the lists, and furnish substitutes in case of absentees.

At the railroad station the board will present a transportation request to the railroad agent and obtain the necessary number of railroad tickets for the number of men who will actually compose the party. Fifteen minutes before train time the roll will again be called from the list only. If any men are absent their names will be canceled from the list, their cards and reports of physical examination will be removed from the group, and their cards, reports, and the names of a sufficient number of alternates to fill the deficiency will be written on Form 164A, and their cards and reports of physical examination will be inserted. From the moment of writing in the names of the alternates on Form 164A, such alternates shall be in the military service of the United States.

Sec. 13. Local board to turn over mobilization records to man in charge.

The board will then and there deliver to the person designated as in charge of the party:

1. One copy of Form 164A, showing the list of names of men actually forwarded.

2. One copy of the registration card of each man actually forwarded.

3. One copy of Form 14 (report of physical examination) of each man actually forwarded.

4. One railroad ticket and, when sleeping car tickets are furnished, one sleeping car ticket, for each man of the party, and a sufficient number of meal tickets for each meal to be supplied during the journey for each man actually forwarded.

5. One copy of these regulations.

6. Three telegraph blanks.

The first, second, and third items are for delivery in person to the Adjutant of the training camp immediately upon arrival thereat.

Sec. 14. Duties of person in charge of party.

Upon arrival of the train, the person designated as in charge of the party will supervise the entrainment, if necessary, dividing the party into two groups—one under charge of himself and one under his assistant. He will himself keep in his personal possession the railroad and meal tickets of the party, and furnish the necessary tickets. He will likewise make the necessary arrangements at eating places, identify the members of his party, and furnish the purveyor of meals with meal tickets for meals actually furnished.

He will make frequent inspections of the cars and will take every precaution to see that no liquor is furnished to the men of his party and that none of his party is left at stops along the road.

When the journey requires over twelve hours, he will six hours before arrival send the following telegram, marking it "Official Business War Department, Account P. M. G. O.":

THE ADJUTANT.

Camp (Enter name of mobilization camp.)

Party consisting of (Enter number.) selected men from Local Board (Enter designation of board.) State of ..... will arrive at (Enter name of place of disentrainment.) via ..... Railroad, at ..... M. on (Enter day of week.)

(Here sign last name) .....

In Charge.

"In case of accident, protracted delay, or other incidents requiring instruction a telegram should be sent addressed to the Adjutant of the mobilization camp.

Sec. 15. Local board to inform mobilization camp of departure of party and to forward records.

After departure of the party the local boards will telegraph to the Adjutant of the mobilization camp.

Party of ..... selected men from Local Board ..... left here at ..... M., to arrive via ..... Railroad at ..... M. (Insert day of week.)

.....

Chairman.

The local board will then immediately make the necessary changes in the remaining copies of the lists, and will at once dispatch by registered mail, addressed to the adjutant of the mobilization camp:

One of the list as corrected.

One copy of the registration card of each person who was actually forwarded.

One copy of Form 14 (report of physical examination) of each person who was actually forwarded.

Sec. 16. Local board to investigate cases of absentees and report same.

The local board will forthwith make inquiry concerning the whereabouts of any men who have failed to report to the local board for military duty or who, after reporting, have absented themselves from the point of entrainment and were not forwarded to the mobilization camp.

If such persons cannot be found, or if it appears that any of such persons have absconded or that the failure to report or entrain was willful and made with intent to escape military service, the local board will report their names to the Adjutant General of the army direct on Form 146C, inclosing with Form 146C the registration card and report of physical examination of each of such persons, and will note thereon whether any of the absentees have been taken into custody by the police. If the whereabouts of such persons are known, the local board will call upon the police to arrest them as deserters from the army and to deliver them to the nearest military station as prisoners.

Similar reports will be made in respect of persons reported as having failed to reach the mobilization camp unless their absence is promptly accounted for.

If it appears that the delinquency of persons who have failed to report is not willful, and if such persons present themselves for military service, the local board will immediately send them to the mobilization camp, so far as practicable in the manner prescribed herein for the forwarding of other selected men to mobilization camps. A list, registration cards, and reports of physical examination of each of such persons will be forwarded both by registered mail and by the person sent as hereinbefore prescribed, and with the mailed copies the local board will inclose a certified narrative report of the delinquency of the persons forwarded, which shall contain the local board's recommendation as to the degree of culpability and the cause of the offense.

Sec. 17. Lists to be completed at mobilization camps.

Upon arrival at the mobilization camp, the date of arrival of each man in the party will be entered in the proper column on the list brought with the party. The list will be retained at the mobilization camp until the physical examinations are complete, when the date of acceptance or rejection of each man named thereon will be entered in the proper column and the column totals of men reporting and accepted or rejected will be filled. By this time the mailed copy of the list should have arrived. If it has not arrived, a true copy of the list, complete in all entries, will be prepared. Over the proper entries are made on the account of quotas, as prescribed in Section 18 hereof, the lists will be duly certified in duplicate. One copy will be returned to the local board, and one copy shall be sent to the Adjutant General of the State in which the local board is situated.

Sec. 18. Account of quotas to be kept at mobilization camp.

At each mobilization camp there will be kept an account of quotas with each local board which furnishes selected men to that mobilization camp, showing the balance of the net quota due at the end of each third of each month. Separate sheets will be kept for each State from which men are sent to the mobilization camp. Only men actually reporting and finally accepted as physically qualified for military service will be entered on the account as credited to the quota of any local board. The entries in the credit column will be made under the date on which the list was certified back to the local board and from the totals reported on the list to the local board as accepted.

Sec. 19. Account of quotas to be kept at State headquarters.

At each State headquarters there will be kept an account of quotas with each local board within the State, showing the balance of the net quota at the end of each third of each month. Only men actually reporting and finally accepted into military service as shown on the lists received from the mobilization camps will be credited and the entries in the credit columns will be made as of the date of the certificate of the commanding officer of the mobilization camp on the lists and not on the date of receipt of the lists.

Sec. 20. Reports of account of quotas to be made every ten days by mobilization camp.

At the end of each third of each month mobilization camps will report to the Provost Marshal General the state of the accounts of quotas as shown on the account of quotas with each local board from which men are received. A separate report will be made for the local boards of each separate State. A copy of each report for the local boards of each separate State will also be sent to the Adjutant General of the State.

Sec. 21. Report of account of quotas to be made every ten days by State headquarters.

At the end of each third of each month each State headquarters will report to the Provost Marshal General the state of the account of quotas with each local board within the State, as shown by the account of quotas at State headquarters.

CELEBRATES GORIZIA DAY.

Italy Observes the First Anniversary of City's Capture.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 9.—Italy celebrated today the anniversary of the taking of Gorizia. The situation is especially interesting in the captured town and its surroundings. The River Isonzo a year ago was fire-swept by all kinds of projectiles. Today it is used as a bathing place by the Italian soldiers.

Gorizia itself, while free, is still fighting, as the Austrians cannot give up the idea of repossessing it, trusting in the natural and artificial fortifications in the surrounding mountains, from which they still can reach the city with long-range guns.

Of the population which remained in Gorizia after the Austrians had evacuated it, all those who could serve in the army were relegated to internment camps. All those who claim loyalty to Italy and refused to abandon their native town are sharing with the soldiers the anxieties, hardships, and constant dangers of the defense.

ROME, Aug. 9.—The official statement issued by the Italian War Department today regarding operations on the Austro-Italian front says:

Yesterday patrol engagements took place along the whole front, the enemy leaving dead on the field and prisoners in our hands.

The artillery struggle was more brisk at some points of the Middle Isonzo and on the Carso.

In the morning our air squadrons, persevering in the operations begun on Monday, raided the Chiapovano Valley and by dropping numerous bombs caused new destruction and fires in certain military establishments in this locality. A heavy defensive fire reached the machines and hit some of them, but our gallant airmen were able to bring them all back to their bases.

CUT EXEMPTIONS, CROWDER'S ORDER

Continued from Page 1.

designed to protect, and that the welfare of persons who have filed bona fide claims under the present generous clauses of the regulations is seriously imperiled by persons who have filed claims without merit, and that the only protection of persons whose cases are within the meaning of the present rules lies in the power of local boards to refuse exemption in every doubtful case.

It is true that cases of discharge on the ground of dependency are appealed to the district board, but this clause is only inserted to secure uniformity of action. District boards are to examine these cases to discover departures from the law, regulations, and rulings, and they will not and cannot open every case on merits. It is in the local boards alone, therefore, that the solution of the difficulty and the protection of deserving claimants lie.

CROWDER.

PERSHING'S TROOPS ANXIOUS FOR ACTION

Hope of Soon Getting Into the Trenches Spurs Them in Work of Preparation.

GIVE A FEAST TO FRENCH

Americans Entertain Their Comrades at a Picnic Where Fried Chicken Heads the Bill.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Aug. 9, (By The Associated Press.)—Taking advantage of a half holiday on Wednesday afternoon, one of the American regiments training in France entertained its French instructors at a field luncheon or picnic in one of the most ruggedly picturesque spots in the entire American Army area. The American officers entertained the French officers, and the American enlisted men their comrades in the French ranks.

The men all shared alike in being helped from the big field kitchens. They sat on the grass, ate together, and carried on a lively conversation despite the difference in tongue. There were many good things to eat, cooked in American fashion, but the French soldiers seemed to enjoy most of all the home-made white bread which was served fresh from the American field bakeries. The French officers had a particular treat in the way of fried chicken, country style. The afternoon was a great success, and marked a still closer amity between the American and French armies. When the luncheon was at its height one French officer enthusiastically exclaimed, "Oh, if the boys could only see us now!"

The American soldiers have a half holiday each Wednesday. This is in lieu of a half holiday on Saturday, for it has been found that from Saturday noon to Monday morning is too long an interval to be away from work.

The marines are somewhat dejected over the order that they must adopt the khaki instead of their more distinctive uniform of forest green. The green looks extremely like the German field gray uniform after being in service a little while, but the real reason for the change unquestionably is the desire to simplify the equipment of the expeditionary force and to make all the equipment interchangeable.

Arrangements have been made whereby the French Government has agreed to sell to the Americans a number of trained artillery horses and pack mules as transport animals. The French have an excess of these just now, and the arrangement will be a great boon to the Americans, who will get animals already seasoned in actual war work.

Soldiers Work Earnestly.

The deepest impression one gains after three weeks with the American soldiers is the absolute earnestness with which the splendid young men of the army have undertaken the task which is before them. There is no disposition on their part or on the part of their officers to underestimate in any way the seriousness of that task and the hard work which remains to be done before experienced men can take her place in the actual firing line.

"The troops that are here feel their responsibility keenly. They are, indeed, the small but effective nucleus around which will be built the great army and great army machine which the United States hopes eventually to have on the battlefields of France.

The men are earnest in their desire to absorb war knowledge as quickly and as thoroughly as possible, so that when called upon to act as instructors to succeeding contingents as they arrive they will be found eminently qualified. A great deal of this earnestness and this will to do is largely the result of the enthusiasm of the young officers who only recently joined the colors and who have taken up the business of war with a courage and determination that mean volumes to the future of their country.

"In return for this service of patriotism, in return for sacrifices already made and the still greater ones yet to come, the officers and men alike of the expeditionary force want to feel always that they have an understanding of sympathy and support from "the folks back home." That is a sentimental side of the soldier, whether he be Frenchman, Briton or German in the firing line, or American in the training camps. Face to face with the great adventure, all thoughts of self are things of the past. There is only the thought of home and the hope in the soldier's breast that what he is about to do will be understood and appreciated there. This spirit already pervades the young American Army.

Under the best circumstances the training of soldiers in the ever-changing methods of modern warfare will require months of patient, painstaking effort. A thousand of the most valiant and valuable men in the British Army, for instance, did not step a foot in France until after they had had a whole year of training at home.

On the other hand, Germany called up boys of seventeen years at the beginning of last September and sent many of them into the trenches after only six weeks of intensive training, chiefly in marching and close order drill. This was possible because these boys were merely distributed among old, seasoned troops—stopgaps in the ranks of decimated divisions.

Six Months' Training Necessary.

Six months is nearer the ideal training period, but this rule applies to armies which have been fighting three years and have all the machinery established through which the men are passed smoothly and unendingly toward the front. The building of this machinery—the great engine of war which works behind the lines—is the staggering task now being dealt with. It is a task in a way greater than anything France or Great Britain has been called upon to do, for America's problems are those of France and Great Britain multiplied by 3,000 miles of Atlantic.

The army that is here realizes all these difficulties, but it also has an unshakable faith in American genius for accomplishment and, above all others, in the American will.

The way to the trenches is long and hard. The daily drills and tasks necessarily are much the same thing over and over again, all of which means a dearth of real news just now. But the soldiers are anxious that the "folk at home" should know that the absence of news does not mean absence of work. Nor can the value of each day's training be actually told until the American soldier at last stands out as the finished product.

It is not known how much longer the French instructional division will remain with the Americans. The latter are proving so apt and the training camps are so well established that undoubtedly it will be only a comparatively short time when only a few picked French officers and non-commissioned officers will be retained to assist in the training.

Students of the war, which has now entered its fourth year, are convinced that the morale of the troops and the morale of the nations of the Entente will prove to be the final factor in deciding the titanic struggle. The morale of the American soldiers in France can easily be estimated by the avidity with which they take up the training in offensive tactics as against defensive work. The latter is very essential, naturally, but it is a phase of training likely to prove irksome to troops imbued with the offensive spirit, as are the Americans. They are frankly and sincerely anxious, most of them, for their turn in the trenches to come, even if at first it is only a temporary sojourn at the front for training purposes. The men are anxious for a glimpse of what is no doubt to them that after they get it it will add infinite zest to their future training and to their ability to train future divisions. The men still are far enough from the line to hear or see little that has to do with real fighting. Some enthusiasts at the camps have asserted that they could hear the drumming of the big guns at the front, but there is little doubt that imagination had something to do with the acuteness of their ears.

A brief tour of duty in the trenches will explain much to them, however, and it will make them appreciate to the full the great deal of training which they now do not wholly understand.

PERU WANTS DAMAGES FOR LOSS OF BARK

Rejects Germany's Offer to Submit Matter to a Prize Court—Declares Sinking Was Unjustified.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 9. — The German Government has offered to submit the circumstances of the sinking of the Peruvian bark Lorton to a prize court for adjudication. The Peruvian Government today refused the offer, declaring that the sinking of the Lorton was unjustified and insisting that the German Government pay for damages and make an indemnity.

The Peruvian Senate today passed a resolution expressing the sympathy of Peru with the motive of the United States, as declared by President Wilson, for participating in the European conflict.

The Lorton was sunk by a German submarine on Feb. 5 inside Spanish territorial waters. Three days later the Peruvian Government made a demand upon Germany for reparation and indemnity and for the punishment of those responsible for the sinking of the bark. On Feb. 15 Germany replied to the Peruvian protest and announced that an investigation was under way.

FRENCH LOSE SIX STEAMERS

Four Were of 1,600 Tons or More—Three Italian Vessels Sunk.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The weekly official report of French shipping losses, issued last night, shows that four vessels of 1,600 tons or more were sunk and two vessels of less than that tonnage. Six merchantmen were attacked unsuccessfully by submarines.

During the week 948 vessels of all nationalities entered French ports and 934 left such ports.

ROME, Aug. 9.—During the week ended Aug. 5, says the official shipping report, Italian shipping losses comprised two steamers and one small sailing vessel.

In the weekly period 487 vessels of a gross tonnage of 355,175 entered Italian ports and 442 vessels of 337,139 tons sailed.

PRIZE FOR SINKING U-BOAT.

British Withhold Particulars, Fearing Duplication of Fryatt Case.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Another unarmed merchantman has sunk a submarine, but, because of the fate of Captain Charles Fryatt of the British steamer Brussels, who was executed in July, 1916, by the Germans for attempting to ram a submarine, the names of the Captain and crew of the steamer and particulars concerning their achievements cannot be published.

The Captain and crew of the vessel, however, have received $2,500 from Sir William J. Tatem, Chairman of the Tatem Steam Navigation Company, for their deed.

RELEASE CAPTAIN WILSON.

Austrians Set Free British Officer Captured by Submarine.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Captain Arthur Stanley Wilson, Conservative member of Parliament, who was taken off a Greek steamer in the Mediterranean Sea by an Austrian submarine in December, 1915, has been released by the Austrians and is on his way home.

Captain Wilson was accompanied by Colonel H. D. Napier, former British Military Attaché at Sofia, when the Greek steamer encountered the Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean. Both men were made prisoner. It was stated at the time that Captain Wilson was carrying dispatches and that they were seized by the Austrians. Later a letter, written by Captain Wilson to his sister in London, said that he was able to destroy the dispatches before he was captured.

Denies German Was Scoutmaster.

The Rev. W. W. T. Duncan, pastor of the Janes Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, denied yesterday a report published recently that William Christiansen, former German aviator, who was arrested by Department of Justice officials, was a Scoutmaster in the Sunday School. Dr. Duncan says Christiansen was only a member of the boys' corps, not a scoutmaster; only a member of the Sunday School, not a leader, and only a probationary member of the church.

Glen Cove May Lose City Charter.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 9.—Glen Cove, the Summer home of many wealthy New Yorkers, may lose its city charter recently acquired if advice given to the Town Board of Oyster Bay today by Henry Eberhart, counsel for the town, maintains that the election was not carried out according to the election law. Residents of Oyster Bay object to the creation of a city of Glen Cove because of the valuable taxable property which will be stricken from the Oyster Bay tax rolls.

Dr. Riley Heads Osteopaths.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 9.—Dr. George W. Riley of 14 East Thirty-first Street, New York, was today unanimously elected President of the American Osteopathic Society at its convention here. Dr. Riley was nominated for the Presidency yesterday.

PUT OUR ENGINEERS THROUGH GAS DRILL

British Instructors Give Them a Thorough Training in Camp in England.

PRAISE OUR UNIT SYSTEM

Say Our Railway Men Will Be Doubly Valuable When They Reach the Front.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Through the courtesy of the War and Foreign Offices, a staff correspondent of The Associated Press has been permitted to visit the American troops at their billets in England. They were found encamped in a valley in which white tents extended as far as the eye could see, with British officers and a squad of noncommissioned officers intensively training them.

The British instructors were busy with men who until a few weeks ago never saw a gas mask, and they were much pleased at the success of their efforts, for the Americans, they say, learn quickly, understand thoroughly, and do not forget what has been told them. Moreover, they consider remarkable the way in which the Americans of the Engineer Corps bend themselves to discipline when they realize it is all important in the conduct of the war.

Today the Americans are working with gas masks. The instructors break up companies into squads, and the members stand in a circle and get lessons in quick adjustment, a feat which often means life or death. "It is a question of quick or dead," the instructor told the Americans, and after that no time was lost in the operation.

Several Types of Mask Used.

The Americans are being instructed in the use of several types of masks, some of them resembling a hangman's cap and others being adjusted like the apparatus of a wireless telegraph receiver over the head. Once speedy in the adjustment of the mask, the Americans are taken to the gas trenches, where they walk through deadly fumes, and to the open plain, where small quantities of various gases are liberated from tanks. This is done so that the soldiers will learn to recognize the smell, and, recognizing it, take no more than a sniff.

The gas instruction takes up much of the time of the Americans. The remainder of the day is given up to calisthenics and infantry drills for the officers and men, and it is a long day from 5:45 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night.

Most of the men at the encampment are from the railways of America. They have been taken from the operating and construction divisions of the railways, and they are working hard in order to be ready to construct and operate roads in France, and to fight for this privilege if necessary. Some of the companies are made up of men from the Pennsylvania, Chicago, and some from those radiating from Pittsburgh and New York. But the men themselves come from all over the country. Many of them have already been through the regular camps.

A taste of what is coming in the way of weather and mud already has been had. Some of the companies from the Chicago lines arrived at the camp in a driving rain which continued for four days. The ground was a sea of mud, and when finally the sun broke through the cloud-roof, the whole camp gave three cheers for it. The remainder of the day the men were to be seen hanging their shoes and clothing in the sun to dry.

Praises Our Engineering Units.

The British officers at the camp are highly pleased with the appearance and adaptability of the Americans and with the scheme of enrolling the railroad men in separate units. One officer said today:

"These men of yours are all healthy, husky, and intelligent and should do honor to their country and themselves.

"The American plan of putting railway men into separate units is excellent. We should have done that at the beginning of the war. We would have been better off. Many men, such as railway operatives and men from the construction forces, are infinitely more valuable for that work than in the trenches, and can serve the country better.

"The trained man in the job he thoroughly understands makes the most efficient unit. These men, when they reach the field of operations, can run a railroad or mill Germans. Therefore they are doubly valuable."

Fraternize with Canadians.

The Americans and the British from nearby camps, especially the Canadians, fraternize freely at all times and spend much of their leisure together. In the gas trenches the Americans mingle with the British at instruction, the campaign hats of the Americans being sandwiched between the caps of the Tommies.

The American's sometimes experience trouble in conversing with the Britishers. As yet the former do not understand Cockney well, and the Cockneys themselves have some little trouble in understanding the idioms of the men from Chicago and New York.

American and British flags float over the camp from the same pole, and, to quote the Adjutant of one of the battalions, "They mix well—both red, white, and blue—the best in the world and the next best."

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

Every time you see a man smoking a Fatima, you know he is getting all the *comfort* that is possible in a cigarette.

The original Turkish blend

20 FOR 15¢

PLUNKETT A ZEALOT IN IRELAND'S CAUSE

His Selection as Chairman Imparts New Vigor to Hopes for the Convention.

STRONG FRIEND OF AMERICA

Lived in Wyoming Ten Years and Has Unusual Insight Into This Country's Institutions.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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LONDON, July 26.—If I were asked to mention the Britisher whom I regarded as most familiar and sympathetic with America and her institutions and traditions, I think the name of Sir Horace Curzon Plunkett would come first into my mind.

I have happened to see something of him on both sides of the ocean, and he seems to me to be equally at home in Washington and London. He is a friend of President Wilson and an intimate of both Colonel House and Colonel Roosevelt. The latter found in him a most helpful adviser on agricultural and conservation subjects, which he made important concerns of his Administration. When recovering from the injuries received in the Irish rebellion a year ago, Sir Horace went to a sanitarium in Michigan for the period of his convalescence, and has but recently returned.

Sir Horace belongs to the family of which the Lord Dunsanys are the head. I believe that his father, the late Baron, had some cattle interests in America. At all events, the present Sir Horace, a younger son, went to Wyoming in 1879 and remained in America ten years. Wherever he goes he makes friends through his gentle optimism and sturdy character, "the synthesis of the ideal and the practical," and when he came home to Ireland he left behind him associations which he has continued to cherish.

His frequent visits to America have kept his friendships alive, and he has always felt the liveliest interest in all that concerned the great republic. Since the war broke out no other man has brought to bear a larger influence for confidence and understanding between the two branches of the English-speaking race. If out of this war there should arise differences, Horace Plunkett would be a mediator that both could trust, one as much as the other.

Ardent Worker for Ireland.

His unanimous selection as Chairman of the Irish Convention was a unique tribute. Amid all the conflict of opinion, the Presidency went to Plunkett by common consent. He is certainly entitled to regard his choice as the crowning honor of a life devoted to Ireland. For British patriot as he is, he is an Irishman to his heart's core.

His life has been a labor of love for Ireland. And it was one of those rare instances in which high virtue and business were combined. He practical success here in America in 1889, 36 years of age, with an irrepressible enthusiasm which had been molded into a grand purpose. It was to redeem Ireland from poverty to prosperity. With the pure zeal of a crusader he went about preaching co-operation, co-operation, co-operation—co-operation for the purchase of seed, so as to buy the best at the cheapest price; for the purchase of fertilizer and for the marketing of the crop. All of this Pat had done in the happy-go-lucky way of his race.

The work went slowly at first; only a pure zealot would have held on. Having finally made a start in building a co-operative machine, Plunkett went after legislation, and at last secured the passage of laws that gave tenants rights of purchase on favorable terms.

Today the Ireland that groaned under its hardships thirty years ago is one of the most prosperous sections of Great Britain. It is said that while in politics representatives of the different Irish sections will beat each other's brains out with shillalahs on sight, the same representatives will sit down together in amity in one of Sir Horace Plunkett's agricultural meetings.

New Hopes of Settlement.

These facts will give some idea of the fitness of Sir Horace for the post to which he has been called and the momentum that his selection imparts to the cause of a pacified and united Ireland. In the first flush of the enthusiasm which this act of the convention has generated, there are new and strong hopes of settling problems hitherto regarded as insoluble. It is difficult to imagine any source more prolific of encouragement for the allied cause than such a settlement. Every influence in America that can be brought to bear ought to be counted on, for the United States is now irrevocably committed to this war and it is a case of "one for all and all for one."

Incidentally it may be mentioned that one of Sir Horace Plunkett's cherished ambitions has been to serve America in respect to her agricultural interests. The subject is one about which he has written, but I know that he has stood ready to give some such personal leadership as he gave to Ireland, if desired. In the last year he has not been robust, and in such a cause as Irish reconciliation he will put the last ounce of his strength. May success bring him rejuvenation instead of exhaustion!

British Cites German Mistakes.

In these days of bad news from Russia and general topsy-turvydom in the world, encouragement must come from within, and I ran across a Cabinet Minister this morning who obtained it in this wise: "We've made great mistakes, there's no doubt about that. But what there's no other fellow's mistakes. We forget how many the Germans have made. For instance, their mistakes in failing to get Paris and Calais.

An American who was present made this addition to the Britisher's kind of consolation: "Do you remember the story of how General Grant recovered himself on the eve of a battle which seemed to threaten defeat? He was down-heated about this weakness, that shortage, and that one and had all events, the present Sir Horace, a younger son, went to Wyoming in 1879 and remained in America ten years. Wherever he goes he makes friends through his gentle optimism and sturdy character, "the synthesis of the ideal and the practical," and when he came home to Ireland he left behind him associations which he has continued to cherish.

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Today the Ireland that groaned under

PLAN A ROUNDUP OF DRAFT DODGERS

Continued from Page 1.

City, last night in referring to the report in Washington that local boards would be called upon to furnish ready for mobilization one-third of their quotas on Sept. 1 next, said that in his opinion New York City would be ready on that date to supply its full quota of 39,000 men for the National Army. Mr. Conkling also announced that it was the intention of the Government to make the first day of mobilization a gala day throughout the nation.

"The men who are called to the colors in this most democratic of all

NEW FRENCH GAINS NORTH OF YPRES

Paris Reports an Advance South of Langemarck with Prisoners Taken.

NEW RAIDS ON LENS LINE

British Enter the German Defenses at Various Points and Obtain Results.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The War Office communication issued this evening says:

In Belgium we have made further progress south of Langemarck. We also have taken about twenty prisoners.

Both artilleries have been active in the sectors of the Panthéon and Chevregny Ridge, in the region of the Monts, and near Auberive, and on both banks of the Meuse.

On the 8th inst., despite the bad weather, which made aerial work especially difficult, our escadrille made numerous sallies. The aviation grounds at Colmar and Habsheim (both in Alcase) were bombarded. All objectives were reached.

In the region of Chevregny Ridge and the Panthéon there was artillery activity last night, says the earlier official report. North of Vaux-les-Palameix, on the Aisne front, a French detachment cleared a German trench, inflicting losses, and returned to its own lines without casualties.

The text of the statement reads:

"There has been activity of both artilleries in the region of the Panthéon and Chevregny Ridge.

"A surprise attack by French troops to the east of Noisy Farm resulted in their bring back prisoners.

"There is nothing to report on the remainder of the front."

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Another gain of ground by French troops on the Flanders front, northwest of Bixschoote, is reported in today's official statement on the Franco-Belgian front operations.

The text of the British statement reads:

French troops have again made progress northwest of Hixschoote.

A party of the enemy which endeavored to approach our lines yesterday north of Roeux was driven off with loss by our fire.

The bulletin issued by British Headquarters tonight reads:

Successful raids took place early in the morning in the neighborhood of Lens. We secured a few prisoners and killed many Germans. Our troops entered the enemy positions at all points, attacked, and, after destroying the dugouts and wrecking his defenses, returned with slight casualties.

Hostile artillery has been more active than usual in the Nieuport sector.

Air work continued yesterday, although bad weather interfered greatly. In air fighting two German airplanes were brought down and another driven down out of control. None of ours is missing.

BERLIN, Aug. 9, (via London, British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—The artillery duel in Flanders has again increased to the greatest intensity, the German General Staff reports. The bombardment has been especially heavy on the Belgian coast and from Bixschoote to Hollebeke.

KAISER'S CRACK TROOPS CAPTIVES OF WELSH

600 of Famous Cockchafer Regiment Surrendered, the Rest Fell at Pilken.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 8.—One of the most bitter blows to Germany must be the destruction of the famous regiment of Maikäfer, or Cockchafers, by the Welsh troops. One young officer of another regiment burst into tears when he was told of the Cockchafers' defeat, and the prisoners from that regiment itself were downcast and humiliated.

"The Maikäfer never surrenders," was their watchword, but they had to surrender in hundreds to the Welsh. The Kaiser called them his "brave Coburgers." In Germany the very children sang in the streets about them, and, proud of their own exploits, they had their own soldier poets, who wrote songs about the regiment which marched through Belgium and France and Galicia. Nearly 600 of them are in British hands, and the others lie dead upon the ground near Pilken. They had relieved the One Hundredth Infantry Reserve Regiment on the night of July 29-30 and lay, three battalions deep, in their trench systems across the Yser Canal northeast of Boesinghe, scattered thinly in shell craters, which were all that were left of the trenches in the front lines, more densely massed in the support lines and defending a number of concrete emplacements and dugouts behind. The Ninth Grenadier Regiment and a battalion of the Lehr regiment reinforced the Cockchafers and lay out in the open and in the support lines.

Some sections of the Ninth Grenadier Regiment had been sent forward to act as sniping posts, and two special machine gun detachments were also pushed up to check the British assault. They were enough to defend this part of Pilken Ridge. The ground itself was in their favor, as the British lay in a hollow with their backs to the Yser Canal, across which all their supports and supplies had to pass.

What was in favor of the Welsh was that they knew the ground in front of them in every detail from air photographs and from night and day raids, having lived in front of it for several months, digging and tunneling so as to get cover from the ceaseless fire and storing up a great desire to get even with the enemy for all they had suffered.

The British bombardment had been overwhelming, and the great barrage which signaled the assault was, according to all these Welshmen, perfect. They followed it very closely—so closely that they were on and over the Cockchafers before they could organize any kind of defense. Many of the enemy's machine guns had been smashed and buried. Those still intact were never brought into action, as their gunners had no time to get out of the concrete shelters into which they had scuttled to escape from the annihilating fire.

It was in these places that most of the prisoners were taken—there and in a big trench ten feet wide and twelve feet deep on the outskirts of Pilken village, where there is no village at all. The Cockchafers came out dazed and gave themselves up, mostly without a show of fighting; so the Welsh went on in waves, sending back prisoners, on their way through Pilken to the high ground beyond, then down the slopes to Steenbeck Stream. In the ground beyond Pilken they found the regimental headquarters in finely built dugouts, but the staff had fled to save their skins.

BRITISH USED AVIATORS AS GROUND FIGHTERS

Gen. Maurice Tells of Triumphs at Low Altitudes in Flanders Battle.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—"Continuous rains and fogs have made the last week one of little activity on the western front," said Major Gen. Frederick B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office, in his weekly talk to The Associated Press today.

"The German communiqués, in their usual fashion," continued the General, "reported numerous British attacks repulsed with heavy loss. That shows the Germans are jumpy and nervous. As a matter of fact, there has been only one British attack, that on St. Julien, which was an entire success. The German communiqué made a deal of an alleged British attack from Nieuport, which was, in fact, only a minor raid."

General Maurice gave an interesting résume of the detailed reports which he had received on the air-fighting situation in the Flanders battle of July 31 and the amazing superiority which the British airplanes had displayed on that day, owing to their determined onslaught on Germany's air fighters during the preceding fortnight.

"On the day of the attack," he says, "the weather conditions were as nearly impossible as could be imagined—low clouds of great density, haze and mist. The observation was almost nil, and as a result the artillery was under a severe handicap, having to work without adequate airplane observation.

"Less than twenty fights in the air occurred because the enemy did not dare come up, and in these fights we downed six enemy machines, while we lost only three of our own. There were eleven cases of machine-gun attacks on German aerodromes by British machines. Our airmen swooped down to an altitude lower than the treetops, and fired string after string into the German hangars, killing mechanics, damaging machines, and blowing up workshops. Similar attacks were made repeatedly on parties of marching troops, on working parties, and on transports.

"During the afternoon one of our airmen, cruising aloft several miles behind the German lines, spied a German Staff car, containing four staff officers, speeding along a country road. He swooped down and chased the car five miles. The excited passengers, while urging the chauffeur to find shelter, stood up in the car, drew revolvers, and fired wildly into the wings of the big bird which was circling overhead.

"The British pilot finally got the car into the right position in front of his machine gun and swept the car with a hail of bullets, killing two of the officers. The car then stopped abruptly, and the two other passengers rushed to a farmhouse for refuge.

"That is the sort of thing which went on behind the enemy's lines through the day of the attack. We had absolute command of the air. There was not a single instance of a German airman trying any such tricks behind our lines. We won this absolute command only by a persistent air offensive during the weeks before. There is no evidence that this mastery is permanent. We shall have to fight again for it, but our airmen are confident that they can repeat it when necessary."

NEW HAIG DRIVE EXPECTED.

Reports of Gun and Aerial Activity Taken to Indicate It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The heavy rains which followed Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's latest stroke in Flanders inevitably delayed the work which was necessary before another hammer blow could be given; but the impression which has got about in some quarters that there has been nothing doing lately never was further off the truth. The British Commander in Chief's references in recent reports to the successes of British airplanes for forty miles behind the German lines, together with the growth in intensity of the artillery battle, is taken to indicate his preparations to follow up the victory of July 31.

Exactly when his next blow will be delivered is a matter for speculation. General Maurice made no predictions as to future operations in his statement to the American correspondents today; but his review of the last week emphasized both the successful character of the July 31 attack and the failure of subsequent German attempts to recover lost ground. German headquarters bulletins have reported several successes of German and failures of British arms which have never taken place at all.

General Maurice's figures relating to the work of the British airplanes as compared with that of the Germans at the end of July had special significance in view of the fact that Field Marshal Haig's latest communiqués tend to indicate that the superiority in the air which the British then enjoyed is still maintained. This augurs well for a new stroke.

QUOTES ROOSEVELT ON GERMAN VICTORY

Dr. Kuno Meyer Says Colonel Discussed with Him a Mid-European Federation.

TELLS GERMANS OF HATRED

Dr. Meyer Says It Is a Genuine Feeling Here, Coupled with Fear and Admiration.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 9.—Dr. Kuno Meyer, the Berlin University Professor who resigned his candidacy as Exchange Professor at Harvard University in 1915 and who has spent a long time in the United States, contributes an article to the Täglische Rundschau, entitled "Our War Aims in Enemy Eyes." The writer says that on his return to Germany in May nothing struck him more forcibly than the fact that after three years of war the people at home still were puzzling why the whole world was against them.

Dr. Meyer admits that hatred of Germany has sunk deep into the souls of foreign nations.

"It is a perfectly genuine feeling," he says, "although utterly unreasonable, and if we spoke with angels' voices we would still be refused a hearing."

On the other hand, the Professor continues, there is an unmistakable fear, not unmixed with admiration, of German strength and greatness. He says:

"In America they have found no inclination to belittle our achievements save in newspapers which always have been hostile. It was the fear that we might after all be victorious and that tthe money with which America had backed England, France, and Russia might be lost which was the consideration that impelled America to enter the war."

Dr. Meyer proceeds: "If we win our enemies naturally will concede to us the right to impose terms which are advantageous to us. This much has been admitted frankly to me personally by several personages belonging to enemy nations, and by none more clearly and by definitely than by Colonel Roosevelt, who in May, 1916, spontaneously told me and my wife in conversation that an Austro-German victory would entitle us to compensation and indemnities. At that time there was still some remote chance of his election the Presidency, and although he professed incredulity at such a possibility he sketched out a program which he would follow if he entered the White House.

"He then went on talking of America's artipicipatio i thne eapce conference. He emphasized the necessity for restoring Belgium and hoped for an independent Poland. He aded that the victor would be entitled to insist upon securities that conditios lenading to the war would not occur again. Thus, in the event of a victory by the Central Powers, he said it was self-evident that we would reconstruct our frontiers so that invasion would not be so easy.

"Colonel Roosevelt further spoke of a mid-European federation under Germany's aegis as a natural outcome of a victory by the Central Powers. He included in it Holland, which, he said, under German protection, would be freed from fears of losing her colonies to England and Japan, but, added Roosevelt, 'Then you get into our Pacific Ocean, and this soner or later will lead to trouble between you and us. Against this eventuality we must be armed.'"

Dr. Meyer concludes from the foregoing that "certain enemies have a better notion than many of us at home of Germany's true needs."

40 AMERICANS ON LOST SHIP.

Left Newport News on the Argalia, Which Carried a Cargo of Horses.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 9.—The destruction of the British steamer Argalia, which had forty American muleteers on board, was reported today to the ship's agents here. Captain Morris and ten of the crew were lost. The survivors were landed in Glasgow. Whether any of the lost were Americans was not reported.

The Argalia left here July 18 for a British port with a cargo of horses. She was about twenty days out when sunk, and it is believed that she had landed her cargo and was en route to Glasgow.

The Americans on board were E. C. Flaherty, Russellville, Ky.; J. G. McCauley, Chambersburg, Penn.; T. J. Shannon, Bangor, Me.; Fred Baker, Cincinnati; William Hunter and John F. Kelly, Baltimore; John Gorman, Philadelphia; Charles Nagle, Hamilton, Ohio; G. G. Howell, Thomas McAuliffe, Howard King, William Tucker, and T. Dolan, Baltimore; William Dunn, Springfield, Ill.; James G. Wright, Thomas Slater, and Mallin Remfelt, Baltimore; John J. Duncan, Philadelphia; Evan H. Mitchell, Camden, N. J.; G. F. Lehse, Milwaukee; Gus Felman, Philadelphia; William Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; Victor J. Messner, and Charles Tyron, Baltimore; D. Thomas Dughan, Waltham, Mass.; William McGregor, San Francisco; Bert Seymour, Lake Geneva, Wis.; William Thompson, New York; Joseph E. Ghalliger and Robert H. Eberhart, Baltimore, and F. Benson, Peoria.

SURE OF SUCCESS WITH US.

French War Minister Predicts Great Service by Our Armies.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Paul Painlevé, the French Minister of War, according to The Evening Standard, said before leaving London at the conclusion of the Entente conference:

"America is quickly solving the tonnage problem and will become a fruitful field for airplanes, machinery, steel, and food. She already has sent many specialists and is sending more, especially airmen and engineers.

"Then, in time for the decisive battles, will come her great armies. Her part will be great. Together, the British, American, and French armies will exert continuous pressure on the enemy with staggering blows at such intervals as the high commands think fit. The Russian trouble will pass. We must be calm and patient.

"Complete accord in aim exists between the Entente Allies, and their determination is strong. Together, without faltering, we will overcome the enemy in sanguinary battles until the day comes when we, laying down our arms, will be able to say: 'Our task is over. Justice will now reign between the free nations.'

"All Frenchmen are now in the fighting line or in war workshops, and French blood has been prodigally shed on the battlefields, but the whole French nation accepts the prolongation of the war as a rude duty, but a duty which must be faced so long as the war is not brought to a point required by liberty and justice.

"The finest of French soldiers know that success is certain, and that it depends only upon the valor and steadiness of themselves and their allies."

Guardsman Admits Fatal Shot.

POMPTON LAKE, N. J., Aug. 9.—At an inquest held here today into the death of Farrier Theodore E. Hartman of the Fifth Regiment, New Jersey National Guard, supply company, Corporal Richard O. Lullwitz admitted that he fired the fatal shot. Lullwitz, who was guarding the corral on Monday night, said he heard persons approaching, and ordered them to halt. He testified that when they did not halt, he fired toward the ground. It was testified that the bullet that killed Hartman passed upward through his chest. A court-martial will sit in the case.

AUSTRIAN SERBS NOW FIGHT AUSTRIA

40,000, Largely Deserters, Are in the Serbian Army on the Saloniki Front.

WERE BRUSILOFF'S CAPTIVES

Some of Them, Even Before Surrender, Turned Their Guns on Their Austrian Comrades.

CORFU, Greece, July 10. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—There are two whole Serbian divisions, 40,000 men, which entered the war under the Austrian flag, fighting against the Entente Allies, and which today have turned squarely around and are fighting under the Entente colors against the Central Powers. This fighting under two flags is one of the queer romances of the big war, related by Professor Yanitch, private chaplain of King Peter of Serbia, as illustrating how the conglomerate Slav population of Southern Austria-Hungary is ready to break away from the Hapsburg master.

These two divisions, originally Austrian, were forced into the ranks early in the war from Bosnia, Croatia and Herzogovina, the Slav States forcibly annexed by Austria. That region is the great hotbed of Slav agitation. The population is overwhelmingly Slav, but is held in subjection by the iron military rule of the Dual Monarchy. It was here, at the central point of Sarajevo, that the Austrian heir apparent was assassinated and the European war unchained. Although the work of a fanatic, it was only one of the evidences of the intense feeling of this Slav section against its masters.

The Austrian staff held the Slav forces in reserve for a time, well knowing the bitterness in the ranks. But when General Brusiloff's great drive began a year ago in Galicia the Austrians had need of every man of their resources. This brought the Slav divisions into line, and for the first time Slav was facing Slav, the Southern Slav element being thrust forward to meet the rush of their brothers from the north. It was literally a fight of brother against brother. After one engagement a young Serb officer went among the enemy wounded and there found two of his brothers fatally shot by his own men and his own orders.

But the ties of race were stronger than flags. In one fight a machine gun battery attached to one of the Slav divisions opened by firing against the advancing Russians, and then swinging their pieces about, ended the day by pouring their battery into the Austrians. As the two sides came together the Slavs on both sides, the whole French call out, "Mi smo Srbi," meaning, "We are Serbs," which was the signal for steady streams of desertions from the Austrian to the Russian ranks. There was much surprise a year ago at the number of prisoners Austrian officers taken by Brusiloff, and it is said that this is largely accounted for by the great numbers of Southern Slavs who, forced to fight in the Austrian ranks, voluntarily gave themselves up as prisoners when they met their Slav brothers from the North.

These two Serbian divisions, made up of Slav prisoners from the Austrian ranks, have been placed under the command of General Zirkovitch, the defender of Belgrade, with headquarters at Saloniki. Recently 1,000 of them, assembled at Odessa after having been made voluntary prisoners, made a remarkable trip from Odessa via Petrograd, London, Paris, and Marseilles to Saloniki, in ninety-two days, thus completing within about three months the transfer of service from the Austrian front in Galicia to the Allied front in Saloniki.

WILSON ALWAYS FOE, SAYS GERMAN ORGAN

Cologne Paper Says Germany Did Wrong to Heed Any Protests from This Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 9.—The Catholic annexationist organ, the Cologne Volkszeitung, says that the proofs that President Wilson was anti-German from the beginning and intended to declare war as soon as England needed American help are heaping up.

The paper then asserts that it was stated in the press long before the war that Wilson had a secret treaty to give England military help, if she ever required it, and that neither nation has denied this statement. The paper adds that England had no interest to deny this, but that all of Wilson's words went to prove the contrary, but all his measures against Germany for the protection of humanity and international law were in reality latent support of England.

"We have from the beginning," it goes on, "endeavored to expose these hypocritical tactics and were never deceived by them." The paper then refers to a New York financial publication, which stated that America would never allow England to be defeated, and comments:

"We have always pointed out that America would declare war anyway when she considered that the propitious moment had arrived. Wilson had an interest in postponing this moment as much as possible, and so waited until England and Germany were both weakened in order to play the rôle of arbitrator for the whole world. We should have kept this in mind and framed our attitude accordingly, although at the time this was regarded as jingoism. Events have proved the contrary."

The paper asserts that a moderate policy could not lead to anything else and that it had been the greatest mistake of the foreign policy to be flattered into the belief that by giving way to America in the matter of naval warfare war could be avoided. The newspaper argues that avoidance was never even a possibility, and proceeds to blame the Foreign Office policy.

"There is no question," it continues, "and we have never denied it that America's entrance complicates Germany's position and makes it more difficult. We can rest fully assured, however, that we can overcome this difficulty.

"We should have met America's menaces calmly and steadfastly. That was certainly a difficult decision, especially for a people, surrounded by enemies. If the decision had to be taken it was better to take it early than to wait for indefinite times that were founded more on feeling and wishes than on real political facts. We decided on this attitude too late.

"The paper then says that it was necessary to postpone the evil moment, but not to the great extent appearing to believe Wilson's smooth words when events proved the contrary, hence that

"Only a policy of illusion or one originating in war neurasthenia could prevent people seeing things as they were," the Volks Zeitung continues. "Lots hope this policy belongs to the past. Nothing is more necessary for Germany's prosecution of the war than to find the right attitude toward the American policy. The mistakes of the past must under no circumstances be repeated. Here neither misleading optimism nor depressing pessimism is in place. The only thing to further our ends is steady coolness and quiet weighing of all the important issues, unhampered by pious wishes and tender feelings. This will lead us to an honorable peace. And in the pursuit of this end certainly the successes of our army and submarines are the first consideration.

DOGS HUNT FOOD PILFERERS

Trained Animals in Germany Give Effective Aid to Authorities.

BERLIN, Aug. 9, (via London.)—Germany's famous trained police dogs are proving valuable sleuths in running down violators of the food laws.

Near Berlin the dogs found a man who had been pilfering from vegetable patches, leading officials to the house where the stolen vegetables were hidden.

In Munich a constable attempted to seize a man caught with fifty pounds of meat from an illegal slaughterhouse. The man escaped, leaving the meat behind, but was tracked to a hay loft by police dogs. When the officer returned to the spot where the meat had been left, he found it gone. The police dogs were again summoned, and found it in a nearby house, where it had been hidden by a woman.

When haled to court, the meat speculator pleaded that he was without funds. The court was inclined to doubt the story, and, suspecting that he had hidden his purse in the hay loft, again requisitioned the police dogs, which found the man's pocketbook, well padded with currency, hidden in the hay.

The fishing industry also is being subjected to governmental control as a result of wholesale smuggling and speculation.

STRIKE AVERTED IN SPAIN.

Railroad Workers Look to Government to Redress Grievances.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—Danger of a railroad strike in Northern Spain has been averted.

At a meeting last night the leaders of the men voted to call in the strike notices, expressing the hope that by doing so the Spanish Government would be enabled to obtain satisfaction of the workers' claims from the railroad companies.

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OPPOSES SENDING ARMY TO RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1.

Gen. Scott spoke of conditions in Russia in a way that permits his name to be used. "Even if the Russian troops do not advance a step," he said, "they will be rendering great help to the cause of their allies by keeping 150 German divisions on the eastern front, whence they dare not move while the Russian armies confront them. I feel sure that that is the least that the Russian armies will do. As to conditions of order in the country, I traveled 15,000 miles through Russian territory and never saw a drunken man or a street disturbance. Everything was as quiet as Pennsylvania Avenue out there in front of the War Department."

Russians from Here Abused Us.

One of the great menaces with which the Russian Government had to contend with while the Root mission was in the country was the propaganda of thousands of Russians from the United States, who turned against the land of their adoption and abused America and everything American. The advantage of this sort of agitation was quickly seen by hundreds of German agents who swarmed in Russia in the days immediately following the revolution and, by the liberal use of money, made additional headway with the propagandists who had returned to Russia from the United States. One of the foremost members of the mission contradicted, however, the impression sought to be conveyed that these Russian-Americans had been brought to Russia with German money.

"On the contrary," he said, "they were brought back to Russia with money furnished by the Provisional Government. They were invited to return to the Russia that had been freed from the rule of the old autocracy. Money for them to make the journey to their native land was furnished, and they took advantage of the invitation. The Russian Government was actuated by the finest sentiments. But instead of telling the people of the advantages of living under a democracy, these Russians from America began to harangue whoever would listen to them, misrepresenting conditions in this country and creating the impression among the simple Russian people, of whom between 70 and 80 per cent. cannot read and write, that America was not the land of liberty that they had believed it to be. They were quite as abusive of England and France, and called upon the Russians to abandon the cause of their allies and quit fighting Germany.

"This attitude of these returned Russian-Americans just suited the German agents, who began to encourage them to continue their propaganda against the Allies and in favor of a separate peace for Russia. It is estimated that there were 10,000 of these returned Russians doing that sort of thing. The Russian Government is now engaged in collecting evidence of their collusion with German agents."

In the opinion of members of the mission the attitude of the returned Russians was not due originally to German influence, but to their inability to appreciate the advantages of living in the United States. As one member of the mission viewed it these people had lived apart from the real life of America. They had congregated in their own communities, and had not mingled with their American neighbors. They were indifferent as to how the more prosperous and contented portion of the community lived, and had merely disliked that portion without knowing exactly why or having any definite idea as to how that portion made its way in the world. They had overlooked entirely that they had found in America an asylum from hard conditions and sought to make it appear that his was a land of oppression.

Most of these returning Russians had lived in New York. They had so confused the situation prior to the arrival of the Root mission that when the latter reached Vladivostock it found itself received politely but asked pointedly as to what its objects were in coming to Russia.

There has been a marked improvement in conditions in Russia since the Root mission arrived there. Then there was a condition of Governmental chaos. The Council of Ministers was the only central authority, but it could not enforce its will, as the troops were behind the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. It was apparent that what was needed was a resumption of fighting, but nothing could be done while the provisional authority had no means of compelling the carrying out of its decrees. The central authority was criticised and even called cowardly for not taking a firmer stand, but some, at least, of the American delegation were impressed by the wisdom of the ministerial course. When conditions changed so that the Ministry was backed by troops, it began to assert itself. It is now in a condition where it can go ahead with enforcing discipline in the armies, and is doing so rigidly.

3,000,000 Soldiers Deserted.

A member of the mission said today that when desertions began in the Russian armies immediately after the revolution, about 3,000,000 soldiers went to their homes. Nowadays, however, he said, they were returning voluntarily to the front by every available train, and the finest spirit was being shown.

In the opinion of some of the highest officials in Washington the United States and Austria are drawing nearer to a state of war. The special consideration which promises to necessitate the completion of the rupture with Austria is the proposal to send American troops to Russia or Italy or both, which, as already mentioned, has been under serious consideration by this Government.

Austria followed the advice of her powerful ally in severing relations with America, this country having decided not to take the initiative in the case of Germany's allies without especial provocation, the technical grievance against Germany being her unrestricted submarine warfare.

It is declared that no immediate decision respecting the proposal to dispatch American troops to Russia and Italy will be made. It is believed in some quarters, however, that the recommendations of Mr. Root, head of the special war mission to Russia, and of General Scott will guide President Wilson in determining this matter.

It has been repeatedly stated in Italian quarters here that if Italy can obtain the materials necessary for the manufacture of an adequate amount of munitions she will start an offensive that will break the Austrian lines. Italy is convinced, it has been declared, that the quickest way to end the war is to force Austria out of it, and that the only way to compel Austria to sue for peace is through military defeat.

There are signs of conversion in allied circles to the Italian argument. Austria, and how to eliminate her from the war, are believed to be the chief subjects of the inter-allied conference now in progress in London. Both political and military questions are being discussed at London by the representatives of the several Entente Powers, it is learned here, but the principal subject is Austria. There is reason to believe that the Italian Foreign Minister, Baron Sonnino, who represents Italy at the conference, has urged the British Government to assist Italy in obtaining the necessary tonnage for the transportation of coal and raw materials from America, so that Italy may make her supreme effort to strike Austria down.

WORKMEN NOW ORGANIZING.

Duncan and Russell Relate Their Experiences with Them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Although James Duncan has not completed his special report on labor, he gave an outline of some of the principal features of it today that he might set at rest conflicting stories which have gone broadcast.

"The Russian workingman certainly will do his share," Mr. Duncan said. "He has done it already, and he is entering into the spirit of the new Government with a whole heart.

"Gradually the workingmen are assimilating the idea of organization, and I expect them to round out some sort of a federation, embracing both skilled and unskilled labor, more similar perhaps to the British system than to ours. While I was in Petrograd a meeting of twenty-nine trades was held for the purpose of organizing, and the men listened with apparently keen interest to my explanation of how labor operated its organizations in this country. I do not know what the results of that meeting have been, but when we left the outlook for effective organization was splendid.

"Russian workingmen still are dazzled by their freedom to organize. Of course under the Czar they had no labor organizations, because such bodies were regarded as revolutionary and their members were subject to the severest penalties. Now that they have organizations they scarcely know how to operate them. It is not unusual for the workers to leave their benches in the middle of the day, call a meeting and advise their employer that they are displeased with conditions.

"Their street meetings are peculiar. Guaranteed the liberty of free speech, they are making the most of it. The military guards permit them wide latitude, and they have some heated wrangles on street corners. At the close of these debates, however, it is customary for the leading belligerents to exchange cigarettes, shake hands, and proceed to other meetings.

"The eight-hour day, enforced soon after the revolution, has greatly pleased the workers, and in most cases wages have been raised a hundred per cent. This seems large, but when it is remembered that wages in Russia always were low and it was not unusual for manufacturers to make from 50 to 200 per cent. the increase does not seem exorbitant."

Describing the sessions of the Workmen's Council, in which he sat almost daily for a month, Charles Edward Russell said it compared very favorably with other similar legislative bodies. The greater apparent difference, he said, was in the absence of laundered collars. Only the newspaper reporters wore them, he said.

"The council is very well regulated," he said. "There is no such disorder as might be expected. While there are more than 1,000 members, 830 with votes, and 200 without votes, they are under good control.

"All members may speak on any proposition, if they desire, but speeches are limited to ten minutes, except in the cases of Ministers and visitors. I recall that one Minister occupied two hours in explaining the proposed railroad rehabilitation plan of the United States Commission. I addressed the council for about an hour and a half. Ministers have seats on the floor, but no votes."

UKRAINE ASSEMBLY ASKS VAST TERRITORY

Populations Affected to Vote on Incorporation Question—Russian Loan Success.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 9.—Vice Premier Nekrasoff received a deputation from the Ukraine National Assembly, which explained that the Assembly wished the following Governments incorporated in the Ukraine: Kiev, Poltava, Podolia, Volhynia, Tchernikov, Kharkov, Ekaterinoslav, Kherson, Taurida, and Bessarabia.

The chief difference arose regarding Bessarabia, where the Little Russian population is only 10 per cent. The delegates, however, insisted on its incorporation because Bessarabia is surrounded by the Ukrainian Governments.

It was agreed to take a plebiscite of the disputed Governments.

The Government has abolished all existing restrictions affecting Catholic Uniate Churches within Russia's jurisdiction.

Wednesday, the first of the three "Liberty Loan" days in Russia, proved a great success. Automobiles paraded the streets of the capital, and decorated booths were installed in the principal thoroughfares for the sale of the war bonds.

Foreign Minister Terestchenko has allotted 2,000,000 rubles for the financial aid of political refugees returning to Russia.

GEN. MAURICE PESSIMISTIC.

Doubts Russians Have Set Limit to German Advance.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Summing up the situation on the Russian front, Brigadier General Frederick B. Maurice, Director General of Military Operations at the British War Office, in his weekly talk to The Associated Press, said:

"The Russian retirement has been conspicuously less in the last week. Premier Kerensky and General Kornilloff, the Russian Commander in Chief, are making strenuous efforts, with considerable success, to re-establish discipline, but it would be premature to say that the Russian leaders have yet succeeded in setting a limit to the German advance. It would be premature even to regard the situation as more satisfactory. "It is naturally to expect that the Germans, after advancing ninety miles and reaching railways of a different gauge, must pause a while and bring up communications and supplies. All that can be said today is that the Russians have gained a brief breathing space which we hope they will use to the best advantage to prepare for the next German move forward."

GERMANS LET JEWS DIE.

Women and Children in Warsaw Starving to Death.

Through the Intelligence Department of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, the Provisional Zionist Committee last night made public a letter describing conditions among Jews in Warsaw under German rule. The name of the writer of the letter is not divulged for obvious reasons. The veracity and authenticity of the letter is vouched for by the Zionist Committee, which Prof. Stephen S. Wise is Chairman, and Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis, honorary Chairman. The letter says, in part:

"Death from starvation is a real fact. It is witnessed here all over, in every street, at every step, in every house. Jewish mothers, mothers of mercy, feel happy to see their nursing babies die; at least they are through with their suffering.

"Our wealthiest people cut off their daughters' hair and sell it to be able to buy the indispensable things like bread for their dying children. Four and five-year-old children have become so weak that they must be carried on the arms like babies. Fathers should they return from the battlefield will meet of their five and six children they kissed good-by when they left for the war two or probably one or more.

"How long yet will this suffering last? From where will our help come? A commission has been sent to Switzerland to maintain our soup kitchens, but I doubt the success of the mission. Help us, help us. Awaken, America. This is our only hope. Should America not aid us we will be lost."

POLISH LEADERS TRIED.

German Court-Martial Condemns Them to Long Prison Terms.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 9.—Several members of the Polish Radical Left have been tried by a German court-martial for attempting to incite the populace of Poland to disturbance, according to a dispatch from Berlin to the Extrabladet.

Among the Poles court-martialed were two councilors of a military commission, Jendrzeiwitch and Elavecle. They were sentenced to three and five years, respectively.

Red Cross Mission Sees Kerensky.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 8.—William B. Thompson and Dr. Frank Billings, heading the Red Cross Commission to Russia, were presented by David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, to Premier Kerensky today. The Premier appeared enthusiastic over the plans outlined by the commission and promised cordial co-operation in their execution. The commission arrived here in the Imperial special train, the same in which the American Commission to Russia under Elihu Root traveled. The members report that they received ovations at the stations en route.

Cracow Fears New Explosions.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 9.—Reference to the recent great explosion in Noglia, a suburb of Cracow, was made in a meeting of the Polish Club at Cracow on Monday. The effects of the explosion appear to have been highly disastrous, because a resolution demanding the instant removal of all munition magazines from Cracow and its vicinity was unanimously carried by the assembled parliamentarians.

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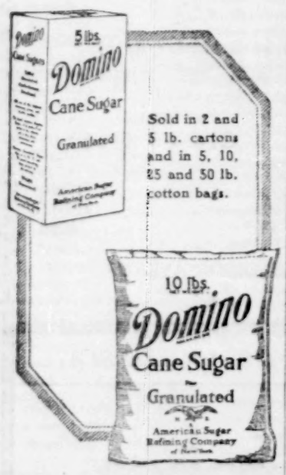

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FIRST APPOINTMENTS FROM CAMPS ARE OUT

Indiana and Kentucky Men—New York's Commissions on Monday.

TO NAME 16,000 IN A WEEK

Some Men Are Appointed to Officers' Reserve Corps and Others Directly to National Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The War Department today issued the first list of appointments to the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army from the officers training camps. About 40,000 men have been in training and about 16,000 will be commissioned as officers.

The announcement of those commissioned will be spread over a week. The first list, announced today, was that of students at the training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, which includes men from Kentucky and Indiana.

The names of those appointed from the New England regiment at Plattsburg will be published in tomorrow afternoon's papers, while the appointees from the New York regiment will be made public Monday morning. Those at Fort Myer camp, which includes men from New Jersey, will be published in Saturday afternoon's papers.

Other lists, so far as completed, will appear as follows:

Aug. 11—Afternoon papers. Men from Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, and other States at Fort Sheridan Camp.

Aug. 12—Morning papers. Men from South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, and other States at Fort Oglethorpe Camp.

Aug. 13—Morning papers. Men from Illinois at Fort Sheridan Camp.

Aug. 13—Afternoon papers. Men from Texas and other States at camp at Leon Springs, Texas.

Aug. 14—Morning papers. Men from California at camp at San Francisco.

The lists will show the grades to which the students are to be appointed. Some are made Majors, others Captains, and others First and Second Lieutenants. Most of them are officers of infantry and artillery, but a few go to the cavalry.

Some men are appointed officers in the "Infantry Section of the Officers' Reserve Corps." Others are appointed officers of infantry in the national army. The War Department today issued this explanation of the distinction:

"Officers graduated from the training camps are appointed to the Officers' Reserve Corps because they will thus become available for call into service after the present war. They will be detailed from the Reserve Corps to command units in the national army or regular army, but at the conclusion of hostilities will be retained in the reserve corps and returned to the inactive list.

"Those officers, appointed directly from the training camps to the national army, will be mustered out after the war and will not be automatically available in the event of any subsequent need.

"The War Department has, therefore, adopted the policy of appointing to the Officers Reserve Corps all men whose age permits and who are otherwise satisfactory. The maximum age limits for appointment to the Officers Reserve Corps are: For Major, 45; for Captain, 40; for First Lieutenant, 36; for Second Lieutenant, 32. There is no age limit for appointment of officers to the National Army.

Among the appointments at Fort Benjamin Harrison were the following men from Eastern districts:

Captain, Infantry—Frank J. Carey, Rochester, N. Y.

First Lieutenants, Infantry — Gus Braun, Buffalo, N. Y.; Frank B. Wakeman, Wells Bridge, N. Y.

Second Lieutenants, Infantry—William F. Kine, Williamsett, Mass.; Justin E. Hyland, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Lloyd D. Harrison, Branford, Conn.; Thomas V. Bollard, Troy, N. Y.

Second Lieutenant, Cavalry—Ralph S. Hayes, Waterbury, Conn.; Philip E. Cooley, Syracuse, N. Y.; Harold B. Elwood, Flatts, N. Y.

First Lieutenant, Cavalry—Horace A. Price, Fall River, Mass.

First Lieutenant, Field Artillery—Ralph P. Uptegrove, Orange, N. J.

Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery—Lee J. McGahan, Rochester, N. Y.

Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster's Corps—Roy W. Easley, New London, Conn.

Second Lieutenant, Officers' Reserve Corps—James E. Murphy, Bridgeport, Conn.; Joseph W. McKenna, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

LISTS READ TO COMPANIES.

But Names of Appointees Are Not Given Out by Plattsburg Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 9.—With the receipt by wire from Washington of lists of men approved for commission, officers at the training camp have been authorized to read the names of men commissioned to assemble companies. As fast as the company lists have been completed, the men have been lined up in company streets and the rewards for their three months' training are announced. At the same time the men have been ordered not to talk about the new commissions to any one outside. The first public announcement will come when the lists are given out in Washington.

About 200 men, or ten from each company and battery, will not be commissioned, but will be sent to the second training camp for further instruction. Instructors emphasize the point that these men should not be dejected because they are not chosen for the first increment of the national army, for the fact that they are retained is a sign that they are thought to have the qualifications of an officer.

Fifteen men have been selected to leave Saturday for the ground aviation school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. They are:

From the New England Regiment—W. E. Leckie, First Troop; E. R. Cowles and J. L. Hubbard, Fifth Company; E. D. Shuttleworth, S. Capillouni, and B. F. Bradford, Sixth Company, and C. E. Jones and W. W. Pinney, Ninth Company.

From the New York Regiment—W. S. Gordon, Jr., First Troop; D. C. Bennett and F. Grinnalds, First Battery; E. M. Whorley, Seventh Company, and M. A. Horsfall, G. Arnold, and G. E. Goldwaite, Eighth Company.

Nelson J. Post, a Brooklyn candidate in the New York regiment, who had been called by the draft, appeared before the examining board in Plattsburg and claimed exemption on account of having to support a widowed mother.

These men from the New York regiment were discharged today on account of physical disability: Conroy F. Denny, Jr., and Clifford L. Beare, First Troop, and Walter G. Davis, Jr., Second Battery.

Miss Ethel L. Murdock of Patchogue, L. I., and Wilbur K. Holmes of the New York regiment were married yesterday at Burlington, Vt.

"Middle Europe" Conference Today.

BASLE, Aug. 9.—Negotiations for the purpose of drafting economic agreements and arranging methods of intercommunication will be begun at Vienna tomorrow by representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

AUSTRIAN CABINET DISCARDS REFORMS

Military Success Against Russians Renders Policy of Concessions Less Urgent.

NEW PROGRAM OF TAXES

Failure to Conciliate Poles, Czechs, Slavs, and Socialists May Cause Premier's Fall.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 9.—Problems of reform are tabled and only new taxation, the passing of the provisional budget, and an extension, or renewal, of the arrangement with Hungary, are included in the program with which the Austrian Premier, Dr. von Seydler, will try to carry on his government.

According to Vienna dispatches, the prospects of a Parliamentary Ministry have vanished, the Christian Socialists, Poles, Czechs, and Southern Slavs having refused to participate in the government.

Vienna political observers give Premier Seydler's administration, which will bring the people more taxes than bread, a short span of life. The Cabinet may last for a time because the political parties recognize the necessity of extending the budget arrangements, which expire Oct. 1, providing additional revenue to prevent open bankruptcy, and of adjusting relations with Hungary without further delay, and also because there apparently is no politician in sight capable of forming another ministry.

The financial problems are of the most serious and urgent nature. The assassinated Premier, Count Stuergkh, in order to dispense with Parliament, was obliged to run the war on the basis of an unsanctioned credit of barely 20,000,000 crowns. Most of the war expenditures were covered by the proceeds of loans, and the remainder was represented by unpaid requisitions, the inflation of circulation and other expedients.

Taxes on war profits and others of a sweeping nature will be submitted by the Seydler cabinet if its life is not ended prematurely by the absence of a working majority in Parliament. The Polish members are in open revolt because of the arrest by the Germans at Warsaw of General Pilsudski, organizer of the Polish Legion, and the Government's refusal to restore a civil administration in Galicia.

The Teuton victories in Galicia and Bukowina have thrown a veil over the promised new order in Austria. The powers that be find the question of reforms far less urgent, owing to the improved military situation, than when a sop to encourage the despondent nation was considered necessary.

MORE AMBULANCE HONORS.

Gamble of New York Among Four Americans Decorated in France.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Four additional members of the American Field Service have won the Cross of War.

The men honored are W. York Stevenson of Philadelphia, Howard R. Gamble of New York, Hugh Elliott of Evanston, Ill., a student in Northwestern University, and Charles Isbell of North Adams, Mass., a student at Dartmouth.

ESSEN MINERS FOR PEACE.

Commend Reichstag Move—Unions at Dortmund Oppose It.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 9.—Eight thousand miners attended a recent mass meeting at Essen, Germany, for the discussion of coal production, food, and wages. The meeting developed into an impressive demonstration in favor of peace by agreement and democratic reforms.

The miners declared in favor of the Reichstag majority peace resolution and demanded that the Reichstag pursue its decision in the interest of humanity. The Socialist organ Vorwärts says the fact that the demonstration occurred in Essen, the centre of Pan-German propaganda, increases its importance.

Two hundred delegates from the Rhenish Westphalian industrial trade unions, assembled in congress at Dortmund, Germany, adopted a resolution against the peace declaration of the Reichstag majority and recorded their condemnation of "any participation of the International Social Democratic movement fostered by enemies to sow dissension in the ranks of the German workers."

WAGEL DENIES INDIA PLOT.

Tells Court He Knew of No German Efforts to Foment Uprising.

Srinivas S. Wagel of 839 West End Avenue, the East Indian who was for years financial editor of The North China Daily News, as a witness in his own behalf yesterday before United States Commissioner Samuel M. Hitchcock, denied that he had anything to do with the alleged plots to foment revolutions in India and Siam in the interest of Gemany. He admitted that he knew Heramba L. Gupta and several other Hindus named as co-defendants in the indictment with him, returned by the Federal Grand Jury in San Francisco, charging violation of the United States Criminal Code by setting on foot a military enterprise from this country against British rule in India.

According to the charges made by the Government, Wagel was treasurer for the Indian revolutionists in this country, and as such paid for munitions forwarded to India by way of the Tauscher Arnis Company. Wagel, who since coming here has taken out first papers, denied that he had any knowledge of revolutionary plots against England or that the Germans were financing trouble in India. He explained that he was born and educated at Madras, and that in his native land he belonged to the home rule party, known as the Indian National Congress, which elected its President annually, maintained headquarters in London, and one of the members of which is a member of the British War Council.

After Wagel's denial was entered on the record, Lawyer Roger B. Wood asked for his client's discharge, but at the request of Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox the case was adjourned for two weeks to await the arrival of rebuttal witnesses from San Francisco.

FOR WORLD UNITED STATES.

Italian and Russian Socialists Agree on Aims.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 9.—"The United States of Europe and the United States of the world in a democratic federation is what the new workmen's international wishes to obtain," was the conclusion reached in today's discussion between Italian socialists favorable to war and the Russian delegate Soviet amidst cries of "Hurrah for Revolutionary Russia! Hurrah for Kerensky!"

Minister Bissolati said that the whole of Italy desired peace, but only after having solved with justice all the national questions which if left unsolved would be an inexhaustible source of new wars.

GERMANS FIRE LIQUID THAT BLINDS VICTIMS

Many Killed at Armentieres by New Poison—Especially Fatal to Women.

HAZEBROUCK, France, Aug. 9.—British medical officers are trying to determine the nature of the new poison used, it is believed for the first time, by the Germans on the French town of Armentières. The poison bears a certain resemblance to the gas which temporarily blinded a large number of British troops a fortnight ago, but its effects are infinitely more serious.

A number of persons taken from Armentières are in a grave condition. Many have died in hospitals at Hazebrouck, Aire-on-the-Lys and particularly at St. Pol-on-the-Ternoise, where most of the victims were taken.

The first time the new poison was observed it coincided with the firing into the town of a hail of small shells of a calibre insufficient to break the paving. These contained neither powder nor gas, but a colorless liquid which spread over the soil, in the streets and in the courtyards and gardens. Where the shells burst traces of the noxious liquid were found hours afterward.

As the liquid evaporates it produces a heavy gas which penetrates from room to room and descends into cellars. It is tenacious in character and seems to take more victims among women than men, penetrating their hair. The fumes of tobacco seem to act as an antidote in the case of men.

The odor is variously described as resembling that of acetylene, mignonette or pungent mustard. The effects are not immediate. Some inhabitants of Armentières who inhaled the emanations in the forenoon returned home without experiencing any ill effects and took luncheon, but five or six hours later they were obliged to take to bed and their condition became rapidly worse.

The victims at first were affected in the bronchial tubes, then their eyes swelled and eventually they lost their sight. These symptoms were accompanied by a feeling of burning inside and an incessant cough and fever. The skin turned an earthy color and in several cases death followed rapidly. Occasionally, in addition to the symptoms mentioned, the victims were affected by terrible hallucinations and delirious laughter.

HARDEN FOR RESTORATION.

Must Give Back Alsace-Lorraine and Irredenta, German Editor Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Maximilian Harden, the German publicist, according to official dispatches received here today, wrote in a late number of his newspaper, Die Zukunft, that Alsace-Lorraine must be returned to France and Trent and Trieste restored to Italy if Europe is to eliminate probable causes of future wars.

Harden says the new Europe which will emerge from the present war must not find any nationality oppressed, and he concludes by asserting that the declarations of President Wilson concerning the rights of nations must be the basis upon which the peace of the world shall be assured, through some form of confederation of the powers, somewhat like either the American or the Swiss confederation.

The proposal from German sources that the question of Alsace-Lorraine be submitted to a plebiscite of the present inhabitants of those lost provinces has aroused indignation in France, dispatches from Paris received in diplomatic circles here today say. The French press maintains, according to those advices, that not only must France repossess Alsace-Lorraine for ethnological, geographical, and national reasons, and because these provinces were wrenched from her by force, but also that Italy must have Italia Irredenta, and that in either instance a plebiscite would be a farce.

It is understood here that Italy and France have arrived at a verbal understanding respecting their individual war aims, and that this understanding is supported by the unanimous popular opinion of both countries.

DESCRIBES THE MURDER OF BELGIAN PRINCE MEN

Only American Survivor Says U-Boat Captain Threw Lifebelts Overboard, Then Submerged.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9.—William Snell, a negro of Jacksonville, Fla., the only American survivor of the British steamship Belgian Prince, which was sunk July 31 by a German submarine, with the loss of thirty-eight lives, today gave details of his experiences to The Associated Press. He said:

"A torpedo hit the engine room. A submarine then quickly came to the surface about 200 yards to starboard and fired at our wireless apparatus. We left the Belgian Prince in three boats and had got fifty yards from the ship when the submarine came alongside and asked for our Captain, who was taken aboard and inside the U-boat.

"The members of the crew were ordered to hold up their hands, and the Germans asked if there were any gunners among us. Although there were two, we said 'No.' The Germans next asked if we had any pocket arms.

"We were then ordered to the deck of the submarine, where we were told by the commander to remove our lifebelts and to lie on the deck. This we did. Then the commander went into the boats, threw the oars into the sea, and had his men remove the provisions. After that the plugs were taken out of holes in the boats, which were then cast adrift.

"The submarine went to the northeast for twelve miles, the commander taking the lifebelts to the top of the conning tower and throwing them overboard. I hid mine under a raincoat, and as the submarine began to submerge I tied it around my neck and jumped into the sea.

"The rest of the crew stayed on deck until they were swept off by the sea as the boat dived. It was a terrible sight. One by one they threw up their hands and went down, or, fighting to keep up, they splashed water as they disappeared."

MARCONI REACHES ROME.

Reports to the Premier on Assistance America Can Give Italy.

ROME, Aug. 8. (Delayed.)—Senator Marconi, the last member of the Italian mission to return from the United States, arrived in Rome today. He made a most satisfactory report to Premier Boselli regarding conditions in America and the assistance which that country is ready to give to the Entente. He also told the Government, in detail, what Italy might expect to obtain from the United States.

Signor Marconi tonight departed for the front to report to King Victor Emmanuel.

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THOSE who spend their Summers out of town know only the smartness of the Avenue shops—and the convenience of reaching them. Those of us who remain at home find that there is an additional attraction—August prices—and that traveling is just as cool as it is easy on a
Fifth Avenue Bus

SAYS GERMANY IS NEAR COLLAPSE

Continued from Page 1.

forts to cope with the huge demand for war materials. By concentrating on a standardized pattern of their most useful weapon, the cannon, she has been able to reply to the allied artillery augmentation and still increase the output of other growing necessities, like grenades and machine guns.

"The same way with airplanes. They standardize the Benz and Mercedes motors and turn out 250 weekly. For the airplanes themselves the decision to abandon Zeppelins has been exceedingly valuable. The huge Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen alone produces a hundred planes a week.

"But all this effort has been screwed up to the topmost notch. No further increase is possible, and even to attain that result sacrifices have been imperative. That is where the question of transport becomes important. Not only are the railroads—lines, sleepers, and roadbeds—in bad repair and short of men to operate them, but war material requirements have compelled the Germans to withdraw labor from the manufacture of new rolling stock. Men who have worked on the German railroads tell me they are often forced to put in thirty-six hours without relief, and with that be incessantly at grips with defective material. Of course, accidents are common. They are increasing and there is no way out of the vicious circle.

"Just one illustration. Last Winter Berlin had a coal famine, though Germany is one of the greatest coal producing nations, simply because it was impossible to rush coal trains to the city at the moment when water transport was blocked by ice.

Gains in Russia Only Delusive.

"Her allies, too, are a continual drain on German vitality. Bulgaria and Turkey need money always, and men often. Austria needs men, money, and above all peace. For the moment the Russian collapse has silenced the Austrian murmurs, but the German leaders have no delusions on the subject. They know the victories in Russia, like the exploits of their submarines, are only palliatives which soothe and stimulate the people without affecting the main issue. The evil day is merely postponed, that is all. They have a little more time in which to try to evade destiny, and nothing further.

"Just consider their position. In every branch of energy Germany is 'all out.' Even before the war her people were staggering under taxation despite the successes of her worldwide commerce. Today her debt is enormously increased, her commerce annihilated and her money so depreciated that only the war restrictions of international finance save her from immediate bankruptcy. Why, even to pay for her limited purchases in Switzerland she has to extort a forced loan in circumstances bordering on blackmail.

"About the popular situation in Germany I will say only this: Every one knows how strong was the Socialist Party before the war. In view of what has happened, is there anything to save Germany from popular fury unless those masters can plead victory as the final justification for everything?

"There we come to the only hope of German militarism. Like Japan against Russia, Germany is victorious on the map. Like Japan she is straining every nerve to uphold the phantom of victory. Like Japan she knows that her enemies will win if she does not obtain peace.

"There have been many great German offensives. They have failed because directed against the heroic armies of the Allies. Her last and greatest will be a peace offensive, directed against the war-weary allied peoples. Let the latter be worthy of their fighters at the Marne, Ypres and Verdun. Let them look at the burden of Germany and think less about their own.

America's Opportunity.

"The thought of America should be enough to steel their perseverance, but when you have struggled and suffered for three years it is hard to wait for a fourth. That is where America should act now. While her men are being trained she should stimulate the spirit of the Allies with money and propaganda."

INTOLERABLE BURDEN ON GERMAN WORKERS

Rebellious Sentiment Likely to Bring War Collapse, Says Former American Vice Consul.

That Germany is near collapse, because of the breakdown of the economic life within the empire, the increasing burdens on the wage earner, and the rising flood of rebellious sentiment, is the view of A. Curtis Roth, formerly American Vice Consul at Plauen, who writes in the current issue of The Saturday Evening Post.

"The German High Command," he says, "is thoroughly confident that Germany can fight on for fifty years in a purely defensive warfare against the combined forces of the world, if necessary. But the German people will not fight on for fifty years. I doubt very much that they can be held to their bitter task for another year. The great mass of the people are rebellious in their hearts, and they are only awaiting an opportunity to express their rebellious feeling in deed.

"Moreover, the German middle class, the backbone of Germany's strength, is becoming more and more convinced that final victory cannot remain with the Germans. German officialdom has strained the bonds that formerly bound it to the people until those bonds have been broken. The people look with sullen suspicion upon their Kaiser and all their present rulers, and they are being taught that all their hardships would cease once they can rid themselves of those rulers. There is needed only a leader in Germany today to give the widespread, dull, aching protest against further useless sacrifices a resistless momentum.

"The German classes were welded into a marvelously well co-ordinated organism before the war. These classes are now drawing apart. The great mass of the people have come to feel that their interests no longer go hand in hand with those of the land barons, the bureaucrats, or the great manufacturers and merchants, with the financiers or the shippers, or with their ruling families. Their endurance has been tried to the breaking point. They want a rest from war; they must have such a rest soon, or they will turn savage in their misery as did the German peasants once before.

"Since my return to the United States I have read many reports, with considerable interest, to the effect that the splendid German social sense has brought about an equitable distribution of the burdens of the war upon all classes of the people. These reports deal with theory, not with fact. The wage-earning class in Germany has staggered under such an unequal load of war burdens that it has become restive and rebellious. There has been little cause for the well-to-do to learn the bitter sufferings of famine; but the poor can only afford to buy bread and potatoes, their butter, eggs, sugar, and meat ration cards being little more to them than a mockery of their necessities.

"The men of the wage-earning class have marched away to the battlefronts and their wives and daughters have been forced to take up all manner of rough, brutalizing work. The small savings of the working class have long ago been consumed. The gulf between the officer caste and the common-soldier caste has steadily widened during the war; the same drawing apart of classes has taken place upon the battlefields that has taken place back of the front.

"There is in Saxony, where I was stationed, an added sense of wrong and injury among the common people. Saxony is a thickly populated land of wage earners; the Saxons, producing an insufficient supply of food on their own farms, have felt the food shortage far more keenly than any other German people.

"Their factories, formerly doing business with every corner of the world, have closed by the score, throwing tens of thousands of people out of work. The Saxons have suffered more from the war than any other German people and stand to win least from a successful conclusion; they have been crowded aside by the Prussians and Bavarians, and the result has been an intense reawakening of a sense of Saxon nationality among them in contradistinction to a sense of German nationality. The Saxon soldiers, and many officers among them insist that wherever there has been specially dangerous work to do the Saxon troops have been stationed. Thus, they say, has been the policy of the war lords because of the widespread socialism in the ranks of the Saxon regiments.

"Considerable disintegration has taken place in the material organization of Germany as well as in her spiritual organization. It has been impossible to keep the roadbeds of the railroads in repair, to replace the worn rails and switches, and renew the rolling stock. The result is the railroads are no longer the efficient roads that they were at the outbreak of the war, and this is a very real factor in the reduction of Germany's military efficiency.

"It has been impossible, too, to keep the great State roads in repair. There has been an increasing difficulty in the replacement of the machines used in the various metal-working industries, many of which were formerly imported from England and America. The manufacture of staples and war industries runs at full blast day and night, while the strength of the peace industries ebbs and ebbs, and while the host of workers for the interests of a world organized for peace starve as unskilled labor in the roughest lines of endeavor.

"The signs of physical decay on every hand; the worn, rubbly streets; the buildings grown dingy and out of repair; the miserable, broken-down, and antiquated conveyances that make up the traffic on the streets; the unkempt, lackluster parks; the closed stores and the meagerly filled shop windows of the stores still open; the frayed, unattractive clothes of ancient style displayed by the people on the streets; and the weariness, sorrow, and suffering in the faces of the people—all these elements go to make up an environment that is sapping the resolution and the will of even the most patriotically inclined."

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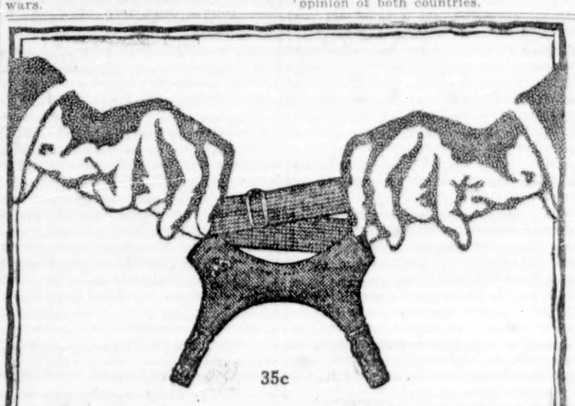

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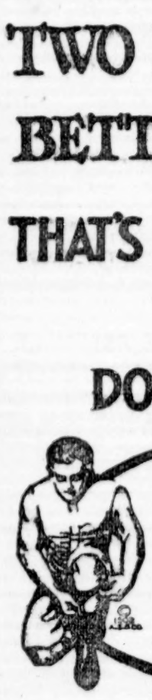

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The entire stock of Men's and Young Men's Spring and Summer fancy and blue serge suits has been affected by the August clearance custom.
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One interesting angle from which to view this sale is—you can select the highest grade "ready-to-put-on" suit of clothes made in America for twenty-one dollars and a half.

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Panamas from South America at $3.00
Grades that sell at $36 to $72 doz. wholesale
Balilukes from Philippine Islands at $3.00
Manufactured to sell at $7, $8.50 and more
One of the largest importers of men's Panama Hats in the United States (we made a solemn promise not to use his name) has decided to discontinue a branch of his business.
Heretofore he imported the unblocked hats and then had them blocked in his own factories. Hereafter he will only import the unfinished product and let others do the blocking.
We purchased 50 dozen of his *blocked* Panamas at a price that enables us to sell them at $3 apiece. They usually sell at $36 to $72 a dozen (or $3 to $6 each) WHOLESALE.
At the same time we picked up at this importer's place of business 50 dozen of the finest Philippine Balilukes that ever fell to the lot of any hat store in New York.
Every hat bears the stamp of the Philippine Government and was forwarded by the Island authorities to this importer to retail for $7.00, $8.50 and even more.
These, too, go on sale tomorrow morning for the first time at the same price as the Panama hats—$3. The opportunity the combined lots offer is something EXTRAORDINARY.
Panamas and Balilukes Last for Years
Buy for This and Next Season.
75 DOZEN Men's Panama Hats
"Slightly Imperfect"
$2.00
The same grades as the Panama Hats advertised above, with slight imperfections either in the blocking or finishing. Nothing, however, that will injure the wearing qualities.
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Men of Many Callings, at Governors Island, Qualify as Non-Commissioned Officers.

PERSONNEL OF HIGH GRADE

Engineers, Electricians, Students, a Policeman, and Bank Clerks Are Found in the Command.

Army officers who have seen soldiers of the national army who have waived exemption and are now drilling every afternoon on Governors Island for the purpose of qualifying as noncommissioned officers when they are ordered to cantonments a few weeks hence, are lavish in their praise. About 200 New Yorkers of draft age are now members of the Governors Island training organization, and if these men are a fair sample of the personnel of the great selective draft armies soon to be organized no one need fear the result when they get into action in France.

A TIMES reporter watched the men at drill yesterday, after which he went to the headquarters of the Military Training Camps Association, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, and talked with Captain A. L. Boyce of the Officers' Reserve Corps, about them. Captain Boyce, who is the commander of the Governors Island organization, said that he was ready to take care of all the drafted men who came, even though the number ran into the thousands.

The enlistment cards of the drafted men who have joined the drilling companies indicate the kind of men who are going into the national army. Some of these men are managers of manufacturing establishments, some are bank clerks, and many are sales managers of big stores and other trade establishments. There are besides many engineers, electricians, students, a young policeman, a moving picture director, printers, carpenters, bricklayers, and men in various other occupations and trades.

Here is the personnel of the draft contingent of the Governor's Island training company as officially recorded by Captain Boyce. The names are those of the 160 men who had joined the company up to 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Andrews, C. L.	Jahlous, I.	Trowbridge, G.	Weintraub, S.
Allan, L. M.	Jones, C.	Tumpson, C.	Weingarten, E.
Armstrong, H. W.	Jones, R. C.	Van Ness, F.	Werner, J. G.
Bach, E. H.	Kahrs, C. H.	Von Kokeritz, C. J.	Willis, O. E.
Barrett, J. F.	Kenyon, R.	Vernen, P.	Willis, LeR. C.
Bartels, H.	Kerrigan, J.	Vel Joirtch, V. J.	Wittmann, W. A.
Beech, G. X.	Kerrigan, P.		Wittmann, W.
Bell, H. A.	Keir, A.	Ward, R. R. H.	Wolff, M.
Bennett, R. H.	Killoran, J.	Ward, T. R.	Zottowski, T.
Beiknap, W. B.	Krinsky, S. E.	West, G. W.	
Berchmans, E.	Kruger, H.	Weill, M.	
Bendheim, L.	Ladin, D. F.		
Bieley, F.	Lawrence, W.		
Blackwell, F.	Lenihan, M. J.		
Blatt, J.	Leibowitz, C.		
Benoff, A. C.	Levin, M.		
Boelin, M.	Livingston, E. J.		
Brill, E.	Livingston, R. W.		
Brett, J. H.	Lotz, G.		
Brody, M.	Lyon, W.		
Brandt, C.	Marsh, A. L.		
Brown, L. M.	McCann, L. G., Jr.		
Brogan, W. B.	Mindelbaum, C.		
Butler, C.	Mandle, H. H.		
Bucklin, C.	McDonald, C. J.		
Busby, E.	McDonald, S. B.		
Cahn, E. J.	Militaner, C.		
Caffrey, W. L.	Morgan, S.		
Canaday, H. D.	Muller, T.		
Callery, H.	Murphy, C. J.		
Calus, J.	Marcus, A.		
Casara, J. J.	Maseau, A.		
Cavanagh, J. R.	Martin, H. K.		
Chandler, H. A.	Mason, C. C.		
Chapin, H. E.			
Colespaun, B. C.	Neilson, W.		
Conklin, D. L.	Noyes, G. S., Jr.		
Corrigan, L. F.	Newman, M. G.		
Craig, C.			
	O'Hare, R. J.		
Di Carlo, C.	Otis, W. D.		
Davidson, J.			
Denman, A. L.	Palma, L.		
Demarest, E. F.	Paradieu, D.		
De Loewenthal, H. F.	Parma, L. J.		
De Soucey, E.	Pfeifer, C. B.		
Ditmer, W.	Platt, J. W.		
Doulberry, P. R.	Pincus, A. M.		
Duncanson, D. D.	Pivogel, F. H.		
	Phillips, J. B.		
Elliott, E. J.			
Ewens, J. E.	Raymond, P. D.		
Epstein, P. T.	Reardon, J. J.		
	Reardon, J.		
Faeder, J. P.	Ritch, N.		
Felt, E. W.	Rogers, J. H.		
Fischer, G. E., Jr.	Rotier, W. H.		
Filedner, E. B.	Rose, D. H.		
Freeman, E.			
Friedman, M.	Schaap, I.		
Kirk, F. H.	Schram, G. L.		
Foster, C. C.	Schappert, F. G.		
Forester, A. E.	Scheinls, J.		
	Schoonover, C. A.		
Ginn, H.	Schale, I. J.		
Gilmore, W. H.	Schmidt, E.		
Goodman, A. H.	Scheller, O.		
Goodman, F. L.	Sherwood, R. C.		
Gorman, T. J.	Silliman, J. E.		
Gross, H. E.	Slonka, A.		
Gromes, A.	Smith, F.		
	Smith, L. A.		
Harrigan, J. J.	Stein, A. L.		
Herdie, F.	Stembler, F. L.		
Huning, J. H.	Solano, J. A.		
Hyde, J. A.			
	Teed, F.		
Israel, T. J.	Thorne, F. L.		
	Torley, T. W.		
Jastonowski, V.	Trohn, B. A.		

CAMPS ASSOCIATION TO HELP GET AIRMEN

War Department Asks Its Co-operation to Recruit Needed 100,000 Officers and Men.

CAMPAIGN TO BEGIN TODAY

Two Thousand Branches of Organization Enlisted to Obtain Army of Fliers Swiftly.

Captain Arthur F. Cosby, Executive Secretary of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States, announced last night that the association has been asked by the War Department to co-operate with the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps in recruiting 20,000 officers and 80,000 enlisted men for the flying arm of the United States Army. The association will begin today a nation-wide campaign.

The Training Camps Association has about 2,000 branches in the United States, and each of these will become a recruiting station for aviation. The association will not enlist men, that duty devolving upon regular recruiting officers, but the procedure followed in recruiting men for the officers' camp, which was to get the candidates and then turn them over to the army officers, will be followed in obtaining men for the flying service.

Captain Cosby went over the plans in detail when in Washington a few days ago, and a letter from Captain Aubrey Lippincott to him outlines the course to be followed in creating the flying arm. In part the letter says:

> As all pilots in our military air service will receive commissions it is of the utmost importance that candidates for examination possess those fundamental qualities of character and mind essential in officers of every grade in our army. Aviation officers in particular must be young, in as near as possible perfect physical condition, mentally alert, and have at least a good general education, preferably along mechanical lines.
>
> The minimum age limit has been fixed at 19 and the maximum is 30 years. The physical fitness of an applicant will be determined by one of a number of medical examining officers stationed in the various cities and towns throughout the country.
>
> The applicant for a commission must fill in the inclosed form marked Exhibit "A" and Exhibit "B" and sign Form 1 and return all with three letters of recommendation from responsible citizens to the chief signal officer of the army, War Department, Washington, D. C. If the information afforded leads to the conclusion that the applicant belongs to what may be called officer material class he will be advised where and to whom he must report for examination.
>
> Assuming the examination, a physical and an oral one, successfully passed, the applicant is enlisted as a private, first-class, Aviation Section, Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, and sent for a period of eight weeks to one of what are known as "ground" schools, (schools of military aeronautics,) a number of which have been organized at universities and colleges in various parts of the country.
>
> The course of instruction offered, in addition to that relating to military matters, machine gun practice, &c., will include the principles of mechanics, internal combustion engines, wireless telegraphy, and flight, all explained by laboratory work. After work at the ground school about four months more are spent at an aviation training school. If at the end of this time satisfactory proficiency is shown, the applicant receives a commission in the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps.
>
> On becoming a private, first-class, and when assigned to active duty an applicant is furnished with a uniform by the Government, quarters, commutation of rations, and travel expenses to ground and aviation schools, and in addition the usual pay of private, first-class, $33 per month.

Said Captain Cosby last night:

"Drafted men who have been called for examination are not eligible and need not apply. Those who have not been called, however, are eligible, and I cannot imagine a more attractive service for such men, for they are nearly all of the right age, than service in the great aerial arm which America is about to create."

The offices of the Military Training Camps Association, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, will be open every day, except Sunday, until further notice to supply data to those who may wish to volunteer for service with the Aviation Section.

Rules Against Convicted Contractor.

Justice Bartow S. Weeks in the Supreme Court in the Bronx yesterday denied an application for a certificate of reasonable doubt based on eighty-five alleged errors in the trial of Jacon Polstein, a contractor, of 8 East 107th Street, for manslaughter in the second degree. Polstein was convicted in connection with the death of two bricklayers in the collapse of the building, in which, it was charged, faulty materials were used.

PRESIDENT'S GUARD OFF.

White Plains Gives Send-Off to Company Leaving Her Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 9.—This city this evening gave Company L of the Tenth Regiment a hearty send-off on its departure for New York, from where it will go to Washington for duty at the White House as a special guard to the President.

The company consists of 179 men, under Captain E. C. Dunning, and the men marched from the armory through the principal streets preceded by a platoon of police and Mayor F. M. Thompson and the Aldermen. The streets were lined by enthusiastic crowds waving flags and houses were illuminated.

COURT-PLASTER WARNING.

City Health Department Finds Tetanus Inquiry Justified.

The Department of Health issued a warning yesterday against the use of any but standard grades of court plaster, on the ground that tetanus germs might be contained in the cheaper grades sold by peddlers. The research laboratories of the department have been making an examination of court plaster. It was said that no tetanus germs had been found, but that it was believed a warning was justified.

Recently there came from the West a report that German agents were distributing court plaster in the United States carrying tetanus germs. After an investigation the Department of Justice issued a statement in which it said: "The Department of Justice, without sharing in any sensational view as to how the sticking plaster or court plaster became infected, states that some of the samples submitted and analyzed have been thereby shown to contain tetanus germs. The public is consequently cautioned against purchasing this remedy except from approved sources, the warning being particularly directed against purchases in small packages from street peddlers and vendors."

TWO-YEAR MAN HUNT ENDS.

Mounted Police Bring Out Eskimos Accused of Priests' Murder.

Edmonton, Alberta, Aug. 9.—The end of a 3,000-mile journey over ice-covered rivers and snow-crusted plains was reached tonight by a party of mounted police officers who arrived here with two Eskimos named Sinnisiak and Wlusuk, said to be wanted in connection with the deaths of Fathers Rouvier and Leroux, who were slain at Bloody Falls in the arctic regions in 1913.

Inspector J. D. Lanouse headed the police party on the trip, which took more than two years.

CONSUL TO DENMARK HERE.

On a passenger steamship arriving at an American port was Edward D. Winslow, American Consul General at Copenhagen, who went to Washington, where, it was said, he had been summoned to act as an adviser on export problems with reference to Scandinavian countries.

Another passenger was Captain N. A. McCully, Naval Attaché at Petrograd, who was also on his way to Washington. They would not discuss the war or reason for their return.

PRESIDENT SEES "INTIME."

Ballet for Ambulance Fund Draws Distinguished Washington Audience

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The President and Mrs. Wilson and a distinguished company of diplomats and officials attended a performance here tonight of Adolf Bolm's ballet, "Intime," touring for the benefit of a fund for American ambulances in Russia.

In the audience in boxes were Secretary Lansing and the Russian, Italian, Japanese, French, Spanish, and Swedish envoys with their staffs.

TRADE PREFERENCE PLAN UP

Britain Considers Terms for Favored Nation Treaties.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, responding to a question in the House of Commons today concerning favored-nation commercial treaties, said:

"We are considering the question of most favored-nation clauses in commercial treaties, but the matter is one of considerable complexity, and the Foreign Office is discussing it with the law officers."

J. M. Gidding & Co.

364 365 367 Fifth Avenue AT 46TH ST.

FINAL CLEARANCE—

Fashions for immediate wear—and many that will serve well into the Autumn.

SUITS
- in NAVY BLUE and BLACK Formerly to $125.....at $45
- A "CLOSE-OUT" GROUP Formerly to $75.....at $25

DRESSES
- CHARMING SUMMER STYLES Formerly to $75..at $20, $25
- for STREET and AFTERNOON Formerly to $95.....at $35

SKIRTS
- SPORTS STYLES OF SILK Formerly $25 and $35.....at $15
- of WHITE PIQUE Formerly $12.....at $5

HATS
- for STREET and SEMI-DRESS Formerly to $25.....at $8
- STREET and SPORTS HATS Small groups to close.....at $5

$55 to $95 PONGEE MOTOR COATS—at $35, $45, $55

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

Announce a Most Important Offering of

Men's Shirts at $1.20

¶ For this important event today we have assembled a splendid collection of cool, summery shirts that surpasses anything so far offered at $1.20 by this or any other store in New York.

¶ We never attempt to sell shirts in order to compete with those products whose chief virtue is their low price, but on the contrary we always aim to offer shirts at the lowest possible prices and still uphold that standard of quality which places our shirt department far in advance of all others.

¶ We have accomplished all of these things in this important sale. Only the very finest fabrics were allowed to go into the making of these garments, and the manner in which they are cut, tailored and finished leaves absolutely nothing to be desired, let your preference be what it may. *There are no better values to be found anywhere in town today.*

A Few of the Weaves:

Crepe O-Tex	Manila Cloth	Oxfords
Madrale	Fine Madras	Lusterette

Also—Of Unusual Importance Today

Men's Town and Country Sport Shirts at $1.20

¶ A rare collection of sport shirts, with convertible collars and half sleeves. Beautifully made of White Cheviot, Soisette, and the much desired Basket Weave. Sizes 14 to 17½.

¶ **Also at $1.20**—Tennis Shirts, made of Striped Woven Madras, White Cheviot, Tan Duck Drill, Khaki Colored Lusterette, Blazer Striped Material and Tan Cheviot. High or medium collars; plain or buttoned points; French or single cuffs and pockets. Coat style. Neckband sizes 14 to 18. Exceptional values.

Men's Embroidered Crepe Neckwear, 75c

The balance of an imported collection of scarfs. Made of Peau de Crepe in plain colors; Grenadines, Foulards and a host of other novelty weaves.

Men's Scarfs, 35c, or 3 for $1

Our regular 50c and 55c scarfs. Splendid variety of weaves and colors to select from.

Exquisite Washable Four-in-Hands, at 29c

B. Altman & Co.

A Special Offering of Men's Summer Shirts, Pajamas and Underwear

will be continued to-day (Friday)

Exceptional Values are offered in

MEN'S SILK SHIRTS

made of satin-stripe Japanese Habutai (imported by B. Altman & Co.) in a variety of exclusive patterns.

$4.85 & $5.85 each

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

(neckband sizes, 14 to 16 inclusive) of silk-and-cotton mixtures, presenting many attractive colored-stripe effects,

$2.25 each

300 Dozen Men's Negligee Shirts

(soft cuff models) of madras and mercerized materials, showing a wide range of colors and patterns,

$1.10 each

MEN'S OUTING SHIRTS

Of plain white American-made silk; with attached collar . . . each $3.85

Of fancy striped cotton fabrics; with attached collar . . . . . each $1.45

MEN'S PAJAMAS

Of fine cotton materials, in attractive striped effects . . . . . per suit $1.65

MEN'S UNDERWEAR (sizes incomplete)

Sleeveless Coat Shirts and Knee-length Drawers, of madras . . each 35c.

Athletic Union Suits of madras; sleeveless and knee-length . . . per suit 65c.

(Men's Wear, First Floor)

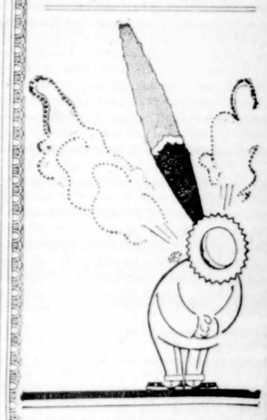
Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.



A Special Purchase of

CIGARS

There are 20,000 Cigars in the lot, made in the famous Jose Lovera Company's factory in Tampa, Fla.

SPECIAL PRICES

Lovera Jockey Club, Box 50, $3.96
Would regularly be $4.96.

Constancia Ambassadores,
Would regularly be $5.49.

Constancia Perfectos,
Would regularly be $4.96.

Constancia Coronas,
Would regularly be $5.49.

Box 50, $3.96
Box 25, $1.98
Box of 25 would regularly be $2.74.

These cigars are made of fine clear Havana tobacco, by Cuban hand-workers. Why not take advantage of the event and stock up your humidor—and send a box of cheer to your soldier friend?

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., and Main Floor, 35th St., B'way

Wear-to-Business Shirts at $1.44

Laundered cuff, soft cuff negligee or pleated styles—in woven madras or mercerized weaves. A good assortment of striped effects in a variety of colors. Carefully tailored and finished. All sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Cool Athletic Underwear

All the freedom of movement an active man could wish for goes with these firmly finished garments of silk mixtures. White only. Sleeveless, coat style shirts, open knee length drawers, $1.39 garment.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St. Centre.

A Kit of Camp Necessities, $2.84

A rubberized Khaki Cloth Kit, fitted with all the toilet articles necessary to a man's comfort and good appearance. Included are: Barber's Comb, Hair Brush, Tooth Brush, with aluminum case, Shaving Soap Stick, Shaving Brush, Safety Razor, with six extra blades, Tooth Paste, Soap Box, with cake of soap, Metal Trench Mirror.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Canes—Are Now 89c

This particular lot was formerly marked at $1.34. Come and look at them—all sorts of handles and materials—malacca, mahogany, penang, Cornell, bamboo, pimento, and others.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way.

Chauffeur's Dust Coats, $6.49 & $8.49

Quite different from the ordinary duster—designed along lines suited for the chauffeur only. Double-breasted, button-to-neck model with Russian front, in linen, mohair or Palm Beach Cloth.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Store Opens 8:45 A. M.

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Store Closes 5:30 P. M.

Some Timely
REDUCTIONS
For MEN

Who Are Particular about Appearance and Comfort

Shantung Silk Suits, $14.75
That Sold at a Higher Price

Well tailored, cool, breezy and comfortable. Sack coat and Pinch Back Models.

Flannel Suits, $9.75
That Sold at a Higher Price

Two Piece Outfits in extremely smart English Sack and Pinch Back models, of light or dark gray flannel. Summer-weight, comfortably cool.

Flannel Trousers, $3.96
That Sold at a Higher Price

Striped patterns in dark and medium gray—as fit for business wear as for the week-end or vacation outing.

PALM BEACH SUITS NOW $8.25

Direct Elevators on 35th Street Side

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Why You Should Always Insure Your Baggage

Thieves are active, hotel fires frequent, accidents and losses in transportation are common and over none of these risks can you exercise any control.

In your home you can be careful, yet even there you insure your goods. But when traveling—your baggage is at the mercy of chance.

Why risk a loss when a NORTH AMERICA baggage policy at very little cost will pay you promptly? It insures your baggage and effects wherever they may be from the moment they leave your home until their return.

Remember your chance of loss is just as great on a day's trip as it is on a long tour.

See your agent today, or phone for full information to

Jones & Whitlock, 1 Liberty St., Phone John 3935

Platt & Farnum, 27 William St., Phone Broad 3810

REPRESENTING

Insurance Company of NORTH AMERICA

PHILADELPHIA

The oldest American Stock Insurance Company

Capital $4,000,000 Founded 1792 Assets Over $23,000,000

Moderate support for the arch and ankle, with plenty of toe room.

An Army Shoe *For Women*

This new Coward model meets the demand for a comfortable, hard-duty, good looking shoe for women.

It's made to give a full measure of walking service,—just the thing for both vacation tramping and city walking. The shape is a refinement of the regulation army last. Gracefully designed and made in flexible, durable tan. The straight inner line helps your foot power.

Built strictly up to the Coward standards of shoemaking in materials and workmanship. All sizes.

The Coward Shoe

James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(Near Warren Street)

Mail Orders Filled
Sold Nowhere Else

BOWDOIN ESTATE SET AT $6,600,998

Partner in the J. P. Morgan Company Left Bulk of His Property to Family.

BIG SHARE TO GRANDSON

Temple Bowdoin, Son, Left His Part to G. T. Bowdoin—Widow and Daughter Get Large Bequests.

The estate of George S. Bowdoin, formerly a partner in J. P. Morgan & Co., who died on Dec. 6, 1913, was appraised yesterday at $6,600,998, of which $5,909,079 was the value of his stocks and bonds. He gave to his wife, Mrs. Julia Grinnell Bowdoin, $200,000 outright, household effects worth $8,072, a pew in Grace Church valued at $1,500, and a life interest in one-third of the residuary estate, valued at $1,984,926.

His daughter, Ethel Grinnell Bowdoin, got a pew in Grace Church, the premises at 37 Park Avenue, worth $70,000, and a life interest in one-sixth of the residue, amounting to $992,463. Irving Bowdoin Kingsford, a grandson, got a life interest in one-sixth of the residue, and Temple Bowdoin, son, received wines valued at $5,000, and one-third of the residue in trust.

Temple Bowdoin, the son, died Dec. 2, 1914, leaving the bulk of his estate of about $2,000,000, including the life bequest from his father, to his son, George Temple Bowdoin, and Mrs. George T. Bowdoin, who died a few months after her son, gave Geo. Temple Bowdoin two-fifths of her estate.

The total value of Mr. Bowdoin's realty was $126,712, which comprised besides the Park Avenue residence, the stable building at 149 East Thirty-eighth Street, worth $30,000, and a tenth interest in 640 acres at Ardsley, of which his interest is valued at $26,712. This property was given to the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., of which the decedent was a partner, in payment of a debt in 1880.

Mr. Bowdoin had $300,429 in cash, of which $294,753 was on deposit with J. P. Morgan & Co. He had 1,196 shares preferred and 1,781 shares of common stock of the Mexican Land and Colonization Company, the appraisal of which is suspended for the present because of the difficulty of ascertaining the value of the stock. Among the largest holdings of stock were:

8,600	American Telephone and Telegraph	$403,200
1,200	Boston Elevated	102,300
500	Jersey Central	142,500
2,000	Northwestern	248,000
1,200	St. Paul	157,500
1,150	Lackawanna	213,500
2,080	General Electric	277,420
1,200	Great Northern	147,750
250	National City Bank	$2,500
4,500	New York Central	411,187
8,500	New Haven	242,875
1,000	Niagara Falls Power Company	160,000
1,400	Northern Pacific	148,525
7,000	Pennsylvania	372,750
2,000	United States Steel common	111,900
2,000	United States Steel preferred	209,000

The value of Mr. Bowdoin's jewelry, books, pictures, silverware, &c., was $14,272.

L. I. R. R. MUST WAIT.

Service Board Rejects Mileage-Book Rise Pending Rate Decision.

The Public Service Commission yesterday refused permission to the Long Island Railroad Company to increase its mileage rates from $10 to $11.25 for a five-hundred-mile book, pending the decision of the commission on rate increases proposed by the company and now under consideration. Some time ago the railroad filed with the commission a new tariff showing increases in rates within New York City. The tariff also contained increases in the territory outside of the First District and has received the approval of the Public Service Commission for the Second District.

One of the rates involved was the mileage-book rate. The commission for the First District suspended the operation of the tariff and began an investigation into the merits of the proposed increases. Soon after the commission received complaints that the Long Island Railroad was charging for mileage books at the new rates within New York City. The attention of the company was called to the matter, and it was directed to make its charges conform to its existing tariff. The company then applied to the commission for withdrawal of its suspension of the new mileage-book rate, and this, on the motion of Commissioner Travis H. Whitney, was denied yesterday.

AVIATOR RECRUIT WEDS.

James N. Lally Enlists, Then Takes a Bride in Secret.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 9.—It became known today that James N. Lally of Greenwich, who recently enlisted with the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps of the regular army, was secretly married to Miss Grace Tripp, daughter of Frank Tripp of Cross River, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The couple got a marriage license from Town Clerk John A. Northrup in Harrison, and were married at Silver Lake Park by Justice of the Peace Charles B. Young, formerly tenor soloist of the Congregational Church, Greenwich.

Miss Gertrude Parks and Frank Miller attended the couple. Mr. Lally left Fort Slocum yesterday for Texas. His bride, not to be outdone by her husband, has returned to work in the Wilford Hall laboratories to do her bit making bandages for wounded soldiers.

THE LOSS IRREVOCABLE

You cannot run the mill with the waters that are past, nor ever recover the six months' rentals sacrificed by a contractor's delay.

But you don't have to hire that sort of a contractor.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

The Vermin Problem
No. 14
H. Table Porter Says:
"Vermin are disease-carriers, dangerous, unsightly and offensive. Why tolerate them? Exterminator service for the entire building is assurance against annoyance from these pests and their attendant evils. We contract for complete service in our buildings with Bliss Exterminator Company because 'Bliss Service Satisfies'."
Free Demonstration to owners or agents. No money in advance—Satisfaction guaranteed. Full Details on Request.
"Bliss Service Satisfies"
BLISS EXTERMINATOR CO. INC.
NEW YORK, BLISS BLDG 20 W. 15TH ST. Tel. Chel 9170
BROOKLYN, BUSH TERM'L Tel. Sunset 5345

Fishing Tackle
SAVE MONEY AND TIME AND GET THE BEST BY TAKING ADVANTAGE OF OUR BIG
SUMMER REDUCTION SALE
OF RODS, REELS, ARTIFICIAL BAITS, LINES, &c., FOR FRESH OR SALT WATER USE.
J. B. CROOK & CO.,
SPECIALISTS IN SPORTING GOODS,
849 FIFTH AVENUE,
AT FORTY-FIFTH STREET.

Brill Brothers
Annual Sale of High Grade Summer Suits for Men
Including the Famous Kuppenheimer Suits

For years this sale has been one of New York's most noteworthy Clothing events and thousands of men wait for it. This year, with our wonderful Kuppenheimer Suits included for the first time, and with clothing prices headed straight for a new high water mark, this annual sale offers men and young men bigger saving opportunities than ever before.

$18.00 and $20.00 Suits Now Reduced to $13.50
$22.50 and $25.00 Suits Now Reduced to $17.50
$30.00 and $32.00 Suits Now Reduced to $23.50
$35.00 and $38.00 Suits Now Reduced to $27.50

$25.00 Shantung Silk Suits Now $17.50
Genuine Palm Beach Suits Now $6.50
White Flannel Trousers Now $5.50

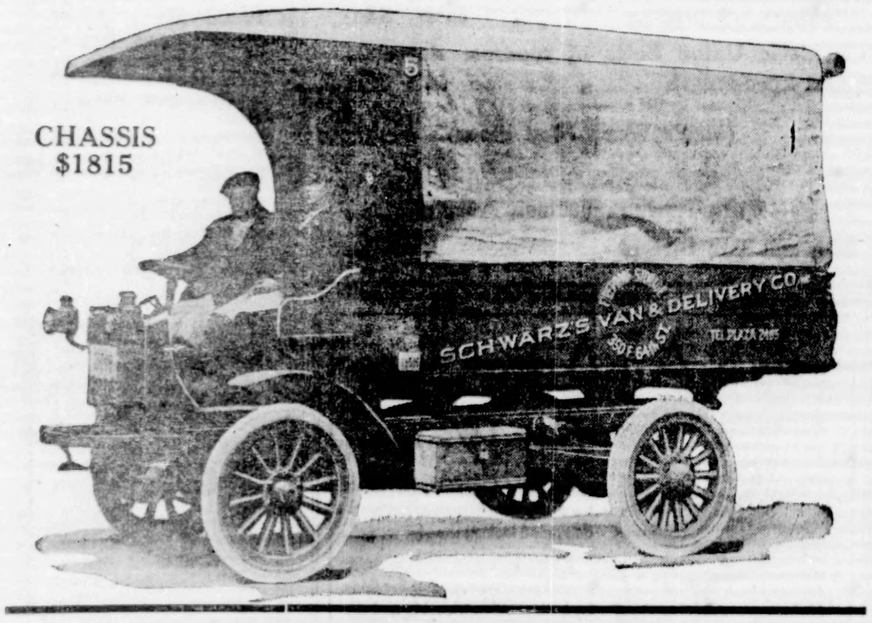
$2.00 and $3.00 Straw Hats Now Reduced to $1.15
$5.00 and $6.00 Panama Hats Now Reduced to $2.65

$1.50 Woven Madras Shirts for Men Now Reduced to $1.00
50c and 65c Neckwear Now Reduced to 35c—3 for $1.00

Exclusive Kuppenheimer Dealers in New York and Brooklyn

44 East 14th Street, Broadway, at 49th Street, 1456 Broadway, at 42d St., 2 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn
47 Cortlandt Street, 125th Street, at 3rd Ave., 279 Broadway, at Chambers

CHASSIS $1815



Philadelphia on this Autocar's Schedule

"Two trips to Wilmington, Del., this week—and an average of three trips to Philadelphia every month since we bought it—this is the kind of work our Autocar has been doing for the past two years," says Schwarz's Van & Delivery Co., of New York City. "We were astonished the first month we had it at the amount of work the car did, but it has kept it up ever since, and we have just ordered another Autocar."

For information on the Autocar in *your* line of business, see the Autocar Sales Co., 553-557 West 23rd Street, New York City. ('Phone Chelsea 6060)

THE AUTOCAR MOTOR TRUCK
The Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa. Established 1897

Make your summer a joy with this Columbia Outfit

Special Columbia Summer Outfit Offer
This $100 Columbia Grafonola and any six records (12 selections) of *your own choice* from the latest Columbia Records—*yours* on easy terms and just a small payment down.

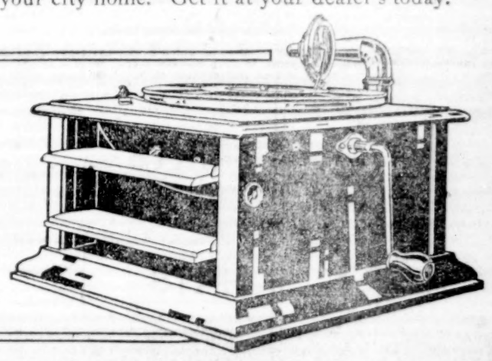
Columbia Grafonola, Price, $100

THINK what this Columbia Grafonola can mean to you in your cottage this summer! After the swim, on rainy days, for impromptu dances, lawn parties or the entertainment of "week-end" guests—whenever anyone "asks for music," this beautiful $100 Grafonola is ready to add to your pleasure this Summer.

It's an ornament to any summer cottage, and shows every cent of its hundred-dollar value, in TONE, craftsmanship, finish and appearance. You can take it home after the summer is over and you'll have a Grafonola that will not only be a *continued* source of entertainment but a credit to the surroundings of your city home. Get it at your dealer's today.

Special August Offer of this $15 Machine
(*On Most Attractive Terms!*) If you're going away to a cottage or camp where you can't take a big machine—you needn't go along without music and entertainment.

Exchange It or Keep It! Take this Columbia Grafonola with you or put it in your summer cottage *today*. Keep it and use it TWO MONTHS, if you wish—then exchange it at *full price*, $15, for a larger Grafonola, or records, or both. Here's one good way to learn what you *can* get out of owning a Grafonola. Just 'phone your dealer, and it's yours *today*.



COLUMBIA
Grafonolas Records

Columbia Mid-Month Specials—Just Out!
Select your outfit from these latest hits!

Songs and dances and humor that are making such a tremendous hit *right now* that they have been brought out as "specials" on these Columbia Records:

A2296 10-inch 75c. { TILLIE TITWILLOW. From "Robinson Crusoe, Jr." Al Jolson. / LILY OF THE VALLEY. Collins and Harlan.

A2292 10-inch 75c. { MELE HULA. Fox-trot. Jockers Brothers. / IT WASN'T MY FAULT. One-step. Jockers Brothers.

A2293 10-inch 75c. { AIN'T YOU COMING BACK TO DIXIELAND? George O'Connor. / IF YOU HAD ALL THE WORLD AND ITS GOLD. Jim Doherty.

A2294 10-inch 75c. { SONS OF AMERICA. George O'Connor. / THREE CHEERS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY. Edgar Stoddard and Broadway Quartette.

A2297 10-inch 75c. { INDIANA. One-step. Original Dixieland Jazz Band. / DARKTOWN STRUTTERS' BALL. Fox-trot. Original Dixieland Jazz Band.

A2295 10-inch 75c. { CONSTANTINOPLE. Anna Wheaton. / HELP! HELP! I'M SINKING. Anna Wheaton.

A2298 10-inch 75c. { COLD TURKEY. One-step. Rector's Novelty Orchestra. / 12TH STREET RAG. Fox-trot. Rector's Novelty Orchestra.

A2291 10-inch 75c. { SECOND REGIMENT CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD MARCH. Prince's Band. / MANISOT MARCH. Prince's Band.

Al Jolson's record is a *scream;* the patriotic songs are *thrillers;* Anna Wheaton's songs are—well, just *herself;* the dance-records by Jockers Bros., the Dixieland Jazz Band and Rector's Novelty Orchestra (the famous orchestra of Rector's New York) are so "just right" for dancing, that they are *bound* to sell out quicker than you think. Visit your dealer *today*, and be sure to get all the hits you are going to want!

Monthly Record List on sale the 20th of every month.

'THE VERY IDEA!' EUGENICAL FARCE

Really Original and Really Funny in the Hands of a Capital Company.

LED BY BENNETT AND TRUEX

First-Night Audience Convulsed, but Many Solid Minds Will Find Themselves Out of the Running.

THE VERY IDEA, a comedy in three acts, by William Le Baron. At the Astor.
George Green ..... Purnell Pratt
Gilbert Goodhue ..... Ernest Truex
Marion Green ..... Josephine Drake
Edith Goodhue ..... Dorothy Mackaye
Dorothy Green ..... Ruth Collins
Nora, Tracy ..... Florence Oakley
Joe Garvin ..... William P. Carleton
Alan Camp ..... Richard Bennett
Miss Duncan ..... Mabel Allan

The rarest thing in the drama came to the Astor Theatre last night, a farce that is really original and really funny—the rarest and, one is tempted to add, the most welcome. In the dictionary of synonyms farce has forever been bracketed with antiquity. Any competent producer will tell you that there are no new farces—that the secret of success in this genre lies in a variety of effective mugging and lightning speed in delivering lines and action. Those responsible for "The Very Idea" are much less than competent—and infinitely more. They know that the touchstone of success in farce is the idea; that granted, the nearer mimique and action approach to legitimate comedy the better.

The idea is Eugenics. To the truly initiate, this is the science of race culture, and perhaps the most momentous science in the modern world—though, when it comes to a practical program, the most indeterminate, elusive, and baffling. Eugenics is much simpler—being a program for multitudinous babies, and all busters. The folk in the new play are of the casual kind; especially the young couple, (Ernest Truex and Dorothy Mackaye), who lament a childless state and yearn to adopt a convenient orphan.

The wife's brother, played by Richard Bennett, fancies himself as the sure thing in eugenics, having—shades of Francis Galton—written a book about it. His idea (for which the author, William Le Baron, should be eternally indebted) is that, instead of any young orphan, with any old parents, and a heredity straight from the oldest Adam, they should suborn two physically fit collaborators to produce the infant for them. And that is why two are at hand in the person of the chauffeur and parlor maid.

Few things have ever been funnier than the manner in which this idea is borne in upon first the shocked but delighted parents and then upon the even more shocked domestics. It is all done, however, in the sacred name of science, and, copying the phrases of recent diplomatic correspondence, in the names of democracy and humanity. For the said domestics, however, the chief inducement is a bonus of fifteen thousand dollars—five for the chauffeur and ten for the maid; for, as the eugenist insists, maternity is no fifty-fifty proposition. And this sum is especially apropos as they are secretly scrimping and saving to marry.

Just how the idea is worked out, and what the ultimate result, is Mr. Le Baron's story and is best left to him. There was a moment toward the end of the second act when the main theme was lost sight of in a rather conventional scene of elaborate lying; but even this sidetrack was amusing. For the most part the ordering of the action is as fresh, varied, and sparkling as the idea is new. Who Mr. Le Baron may be is not quite clear; but the manner in which a copy of Collier's Weekly was exploited suggests that he is not unconcerned with hebdomadal journalism. For that act of it may, his instinct for the stage is almost inerrant, his verbal gift is apt and sure, and his taste in handling a subject that, so to speak, touches on and appertaining to is impeccable.

The honors were, however, very evenly divided with the cast and stage management. Mr. Truex, as the vapid, manipot husband and vicarious father, scored heavily in laughter, his performance being as neat and well controlled as it was funny. Mr. Bennett's success was less obvious, though very real. A final accounting would probably find that he had a full share in the total result. Simplicity and authority such as his are of inestimable value in holding together an airy ensemble, which, except for it, would tumble like a house of cards.

Miss Dorothy Mackaye, as the expectant mother, played her scene of improvised lying with really remarkable humor and skill. As the maid, Nora, subsequently the mother, Miss Florence Oakley, gave a really fine and legitimate characterization. The cast throughout bent comedy acting of the finest texture to the effects of farce.

As has been said, the subject of the play somewhat savors—or may seem to do so—of the moral taste that is inflexible, and the mentality that is solid. In a word, this is no play for boneheads. Even in the first night audience there were several of these, and their comments in the foyer were alone worth the price, which few first-nighters pay. But as a whole the audience thrilled and rollicked to the most delightful laughter.

The band of those who are open to ideas, even in frank farce, is daily growing; and the general augury was for a success of the first water.

KLAW & ERLANGER PLANS.

Their Activities Not Cramped by Entrance of Country Into War.

Klaw & Erlanger announced their plans for the early season yesterday. They indicate an activity not cramped by America's entry into the world war, their contemplated productions being as numerous as in any recent season.

Their first offering will be Max Marcin's and Roy Atwell's farce, "Here Comes the Bride," next Tuesday night at the Cohan Theatre. It will be followed in the early Fall by "The Good Provider," a comedy by Harriet Ford and Fannie Hurst. In October Sydney Rosenfeld's latest play, "Under Pressure," will reach Broadway under the direction of these producers.

Klaw & Erlanger are among the foremost producers of spectacular musical plays, and on the theory that the demand for entertainments of this nature will be greater than in years of peace, they are planning several important productions. The first will be "The Riviera Girl," with music by Emmerich Kalman, the young Hungarian composer, adapted from the German original by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse. It will follow the "Follies," in which the firm is interested in association with Florenz Ziegfeld, next month at the New Amsterdam. Sam H. Hardy, Wilda Bennett, Juliette Day, Carl Gantvoort, and J. Clarence Harvey will be the principals. Mr. Bolton and Mr. Wodehouse are also adapting Hennequin's and Weber's French farce, "Madame and Her Godson," to fit a score by Ivan Caryll. Another offering will be a musical comedy by Rennold Wolf and Channing Pollock, with music by Louis Hirsch.

The firm will also be associated with a number of other managers in the production of dramas. They will be interested in a number of George C. Tyler's ventures, and also in those of Henry Miller. They will present two plays in association with A. H. Woods, and one each with J. Clarence Hyde and Edgar MacGregor.

Arliss Rehearses New Play.

George Arliss will add Alexander Hamilton to his list of stage portraits of historical characters the coming season. The play, which will be called "Hamilton," and will be produced by George C. Tyler, in association with Klaw & Erlanger, at the Knickerbocker on Monday night, Sept. 17, is the joint work of the actor and Mrs. Mary Hamlin. Its scenes are laid in the administration of President Washington, when Hamilton was in his early thirties. All of the principal characters are historical, among them being Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, General Philip Schuyler, Judge John Ray, and Talleyrand. Rehearsals were begun yesterday under Mr. Arliss's direction.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The cast that will appear in George Broadhurst's revival of his own farce, "What Happened to Jones," includes Hale Hamilton, Marie Wainwright, Alphonz Ethier, Josei Sadler, David Higgins, Charles Harbury, James Spottswood, Marcia Harris, Leila Frost, Viola Leach, Margaret Ferguson, Will H. Gregory, and Thomas P. Gunn.

The cast for "Rambler Rose," the new Jacobi-Smith musical play in which Julia Sanderson and Joseph Cawthorn will be seen next month at the Empire, has been completed and rehearsing. The principals are Ada Meade, Cheridah Simpson, Kate Sergeantson, Gladys Siddons, Ethel Boyd, Doris Pedro, Wilma Walton, Thomas Conkey, Robert Baird, George E. Mack, and W. H. Bentley.

Eugene Ormonde has been engaged for Arthur Lewis's role in "The Inner Man," the premiere of which at the Lyric was postponed to next Monday night, because of the sudden indisposition of Mr. Lewis.

A theatre party at the Winter Garden last night consisted of seventy men associated with Thomas A. Edison, gathered to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the invention of the phonograph.

Captain Augustus Barnard's command of the Seventh Regiment were the guests of William A. Brady at last night's performance of "The Man Who Came Back." It was the 450th presentation of the melodrama at the Playhouse.

Ray Raymond has been added to the list of new entertainers who will join the "Midnight Frolic" on the New Amsterdam Roof Monday night. The same evening Edward Goulding will join Mr. Ziegfeld's revue downstairs.

Rehearsals of "The Wanderer," which will resume its run at the Manhattan Opera House a week from next Monday night, have been begun.

2,000 MEN NEEDED FOR SUPPLY CORPS

Local Recruiting Station Called Upon for Eight Companies in Quartermaster Department.

The army recruiting headquarters at 280 Broadway was notified yesterday to enlist at once 2,000 men to form eight supply companies of the Quartermaster Corps of the National Army. Each company of 250 men is to have eleven Sergeants, sixteen Corporals, four cooks, and three buglers. Each recruiting station is instructed to enlist forty recruits for the field artillery of the regular army. Yesterday eighty-five men were enlisted for the regular army and seven for the National Guard.

Under orders issued from Washington, Lorillard Spencer, Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment and Military Secretary to Governor Whitman, was mustered out of the Federal service, along with Brigadier Gen. John H. Foote, it was announced at National Guard headquarters in the Municipal Building. It was reported that Colonel Spencer would receive a Major's commission.

For the first time in two months the regular army recruiting stations in this city yesterday received enlistments for the field and coast artillery. In June it was announced that these two branches were filled, but now it has been decided to take more men for them.

It was announced yesterday that the Quartermaster Enlisted Reserve Corps at Thirty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue wants clerks, stenographers, typists, and bookkeepers for immediate duty in France. There is to be a special drive for cooks, bakers, and butchers for the Naval Reserve Force Headquarters at 280 Broadway. There are needed 1,000 cooks, 300 bakers, and 300 butchers.

Among those who enlisted at the British recruiting offices yesterday were two young Englishmen who came all the way from Los Angeles, paying their own fares. They were sent to a training camp in Canada. David Marshall, a motion picture actor, who came from Universal City, Cal., enlisted and was sent to a Canadian training camp last night.

"The Rio Grande Rattler," published by the New York National Guard regiments on the border last year, reappeared yesterday with a mobilization number. It was published "somewhere in New York," by the New York division, United States Army. Under the caption, "Spartanburg Our Next Stop," the leading article was devoted to a description of the Carolina mobilization point.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

The Seventh Regiment Military Band will give a special concert on the Mall in Central Park at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon by arrangement between Park Commissioner Cabot Ward and Colonel Willard G. Fiske.

A Red Cross benefit is announced at Albany on Tuesday next, for which the list of volunteers is headed by Olive Kiehl.

Edward Horsman's "Stand Up, America," will start tonight's final program of the Columbia University oratorio festival.

LITTLE SON SEES MRS. DE SAULLES

Continued from Page 1.

have wished in showing the boy's mother every possible generosity. The consent of the District Attorney was obtained, and the little boy went over to visit his mother, accompanied by Ernest B. Tracy, a friend of the family, who has known the little boy always. The boy went to his mother's room in the Sheriff's apartment and remained there half an hour.

Henry C. Uterhart, counsel for the mother, did not know that consent for the visit had been obtained until after the visit was over, but he was greatly pleased by the action of the relatives of De Saulles, as all likelihood of a litigation over the custody of the child pending the mother's trial seems to be at an end. The following statement on this subject was given out yesterday in behalf of Charles A. H. De Saulles, uncle of the boy:

"Yesterday evening Henry Uterhart, the attorney for Mrs. Blanca De Saulles, telephoned to the office of G. Maurice Heckscher. He inquired whether Mr. Heckscher was in the office. On finding he was not there, Mr. Uterhart said: 'Maybe you can give Mr. Heckscher a message from me.' I simply wanted to say that Mrs. De Saulles was highly pleased when she learned that Mr. Heckscher had the little boy, and she felt perfectly assured that he would receive the best of care.'

"As has been stated already, the little boy in question, John L. De Saulles, Jr., is at the residence of Mrs. G. Maurice Heckscher and in the charge of his aunt, Mrs. Adolph Ph Degener. It will be seen from Mr. Uterhart's message that Mrs. De Saulles is entirely satisfied with the disposition of the boy."

Will Provided for Boy.

The private agreement between Mr. and Mrs. De Saulles modifying the terms of the Supreme Court's decree of divorce as to the periods when mother and father should have possession of the child and an unsigned will left by John L. De Saulles were turned over yesterday to George Gordon Battle, who has been engaged to vindicate the memory of De Saulles.

The will was originally written several months ago and sent to Mr. De Saulles's lawyer, drawn up in legal language, and returned. Probably because the divorce proceedings, which were then pending, left some of the provisions indefinite, De Saulles did not complete and sign his will at the time. He made several changes in it, but left it unsigned. Most of the provisions in the unsigned will concerned the son.

While no details of the estate left by De Saulles were given out, it was learned that his personal income from the business of Heckscher & De Saulles was more than $50,000 a year. Mrs. De Saulles will not share in his estate. The divorce decree cut her off from it, and Mr. Uterhart, her lawyer, yesterday quoted a decision holding that a person could not inherit property from one he had killed.

Mr. Uterhart visited Mrs. De Saulles yesterday morning and discussed with her paragraph by paragraph the statement of Charles A. H. De Saulles, a brother of the dead man. After reading it Mr. Uterhart said that she had reaffirmed every detail of her original statement, charging that De Saulles had defrauded her of $47,000, that he had grown careless with her when he found that her fortune was comparatively small, that he had taken other women into their own home and taken the boy out with them, and that he had sought to destroy the boy's love for her.

Mr. Uterhart said he had been mistaken in his original belief that there was no stipulation regarding the custody of the child, and that this was due to the fact that he had not been able to question his client in great detail. When he was asked how Mrs. De Saulles had come to consent to the stipulation, he said:

"I can't discuss that. It comes too close to the issues in the case."

Justice of the Peace Walter R. Jones began an inquest yesterday at the Nassau County Court House at Mineola, but did not finish it because Suzane Monteau, the maid of Mrs. De Saulles, was absent through a misunderstanding. A deposition will be taken from her tomorrow.

Marshall Ward, a friend of the De Saulles family, who was at the house when the killing took place, testified that the first words of Mrs. De Saulles when she entered the house were: "I want to see Jackie."

He said that Mrs. Caroline Degener, a sister of De Saulles, who was in the room, started out in the hall, because she did not want to be present at a controversy between two persons who had been husband and wife. Mr. Ward said that he started to leave the room, but that the doorway was blocked, so that he walked over toward a window and was looking out when, after the refusal of De Saulles to give up the boy, the woman opened fire.

He said that the first shot was fired at a distance of only three feet and that it staggered De Saulles so that he could not attempt to wrest the gun away.

The opinion of Dr. H. M. Warner, who performed the autopsy, was that the first shot must have been the one which entered the body and caused the mortal wound. The other bullets all struck the left arm. Had the first bullet struck the arm, Dr. Warner thought De Saulles would still have been able to get the revolver away.

Ward testified that he ran to Mrs. De Saulles and caught her arm just as she fired the fifth shot, which emptied the five-chambered revolver.

"I had barely touched her," he said, "when she said, 'Now send for the police.'"

De Saulles, holding the door of the living room, tried to walk to the lounge, but collapsed and fell on the floor. Ward then reached his side De Saulles first asked:

"Where's the boy?"

Ward replied that he had been taken from the room. De Saulles next asked, according to Ward: "Where is she?"

Ward looked about the room. Mrs. De Saulles was not there. Before he could reply, De Saulles said painfully:

"Don't let her get at me again." Then, after a pause, De Saulles asked Ward if he had sent for the police, and told him to do so.

Cousin of De Saulles Fined as Speeder

Gustave M. Heckscher of Westbury, L. I., cousin and partner of Jack De Saulles, was fined $25 by Magistrate Doyle in the Long Island City Court yesterday for speeding his automobile along Jackson Avenue, Woodside, at a rate of thirty-three miles an hour on Tuesday afternoon. Heckscher did not appear in court himself, but sent a lawyer, who entered a plea of guilty for him and paid the fine.

ANGLERS' LEAGUE DINES.

Fishing Clubs Observe 324th Birthday of Izaak Walton.

The United Anglers' League commemorated the birthday of Izaak Walton 324 years ago last night at a dinner in Feltman's Egyptian Garden, Coney Island. Many of the speakers made a plea for better conservation of fish, and favored a salt water fish hatchery in the vicinity of New York City.

The organizations represented by both men and women were: The Anglers' Club of New York, the Long Island Surf Casters, the Midland Fishing Club, the Greater New York Fishing Club, the Eastern Parkway Fishing Club, the Java Fishing Club, the North Bergen Fishing Club, the Tri-Borough Fishing Club, and the West Side Fishing Club. Dr. Benjamin M. Briggs, President of the United Anglers' League, presided. Among the speakers were Dr. William T. Hornaday, Curator of the New York Zoological Gardens; Dr. John Tredwell Nichols of the American Museum of Natural History, State Senator Charles F. Murphy of Brooklyn, Dr. Robert T. Morris, and Charles Bradford.

ORDERS BALLOT CHANGE.

Court Finds That Names at Top of List Have the Best Chance.

"Under the present election law a glaring evil exists, and election to judicial office is in some cases purely a matter of chance," said Supreme Court Justice Giegerich yesterday in granting an application by City Court Justice Walsh for a writ of mandamus directing the Board of Elections to make a change in the form of ballots for the election of Judicial officers. Justice Giegerich said further in his opinion:

"It appears and is not disputed that the results of recent elections, especially for Justices of the Supreme Court, have shown that the candidate whose name was printed first has received a much larger vote than those further down in the list, and that this decrease in the vote, going further downward in the list, is progressive."

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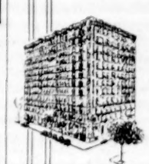
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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...42d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....261 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....3,525 Broadway
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1917.

SENDING MEN TO RUSSIA.

If Senator LEWIS is correct in saying that "the next legions of our men to go forth will be to Russia," the country should be informed of the reasons. CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL of the Root Commission may be giving a hint of them when he says that the Russian people "can easily be united" if the American people only will convince them that this nation stands "solidly behind its allies in this war "and will not falter." Mr. RUSSELL seems here to hint that some influence has been at work to persuade Russia that we are not honestly in the war; that this influence has been so successful that great efforts must be used to counteract it. There has been no intimation of this state of things hitherto, but if it exists it would, of course, account in a measure for the proposal of action that would furnish Russia with ocular and tangible proof of our sincerity.

In the absence of any information except the hint or conjecture which we may possibly find in Mr. RUSSELL'S remarks, there is nothing to explain why we should send troops to Russia. On the contrary, it is understood that Mr. ROOT and others of the mission are strongly opposed to it. Russia's need is not troops, while troops are precisely what France, England, and Belgium need. Russia's need has been the ability to eliminate treachery and stupidity so as to utilize her great masses of troops to the best purpose. The addition of some American brigades or divisions—"legions," to use Mr. LEWIS'S hazy description—would not help her in that, while they would help mightily on the western front.

If Russia, as one of our allies, really does need more troops for some as yet unexplained reason, we might supply them. But we should be informed of the reason. Further, if the reason is that at which Mr. RUSSELL seems obscurely to hint, there is another word to be said about that. It is well that Russia should be reassured about the part we intend to play in the war, if she needs reassurance; but it is also well that we should be reassured about the part Russia is to play before we trust her with our men. After Mr. ROOT'S convincing statements, we need have no doubt about Russia's good intentions or about the certainty of her righting herself in time. But though her good intentions are not in doubt, her ability at this particular time to control the fools and traitors in her armies is still undergoing demonstration. The demonstration is pleasing as far as it goes, but not complete. Put more bluntly, we do not wish to see an American division advancing on the firing line, only to find that to the right and left of it the supporting divisions have "voluntarily retired" because some Socialist agitators have gained the upper hand in some soldiers' council. We do not wish to see American soldiers sacrificed in that fruitless way. And before we furnish Russia with troops we should have positive proof that she has succeeded in controlling her Socialist demagogues sufficiently to make her army stable. We do not doubt, after what Mr. ROOT has said, that she will do it, but nothing has occurred to show us that she has done it yet. Before we go to fight for Russia, we should be furnished with more evidence that Russia is ready to fight for us.

CIVIC REGENERATORS.

Astraea has come to Fourteenth Street, beating time to the lyric platform of Tammany:

> It is the Democratic purpose in this campaign to strike a blow for true reform, and we are proud to reflect that it is the first time in the history of municipal government in this country that a great political party has brought its organized strength to the service and support of this great principle of civic regeneration.

It is recorded in "The Chronicles of Atopia" that the bands of reformers whose peculiar notions and practices had caused the formation of the Society for the Detection and Pursuit of Horsethieves met in convention, denounced "the self-styled better elements" of Atopia, and dedicated themselves to its civic regeneration and the suppression of the society.

A LAKE OF POTASH.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands has reported favorably a bill, introduced by Senator PITTMAN, the passage of which would probably cause a great increase of the quantity of potash produced in this country. Our supply of potash, so useful as a fertilizer, formerly came from Germany. But imports from the extensive deposits there ended with the beginning of the war. While a notable growth of new industries, involving the investment of more than $200,000,000, has given us a large output of dyestuffs and chemicals which in the days of peace were sent from Germany, there has been no domestic compensation for the loss of German potash. The search for mineral deposits here must be called unsuccessful. Small quantities are taken from feldspar and found as by-products in the cement industry. We are also taking potash from kelp or seaweed on the southern Pacific Coast, and the Government is about to set up a factory there. Deposits of alunite in Utah have been made to yield something in addition. But all we have been able to produce is very little in comparison with our great imports in the past.

Senator PITTMAN says in a letter to the Council of National Defense that his bill is designed to promote utilization of the potash in Searles Lake, California. It is estimated by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines that the waters of this lake hold in solution not less than 20,000,000 tons of chloride of potash, which can be taken out at a cost which will be low enough to permit the use of it as a fertilizer. The lake and the land surrounding it have been withdrawn by the Government from the operation of the mining laws, and there is no statute under which the productive work can be done. It is provided in the bill that exclusive rights to prospect for potash shall be granted and that patents shall be issued for tracts in which the mineral is found. Holders of patents must pay annual rentals and an output royalty of not less than 2 cents a pound. The Senator points to our imports of 529,000 tons in 1913 and of only 10,000 tons in 1916, while the price has been multiplied by ten. This potash should not remain in the lake. It should be available for use on the farms. As all the safeguards which could be suggested are in the bill, it should be passed without delay.

NEXT YEAR'S FOOD SUPPLY.

If this were an ordinary year, the condition and prospects of the crops would be more than satisfactory. Offsetting debits and credits in the situation, the result is that, so far as American producers and consumers are concerned, the crops about to be harvested are the best combination of quantity and price that we have ever had. The prices to producers will be ample, and there is reason to suppose that the prices to consumers will be more moderate than they would have been without regulation in the manner just enacted. Quantities, too, are above the average. Corn, barley, rye, and potatoes are record crops. Oats are near the record. Hay promises 100,000,000 tons, ten million over a ten-year average, which carries promise of milk, meat, butter, and cheese, as well as fodder. Tobacco promises a quarter billion pounds over the five-year average. Sugar beets are two million tons over the five-year average. Only in wheat is there disappointment, and of that there will be more than the ten-year average. The cotton year ends just as the grain year begins, and the value of the cotton yield for 1916-17 is just announced at $1,412,860,035, no less than a half billion over the preceding year. The crop is short in bales, but it never was worth more.

The total of grain crops is 5,578,900,000 bushels, an increase of 15 per cent., 863,000,000 bushels, besides some 200,000,000 more bushels of potatoes. There is this year an invisible crop of vegetables raised by millions of amateurs. The total will never be known, but will be felt in reduction of the demand for market crops. These figures are encouraging, but are subject to discount. The increases are above the yield of a disappointing year, and the customary stocks are below the average. There are those who use these figures and deduce something like disaster. They compare the yields with the best on record, and find a deficiency from a maximum which never was realized. There never is likely to be a best year for all crops.

The true comparison is not with quantities which never were experienced, but with the needs of the present time. It unhappily is true that, although this year's crops may surpass $12,000,000,000, and perhaps may reach $15,000,000,000 in value, they are below the demands of the world, which looks to us to save it from famine. There is justification for this view for those who wish to take it, for they hold that last year's crops were short 1,400,000,000 bushels of grain, potatoes, and fruit. This year's increase does not balance that deficiency. There are other estimates of deficiencies found by comparisons with crops abnormal in other respects. It is useful to remember these facts, because, if the increases alone are emphasized, they arouse hopes abroad which we should be embarrassed not to satisfy, if they were justified. It is true that our quantities are ample, and that the rewards of the producers are unprecedented, but there is not a bushel above the world's needs. There is nothing to waste. Prices which discourage it, and which even are oppressive otherwise, are to be borne with resignation because of the encouragement of production. Otherwise there could be no hope of the movement promoted by Secretary HOUSTON for the production of a billion-bushel wheat crop next year.

Whether or not the war is over before the harvest of 1918, it cannot possibly be needed less than this year's. More than a year of peace, perhaps many more than one, must pass before the world can be full fed again, even on comparison with the best of past years, in which always there were the hungry. But those who will be hungry in the near years of the future will be those with unaccustomed demands, not upon the world's charity so much as upon the world's justice. Never was there such destitution, so little deserved, so compelling in demands upon those with sufficiency or more, and who are driven to comparisons with imaginary abundances to find their deficiencies. The comparison of bulging pockets with cavernous stomachs is the comparison fittest to make by those taking more than a merely national view of the subject.

DRAFT AND EXEMPTION.

A few of the local exemption boards have filled their quotas. Good progress is reported by many of them. General CROWDER has asked the Governor of each State to urge the boards in it to speed their work and certify the lists so that one-third of the national draft quota may be ready for mobilization by Sept. 1, when it will be called by the War Department. The quota for this State, with the additional 10 per cent. draft to make up for deficiencies by sickness or disability while the national army is training, is 76,165; the third that must be ready for mobilization by Sept. 1 is 25,288. The third for the whole country will be 231,900 men. It is a not unimposing figure. Considering all the difficulties and details involved, the average of the work has been better than reasonably could be expected. The character of the material varies more or less from district to district.

Some boards are slower than others. In some districts a preponderance of aliens or a fever for exemption has been noticeable. In the next twenty days the business will be straightened out and hurried up.

This city is doing its part well. More than half its quota has been examined by 100 boards. It is to be noted with special pride that the official record up to Wednesday evening showed that seventy boards had accepted nearly 5,000 men for service with no question of exemption or discharge. One-third of the able-bodied are so accepted, according to Deputy Attorney General CONKLING.

The new rules of exemption issued by General CROWDER still further restrict the opportunities for claimants relying upon a nominal and unreal "dependency for support." Where wages or salary of the person supporting others is to go on in whole or part, and that with his pay as a soldier is enough to take care of the dependents, the claim for exemption cannot be sustained. So, where parents or other relatives can provide for the dependents, where the wife has an income of her own, and so on. The sound rule in every case should be: Can the dependent person or persons be adequately supported in the absence of the person making the claim? If a wife can support herself without her husband by her own labors and an allowance from his pay, or from other sources, she should do it. The exemption boards are not always consistent in applying to individual cases the real spirit and intention of exemption.

The District Board of New York City, of which Mr. CHARLES E. HUGHES is Chairman, will hold its second meeting today. This board, of thirty members, has an immense amount of work before it, judicial work requiring absolute clearness of mind and impartiality. It is, in effect, the court of final appeal from the decisions of the 189 local boards and the court of original jurisdiction on claims for exemption founded on occupation. It will hear not only appeals from the local boards for exemptions not granted, but the appeals of the Government against all exemption claims granted. It is fitting that a board of such responsibilities should be presided over by a former Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Beginning with yesterday, each local board sends to the district board the names of all the examined not discharged or exempted. The district board does not report to the Adjutant General, as was originally required. The men certified by the local boards to the district board and notified that they are held for service are thenceforth in the hands of the War Department and will report where it directs.

Thus, in a little more than three weeks, we shall see what a short while ago would have been thought a great American force making its way to the training camps. It is the beginning of our national army of conscripts, a word of honor. Every man in it should be proud that he is doing his duty to his country. As to the exemptions, those honestly and rightly claimed and granted are likewise honorable. Equality of exemption is as sound as equality of service. There is the usual murmuring about irregularities, and these should be corrected and punished, if established, but the general impression one gets of the first chapter of the selective draft is of good-will and patriotism.

THE REAL DEFENDANT.

JOHN L. DE SAULLES will shortly be placed on trial, not for his life—he has already been deprived of that—but for his reputation. In theory the trial will be that of another person, but DE SAULLES will be the real defendant. He will not be represented by counsel. Under the forms observed in such trials, the prosecution will have wide latitude in the presentation of evidence, and DE SAULLES, or those to whom his reputation is of value, will be entirely unrepresented, while the attorneys who are opposing this prosecution of him will be rigidly limited in the kind of evidence they can present. If the trial takes a certain direction, which such trials have taken in late years, they will not be allowed to present any evidence in his behalf at all.

That DE SAULLES, who is dead, should now have to stand trial for deeds with which no formal indictment charges him, and that if convicted he should be punished by having all that remains taken away from him in addition to his life, indicates no special hostility of the law or the authorities toward the man DE SAULLES himself, or toward those who care for his good name. It is merely the course which all murder trials of this character take, and it comes of the fact that the law has refused to recognize a fact, and, to avoid recognizing it, has substituted for it a falsehood. That in certain murder trials it is not the slayer but the dead victim who is placed on trial is an anomaly, which is born of another anomaly.

Juries are not given to finding women, and especially attractive young women, guilty of murder. That is the plain fact known to every human being, but not known to the law. The law pretends ignorance of that fact, and asserts that every man or woman who comes before its bar is on an equality before it and has the same chance as every other man or woman, which is not true. The law does not permit the jury to admit its acquittal to be based on the ground of the defendant's sex, and the jury must, therefore, be provided with another reason. Where it is not possible to deny the crime, the defense in most cases is nominally insanity, but only nominally. Really, the defense is justification, but as the plea of justification in murder cases is not admitted by the law, the justification has to be suggested by way of the insanity defense. The experts, as has been indicated often enough, make little impression on the jurors; the unspoken but everywhere suggested question that is really before them under the guise of an insanity defense is simply this: Was this woman justified in taking the life of this man? Argue it in whatever way you will, there is no escape from that.

Therefore, in bolstering up in every possible way this unspoken but all-pervading plea of justification, the defense brings forth every fact, every rumor, every hearsay scandal it can find, that will blacken the reputation of the dead. Nominally the law forbids hearsay evidence, but a way has been found to evade that prohibition. The defense advancing the plea of insanity, it is entitled to recite even false charges against the dead, and their falsity must not be demonstrated by counter-evidence; for the question is not, Are these charges true? but, Were these charges, whether true or false, believed by the woman at the time she committed the murder? This opens the door to the loosest scandal and even to slander, and by the rulings of our courts the dead man's friends cannot have the privilege of a defendant in any other case, cannot introduce evidence in his behalf. However it may go with his slayer, the dead man is always convicted, sentenced, and punished, though it is upon those who loved him that the real punishment falls.

This is the deep injustice which has become imbedded in our criminal law, not through the intention of any lawmaker or Judge, but through a gradual process, and because the law long ago refused to admit a fact and substituted for it a fiction.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Like Much German Propaganda.

Chicago may be violently excited over the question whether or not to tear from the spelling book used in the eighth grade of its public schools a page which bears, as a lesson in writing from dictation, an anecdote about the Kaiser. Careful study of the tale, however, does not disclose very much reason for fearing that, even if left in, any appreciable harm in the way of inspiring pro-German sentiments in the Chicago youth would be done.

That it was put where it is as part of the pro-German propaganda long in progress in this country is hardly to be doubted, but, like other efforts to the same end, this one is marked by inability on the propagandist's part to understand the American mind or successfully to influence it. For the story told of the Kaiser is one of the punky, goody-goody sort particularly obnoxious to the American child—and probably to most other children as well—and the effect it would have in producing the belief that the noble boy it describes necessarily became an equally noble Emperor is a matter of more than question.

The precious narrative is in substance that a professor at Cassel, wishing to curry favor with his royal pupil, revealed to him, and not to the other boys, what chapter in a Greek text was to be the subject of next day's lesson; the Kaiser-to-be refused to utilize the advantage thus offered, and, on entering the classroom next morning, wrote on the blackboard, for all to see, the information secretly conveyed to him.

So far as this is comprehensible, it reveals a Prince who had the common decency not to take a mean little advantage of his fellow-students. It is a long way from proving, as the author of the anecdote tells the young Chicagoans, that "a boy capable of such an action has the root of a fine character," and that "there is in him a fundamental bent toward what is clean, manly, and aboveboard." If true, however, the story does disclose a lot about the Greek professor, but that feature of the case seems to have escaped the attention of the propagandist. Perhaps he thought it of no importance. Others will take the tale as confirming impressions created by many proclamations and exhortations that have come from German professors since the war began.

Explaining, but Not Enlightening.

As HALL CAINE is a veteran practitioner of the art of writing, it is no wonder that he shows traces of both grief and humiliation at finding himself obliged to tell the readers of a recent article by him on the right and wrong ways to end the war that it conveyed to them a meaning the exact opposite of the one he had in mind and tried to put on paper. Such a confession comes hard from professional writers, and not infrequently they avoid the making of one by charging that not their own lack of skill, but the readers' lack of intelligence, was to blame. That method, however, would not commend itself, in spite of its possessing certain elements of grandeur, to a man as kindly as Mr. CAINE, especially when addressing critics as well disposed to himself as we Americans are.

Instead, he preferred to try again, and with greater care, to make clear that what he wants and advises is not a peace based on conditions as they existed before the war. Of course we must believe Mr. CAINE when he declares his desires to be quite different from that—must do so for two reasons, the first the veracity, and the second the good sense, with which he is credited. Strangely enough, however, it is as difficult to get from his elucidation of his first article as from that article itself any conclusion except that he is against doing with respect to Germany, in case the Allies are victorious, anything that would be in the nature of punishment for what she has done or anything in the way of exacting from her reparation for the injuries she has inflicted.

In other words, Mr. CAINE seems to say in differently arranged words just about what he seemed to say before. That he is far above suspicion of being sympathetic with the Central Powers we all know, and yet what he proposes to do after the war, or rather what he protests against doing, would be pleasing, if not entirely satisfactory, to the Germans, and the latter would count themselves amazingly lucky if they could escape from their Great Adventure with no heavier penalties than those deemed sufficient by Mr. CAINE.

To pay no indemnities and to lose no territory, no matter how recently acquired—they hardly ask better terms than that, and certainly they do not expect to get better. That they are not to be exterminated or utterly ruined as a matter of course. Not one of the [illegible] has proposed either of these penalties.

Anxious About Inventors.

An antagonist of the proposed—or effected—combination of interests by airplane manufacturers declares that it would—or will—leave the smaller makers of these machines in a wholly helpless position. He says that an even worse consequence to be expected is that inventors of improvements in airplane construction will have no market for their ideas except a few men whose first, and perhaps last, impulse will be to reject and suppress an offered invention.

There is something of plausibility in these assertions, but one cannot help noticing that the critic of the combination suggests that the big manufacturers, if really patriotic, would turn their patents over to the Government for the period of the war and to it look for the payment of reasonable royalties. Then, he thought, the inventor's lot would be a happier one.

But a good many inventors have complained bitterly of the treatment received by them from the chiefs of Federal bureaus, and if that plan were adopted they could deal with nobody else. Also, there is as little disposition in Government circles as outside of them to make changes in methods that cost a lot of money—and necessitate the abandonment of established customs and vested interests.

The advisability and the propriety of the airplane consolidation are, of course, open to discussion, but—well, "bureaucrats" are not quite as popular as they might be in these highly militant days. Indeed, few people who want to get things done have many or really good words to say for them.

Russian Women and Suffrage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Suffragist friends are asking us what we can say to the regiment of women that is fighting in Russia. Let us answer our fair correspondents through your columns.

We think that a country where men run away and women fight is the ideal country for woman suffrage. Certainly the mothers of these boys did not bring them up to be soldiers. It seems a kind of poetic justice when the women in war are obliged to take the place of the cowards and traitors whom they have brought up.

We prefer our American way. Here the mothers bring up their boys to be brave and loyal and the men protect the women and the home.

But permit "a mere man" to make a suggestion. If our suffragist friends think the Russian method is preferable, why should they not join the Russian army? A brigade of women would help the Russians. Then they would give us a truce here. The energy which they are compelling us to put into the Maine campaign and the New York campaign could be devoted to the war in Europe. Why will they compel us to discuss this question of suffrage in the midst of the world war? EVERETT P. WHEELER.
New Hamburg, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1917.

The Recreant Senators.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES appeared an editorial article which began as follows:

> Unwelcome as the fact may be, it is no longer possible to doubt that there are in the United States Senate men who intend to do all that in them lies to make the war a failure.

Let us have in bold type the names of the recreant Senators. Let us have them placed where they will be surely read by every individual. Let the list be kept standing in some prominent place day by day until those names sink into the consciousness of all readers and the roll of shame becomes apparent to even the most careless.

CHARLES J. ROSEBAULT,
Of the Vigilantes.
New York, Aug. 6, 1917.

RUSSIAN WOMAN'S VIEWS.

How One of the Intellectuals Regards the Pacifists and Pro-Germans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have found so interesting and significant some comments on the Russian situation contained in the letters of a literary woman of that nationality, now residing at Nice, that I venture to offer some notes from this correspondence for your readers. EDITH M. THOMAS.
New York, Aug. 8, 1917.

"We, exiles here in Nice, and watching from afar the birth-throes of New Russia, live as sick people do—from hour to hour. Morning and evening come the newspapers and by these are decided the charts of our fever temperatures—up or down. We are all agreed upon one thing—the hope that America will take into her own school the stupid (young Russian Republic. Neither French nor English mentality and culture could give the right basis and equipoise to Russia in the same degree as America. From either of those nations it would again be only applying le vernis exterieur that Peter the Great put on his people and that proved its demoralization. * * * Meantime our big, inexperienced children of New Russia know not the harm they may be doing to future generations; they are beginning heedlessly where only our highest and most mature civilization dared to approach. Perhaps one might say that we Russians have been like bad little boys and girls sitting at the table of our elders, always misbehaving and needing to be instructed. * * * And again I say, may the instruction be from your own great Republic.

"Before the incomprehensible attitude of our Russian pacifists I have the feeling of being swept into the abyss. When I read certain of our papers it seems to me as if Germany were a black magician who had put a spell upon the mentality of my people; or it is as if a serpent had hypnotized into helplessness a whole poultry yard—but no, it seems rather as if the poor Russian bird rushes into the very jaws of its devourer! * * * These pitiful countrymen of mine, they know perfectly well the popular Teutonic saying—that 'Russia is the best manure for the German plant!' They know how deeply every German street sweeper even despises all Russians; and there is nothing so degrading in the world, nothing so poisonous as that German méprise. They also know that no stray dog is treated so cruelly in Germany as are our unhappy prisoners, made to do the vilest of work and in many cases dying from hunger and from vermin. They understand, too, what German domination has meant even in times of peace; for, before this war, it came to pass that the perfidious commercial treaties of Berlin had ruined our independence and initiative. * * * It is something awful and impressive how the Germans had managed to thrust their tentacles everywhere, throughout family relations, even as all reigning dynasties are virtually of German origin. You will read the pamphlet I send you written by Adolf Harnack, teaching the art of conquering without arms—that is, to plant insidious revolutions in all other countries which shall be of advantage to your own. Now, this Harnack is the brother of the very distinguished Harnack, Professor of Theology in Berlin. There were four brothers of this name, all Livonians, who became German citizens and passionate haters of Russia. They knew all her feeble sides, and, because they were able and celebrities, their voices were heard and believed.

"All has resulted from the fearful Teutonic war hunger. Forty-four years of peace were too much for them. They wanted the war only because they must raufen—as the Bavarian peasants do on Sundays—out of their overwhelming physical brutality! And that brutal craving their diplomats used effectively at the moment when they knew the Slavs were at their weakest. * * * What we call evil is stronger in this world than good. The Germans are really too strong to be good! But they will become so again—as in Kant, Bach, and Goethe—when they shall be broken. We must all be broken. Don't you think that from a certain point of view even the satanic pride and covetousness of the Teutonic race has not been without its benefit (though this was not its aim) in creating this tremendous upheaval? It has everywhere broken the armor of conventionality and through this war has taught lessons to every human being who could be taught, and to some it has opened the portal to a whole new life and range of feeling. So the Divinity serves Itself of what we call evil.

"It might be wiser to see this strange modern Teutonic race as a psychological phenomenon merely, without antagonism and hate. I, at least, find in my age the right to look at these things from as far as possible; in fact, to adjust my vision to see that the rise and fall of nations may be in themselves of lesser value in the infinite than a work of charity or a loving sacrifice. * * * Even if the creation of a great Poland, with access through Bessarabia on the Black Sea, pushes Russia toward Asia and makes of her a sort of shutup, stagnant Switzerland, to be crushed by pacific modern Tamerlanes—if this is Russia's destiny, I will not mourn, but will hope that out of that deepest human misery will develop souls correspondingly great, or even one soul only, capable of giving new life and impetus to humanity."

"Pleasure as Usual."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the most distressing aspects of our present financial situation is, as it seems to me, the failure of a large number of well-intentioned Americans to realize the necessity for cutting down on Summer extravagances to meet the demands that the war directly or indirectly will make upon their pocketbooks next Winter. The prompt passage of the war finance measure with its taxes on incomes, luxuries, and staples would have brought home to the individual the importance of saving while supplies are still plentiful and our resources still large. But Congress has seen fit to delay the passage of any war finance measure which would impress on the people the vital need of making hay while the sun shines; and as a result, although a few people of vision or patriotism—or both—have cut out vacation extras, most people of all classes and incomes have gone on spending with the reckless freedom which has become the rule in the last four or five years. The writer was shocked on a recent visit to a Summer resort to find automobiles, motor boats, (some of them racers consuming hundreds of gallons of gasoline,) and such steam yachts as had not been taken over by the Government running as usual, and no falling off in expensive entertaining or sports—except where the sportsmen were actually absent in the Government service. A few Red Cross activities were the only sign of the fact that we are entering a war which has all but drained dry the economic resources of Europe and has brought whole nations to the last stages of destitution. "Business as usual" is a bad enough slogan for a people who are to do their bit in this most terrible of world conflicts; but there is a worse slogan which seems to have been tacitly adopted by many unthinking, if not unpatriotic, Americans, and that is "pleasure as usual." Pleasure as usual—think of it! And the great war—our war now—beginning its fourth and most desperate year! H. M.
New York, Aug. 6, 1917.

STOCKHOLM SPLIT WIDENS.

Strong Opposition in England's Labor Party to Representation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The question whether British workers shall be represented at the Stockholm conference of Socialist and labor delegates has divided officials and members of both the trade union and Socialist organizations as nothing has ever done before. An important conference to consider the question is taking place this week and a final decision is expected to be made at the national congress of the British Labor Party, to be held in London tomorrow, when about 600 delegates will attend.

The Miners Federation of Great Britain is now meeting in London to discuss the Stockholm question. It is recognized that upon the miners' decision almost everything depends, as their usual practice is to vote en bloc, with the consequence that they usually sway the decisions of the Labor Party congress. On this occasion opinion is greatly divided among the miners, the North on the whole being against the Stockholm plan and the Welsh and other districts being in favor of it.

If the miners do not vote en bloc the decision of the full labor conference will remain in doubt until the last moment and the majority will probably not be large either way.

Meetings of Socialist and Labor Party conferees from allied countries had been fixed to be held in London yesterday and today, but these meetings were postponed at the last moment until Aug. 28 and 29. Arthur Henderson will presumably preside, and it is said here that representatives will attend from Belgium, France, Italy, and America. This postponement of the allied Socialist and labor meetings may influence tomorrow's labor congress to postpone its decision until after Aug. 29.

The situation is complicated by the fact that the French, Italian, and American Governments have decided not to grant passports to Stockholm, and in the House of Commons Bonar Law expressed the hope that the question of granting passports for British delegates would not arise.

Extraordinary divisions of opinion among those who have been in Russia is one of the most puzzling features of the situation. Arthur Henderson, who went there as a representative of the Government, came back impressed with the vital importance to Russia and to operating offensively against the Allies of British delegates being present at Stockholm. Will Thorne, M. P., and W. O'Grady, M. P., who also went to Petrograd under Government auspices, are both reported equally earnest to prevent delegates from attending the Stockholm gathering from this country. Thorne yesterday expressed a strong belief that the national congress tomorrow would decide against the proposal.

The executives of the Parliamentary Labor Party will present to the congress the reasons why they have decided to recommend that delegates be sent to Stockholm. The executives' decision to recommend a delegation was carried by only 5 votes to 4, two members being absent at the time.

At the congress it will be emphasized that whatever the Stockholm congress may decide will not be binding on the national delegates, who will probably desire to report to their home organizations.

ALL RECOGNIZE FENG.

Entire Diplomatic Corps Calls on the New Chinese President.

PEKING, Aug. 9.—The Foreign Ministers in Peking, including Paul May, the new Belgian Minister, have all recognized the Peking Government by calling on Feng-Kwo-Chang in response to an invitation issued by the Foreign Office, which designated Feng-Kwo-Chang as President. The official documents also now call Feng President and not Acting President.

Eighteen Provisional Governors have approval a plan calling for a Provisional National Council to act as a Parliament, which will probably be convened Oct. 1. Negotiations are pending for a compromise with the disgruntled southern provinces. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Tang-Shao-Yi and other leaders at Canton have been unable to convene a quorum of the Canton Parliament. Only twelve members of it are there now, but twenty-five others are on the way.

Four cruisers are at Canton, and three others are on the way there to support the Southern Government, but the troops in Canton loyal to the Peking Government number 45,000, as against 8,000 troops supporting the South.

NEW PLEA FOR ARMENIANS.

U. S. Consul at Tiflis Says 350,000 Need $500,000 a Month.

A cable dispatch from the American Consul at Tiflis, disclosing the increasing misery of hundreds of thousands of Armenian and Syrian refugees in the Caucasus and Eastern Turkey, was made public yesterday by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief. It follows:

"Estimates place the number of Armenian and Syrian refugees in the Caucasus at 250,000, and in Eastern Turkey at 100,000. The total is being slowly increased by newcomers. Of these 250,000 are without employment. A large proportion of them are women and children. Our committee is anxious to help these. The minimum estimate necessary for each individual is $3 per month. In order to meet the needs of the situation the minimum estimate is $500,000 per month.

"I strongly urge the need of support of fatherless children. Of these 5,000 are now on our list, and about 15,000 others require immediate help. No funds are available at present for this department.

"The medical department is caring for many old and sick and for babies. The need is great in other centres. Send new workers at once as follows: One doctor, two women for orphanage, one man, well trained, for leader of technical industrial work, and three or four general workers.

"We urge that not less than the following sums be sent immediately for the departments indicated: Repatriation, $1,000,000; fatherless children in homes, $500,000; industrial relief, $500,000; animals, $150,000; orphanages, $100,000; medical relief, $100,000; seed, $100,000. Machines, looms, and engines for weaving wool would greatly help to meet the needs of the coming Winter and be of permanent value in establishing the industry."

CONGRESS MAY TAKE STUMP

President Also May Do His Bit to Explain War Situation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Congress may turn itself into a great Chautauqua when it finishes work here, to enlighten every section of the country on the need for prosecuting the war vigorously, not only as a war for world democracy, but as a fight for American rights and preservation.

President Wilson himself may "do his bit" in the same direction, possibly by a speech on some occasion or by a letter to Congressional leaders. Plans were in a nebulous state today, but all the undercurrent in official quarters was toward such a move.

Congress leaders were talking of practically putting Congress on the stump by asking every Representative and Senator to go through his district during the recess, speaking on the part of the United States in the war and emphasizing that the United States is fighting for the future, not of the world, but of itself.

Those who favor the plan point out that the country is hearing many agitators who oppose the draft and participation in the war. They think that fathers and mothers who are giving sons to the colors should hear something on the other side of the question, and from official sources.

President Signs the Rivers Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Rivers and Harbors bill, appropriating approximately $27,000,000, became a law today with President Wilson's signature.

SUFFRAGISTS ASK A PICKETING LAW

Attack President Before Senate Committee and Want Congress to Side With Them.

MILITANTS ARE REBUKED

For Annoying Executive in Wartime, but Senators Promise to Consider Their Plea.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Suffragists before the Senate Judiciary Committee today scolded President Wilson and Congress for opposing picketing of the White House. They wanted the committee to amend the Espionage act so as to allow picketing by suffragists anywhere.

Five of the seven women appearing had been in jail or in the workhouse for the recent White House picketing. They were still defiant, despite the President. The group represented the National Woman's Party.

Miss Maude Younger of California started the attack upon Congress and the President by insisting that an unfair attitude had been assumed against women who want the vote.

"The President says we must not picket the White House," said Miss Younger. "The only way to reach him is through picketing. He won't talk woman suffrage with us, and, to impress him, we have to resort to our own methods."

"That's just it," interposed Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, Publicity Director of the Woman's Party in Washington. "The President says we're fighting for the democracy of the world. It's lack of democracy at home that is embarrassing the Administration in its fight for democracy in Europe. Let some of this democracy be passed on to women who feel that they ought to have a voice in the nation's affairs."

"The President has been lecturing so long to student classes," said Miss Mary Winsor of Philadelphia, "that he has ceased to be in touch with realities," she went on, "and has developed an academic habit of mind. Really, he hypnotizes himself into thinking that what he believes in must be so and that what he disapproves is wrong."

Victims of An "Unseen Force."

"Our pickets have done more real service to the country in awakening the true spirit of democracy than anything else that has happened in this war," Miss Catharine Moray of Boston argued.

"There's an unseen force that has been at work to prevent the passage of the resolution for a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage. What is that unseen force?"

"It's not an unseen force at all," said Senator Nelson of Minnesota, a member of the committee. "It's the women themselves who have delayed the reporting of that resolution, and they've done it by their picketing of the White House when a time like this they ought to let the President alone."

Miss Iris Calderhead of Kansas said picketing by the women was "for the best interests of the nation, and if picketing were stopped, it would be a sad day for the cause of liberty in America."

Miss Calderhead leaned toward Senator Nelson, shaking her gloved fist at him, and went on:

"Let me tell you, President Wilson has taken on his shoulders the burden of dishonoring, right in the nation's capital, the cause of liberty for which he is asking men to give their lives in Europe. Why not some of this liberty for women? That's what all the women of the country want to know."

Miss Doris Stevens of Nebraska warned the Senators that unless the ban on picketing were removed the Administration would be encouraged to go on to other un-American steps that would be the scandal of the nation.

Congress Not Worth Picketing.

"You can't tell where it will stop if the President is to take to himself such power," Miss Stevens insisted. "Nobody knows what drastic steps may come in future. The women would picket Congress, too, if Congress were not so important. Congress is at the beck and call of the President. It's powerless against the autocratic ruler of the White House."

Senator Overman and other members of the committee contended that the Espionage law was not aimed at preventing women from picketing, and that they had misinterpreted it. Senator Overman suggested that the women frame an amendment that would state in clear terms that picketing was permissible.

"I won't promise it will be passed by Congress, because I am unable to speak for Congress," said the Senator, "but I can assure you that it will be seriously considered."

The women promised to draft such an amendment.

Senator Fletcher told the suffragists that their personal attacks upon the President were out of place, and that they would be struck from the record. Angry glances were shot at him as the women turned to go.

TAKING OF SHIPS AT SEA.

Board to Act as Soon as Practical Man Is Chosen to Take Charge.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9. — Commandeering of American tonnage now on the seas will be begun by the Shipping Board, it was learned today, as soon as an operating department can be organized and a practical shipping man can be found to head it. The board has the names of several men under consideration, and probably will make an announcement within a few days.

Two plans are before the board. One calls for Government operation of all ships requisitioned and the other for a system of commandeering charters. Under the latter plan the vessels would be turned back to their owners for operation under direction of the board's operating department. The latter plan probably will be adopted.

The present intention is to form the new department under the fleet corporation, its direct members to be Rear Admiral Capps, Manager of the fleet corporation, and two or more members of the Shipping Board. The shipping man to be put at the head of the department would answer to them.

The subject of an international control of tonnage and rates was discussed by the board today with Connop Guthrie of the British Mission. Tomorrow the board will see Thomas Royden, another member of the mission.

Today's conference also dealt with the question

ASK U. S. BOY SCOUTS TO DROP THEIR NAMES

E. H. Gary Among Those Who Say They Were Listed Without Their Consent.

HEADED APPEAL FOR FUND

Organization Charged with Taking Advantage of Similarity of Its Title to American Order.

The unauthorized use of the names of prominent men by the United States Boy Scout has led that organization to change its letterhead three times in the last month because of the objections of persons whose names were used. A letterhead on which a letter was written under the date of Aug. 8, however, still carries the names of a number of men who, investigation shows, gave no permission to the organization to display them. Some of these men strongly resent the use of their names, the more strongly because the names, as members of the National Advisory Council, are being used on stationery sent out in a campaign for funds, and friends have told them that they have made contributions because these names appeared on the appeal.

Upon learning that some persons had made contributions to the United States Boy Scout in the belief they were contributing to the Boy Scouts of America, a wholly separate organization, Mortimer L. Schiff, Vice President of the latter, wrote letters of inquiry to acquaintances whose names were used as advisers and "Honorary Commissioners" of the United States Boy Scout. He received many replies disputing the right of the organization to make use of the name. In the suit the Boy Scouts of America have brought against the United States Boy Scout to restrain it from the use of the name or term "Boy Scout" it is now charged that the latter organization has taken unfair advantage of the similarity in the two names in collecting contributions. Some of the letters received by Mr. Schiff have been turned over to Charles F. Hughes, counsel for the Boy Scouts of America.

A TIMES reporter who investigated the alleged misuse of names obtained three letterheads of the United States Boy Scouts bearing the heading of "Camp Pershing, a boys' camp in the organization that started at Massapequa, L. I. One, which bore the date of a letter written early in July, contained the longest list of "Honorary Commissioners." A second, with which a letter was written dated July 31, contained a shorter list, and a third, on which was written a letter dated Aug. 6, bore a still shorter list. Generally, the list had been shortened by the elimination of the names of those who objected. Mr. Schiff's inquiries were made from data obtained from the letterhead of early July.

One notable change from the first to the third letterhead is the elimination of the name of Colonel L. H. Slocum, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., as Vice President. Under date of Aug. 6, General Slocum wired this reply to an inquiry about the use of his name:

> Have never authorized United States Boy Scouts to use my name in seeking appointments by telephone or using it in any other way since my resignation from that organization four years ago.
>
> L. H. SLOCUM.

Another name now conspicuous by its absence is that of Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, whose name appeared on stationery sent out in July in soliciting contributions. A striking item of the latest letterhead, dated Aug. 8, is that it names the organization the United States Boy Scouts "instead of" the United States Boy Scout."

Even after the various elisions made in the list of Honorary Commissioners, however, investigation shows that the latest letterhead bears the names of several men who assert that their names were used without authorization. They are:

Albert Blum, George S. Brewster, Pierre Cartier, Eugene Delano, Chauncey M. Depew, W. R. Grace, Adolph Kuttroff, Adolph S. Ochs, Ralph Peters, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, Frank Tilford, William H. Todd, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

J. M. Giddings told the reporter that he thought he had consented to give the use of his name to the Boy Scouts of America. Mr. Peters found he had made the same mistake, and resigned on Aug. 1, with the request that his name be no longer used. Charles F. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, thought he was serving the Boy Scouts of America.

A letter signed by L. W. Amerman, executive of the United States Boy Scouts, under date of July 31, bearing a printed New York letterhead that he had been designated an Honorary Commissioner, said:

> "The other Commissioners appointed whose acceptances have been received appear on this letterhead. Among the names following were those of John H. Hanan, Albert Blum, N. F. Brady, Pierre Cartier, Eugene Delano, Chauncey M. Depew, W. R. Grace, A. Kuttroff, Adolph S. Ochs, Charles A. Peabody, Frank A. Tilford, William H. Todd, and W. K. Vanderbilt. All of these have notified Mr. Schiff that at no time have they accepted the honor of being Honorary Commissioners for Camp Pershing.
>
> The letterhead bearing the letter dated Aug. 2 dropped these names from the list of Honorary Commissioners appearing on the letterhead of July 31: N. F. Brady, Robert Grier Cooke, Charles A. Peabody, James H. Post. These names were dropped at the request of their owners.

A letter dated July 27 and signed by Mr. Amerman, soliciting subscriptions, listed as members of the National Advisory Council John H. Hanan, Coulter D. Huyler, C. C. Dula, and E. H. Gary. All of them have denied that they gave the use of their names for this or any other purpose of the United States Boy Scouts.

On the list of "Honorary Commissioners" of Camp Pershing, used in the early July letterheads, appeared the name of Frederick Trevor Hill, who is a Captain in the United States Army. In reply to an inquiry from the Boy Scouts of America, Captain Hill sent this reply from United States Army Headquarters in France:

> Never authorized United States Scouts to use my name any connection. Infamous to misuse names officers absent in field.

Captain Hill's name is no longer used by the organization.

Julius Kruttschnitt, the railroad man, wrote Mr. Amerman on July 30 as follows:

> Dear Sir: Notwithstanding that I informed you on July 17 that I would not accept appointment to the Executive Committee of the National Advisory Council of the United States Boy Scouts, I am told my name has been placed on your letterheads as an Honorary Commissioner of the Camp Pershing Committee. As this use of my name is without authority, and indeed, ignores my refusal to allow you to use it, I must request that it be deleted at once, and that you inform me when this shall have been done.

Mr. Kruttschitt's name does not appear on the latest letterheads.

S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, was another whose name was used. Under date of July 27, he wrote to the United States Boy Scouts: "My name is being used on your note paper to my great embarrassment and without any authorization on my part. Will you immediately take steps to have this paper changed? Your action in using my name is a matter which I should like you to promptly explain to me."

Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission; Theodore N. Vail, W. H. Truesdale, President of the Lackawanna Railroad, are others whose names were dropped at their request.

Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, asserted that he received a letter requesting him to be a Commissioner, but before he had time to decline, letterheads appeared with his name on them. It has now been taken off.

When Judge Gary's attention was called to the fact that his name was being used as an adviser in a campaign for money, he took the trouble to ask the United States Boy Scouts for a financial accounting. He got a request for a personal interview, which he refused, with a demand that his name be no longer used.

Commissioner John Duval Gluck of the United States Boy Scouts explained yesterday that the policy of the United States Boy Scouts with regard to its "Honorary Commissioners" had been to use the name of the man chosen unless he forbade it, taking for granted that silence gave consent. When asked where the organization got its list, Commissioner Gluck said he understood that the list had been taken from a National Guard program.

MISS M. HAMILTON WEDS.

Edson Morris Finney Takes His Bride to Buenos Aires.

The marriage of Edson Morris Finney, a son of Hanford E. Finney, President of Armour & Co.'s interests in South America, and Miss Mildred Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Jay Hamilton of 300 Central Park West, took place very quietly at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church. The bride, who walked with her father, wore a frock of white tulle, the overdress being finished in a full skirt being edged with pearls and the narrow short train was embroidered in pearls. Her tulle veil was held by a banded cap of tulle with orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley and wore a necklace of large pearls.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Dorothy and Nancy Finney of Buenos Aires, sisters of the bridegroom; Thelma Seligson of New York, and Lillian White of Mount Vernon, N. Y. They wore pale blue georgette crepe frocks topped with hats having soft black velvet crowns and brims of blue tulle trimmed with shaded pink flowers. They carried wicker baskets filled with pink roses and delphinium and tied with clouds of flesh-colored tulle. John Mayo Hamilton, brother of the bride, was best man and the ushers were Sidney Jay Hamilton, Jr., of the Naval Reserves, John Dawson, and Alfred Eischler of Buenos Aires.

The wedding ceremony was performed by Chaplain Joseph H. Ives, formerly an assistant at the church. A small reception at the St. Regis followed. Mr. and Mrs. Finney will sail next week for Buenos Aires.

SUFFRAGIST WED SECRETLY.

Miss Camilla Morgan Became Bride of Ensign in July.

The announcement yesterday that Miss Camilla Morgan, a prominent suffrage worker and leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, had secretly married Ensign James C. White of the Massachusetts Naval Reserve, now on a United States cruiser, in July, at Cohasset, Mass., was followed by the announcement last evening of the engagement of another young suffrage leader, Miss Minnie Voloshen of the Third Assembly District, to Nathan Levitt of Brooklyn. They will be married on Aug. 24.

Miss Morgan's wedding took place at the home of her husband's godmother, Mrs. T. F. Richardson, and was followed by a six-days' honeymoon, after which the Ensign returned to his ship.

Miss Voloshen met her fiancé while campaigning for suffrage, and it took many arguments to convert him from his anti-suffrage views. Miss Voloshen will continue as suffrage leader up to the time she is wed to Mr. Levitt. They will spend part of their honeymoon at the suffrage convention at Saratoga on Aug. 29.

Camille Clifford Marries Again.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Mrs. Henry Lyndhurst Bruce, formerly Camille Clifford, an American actress, was married today to Captain John M. J. Evans of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Her first husband was the eldest son and heir of Lord Aberdare. He was killed in action in December, 1914, while serving as a Captain of the Royal Scots.

Plans for Miss Allen's Wedding.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Lorraine Allen and Allan MacDougall have been completed. The ceremony is set for Aug. 21 in St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J. Mrs. Bache Hamilton Brown (Miss Esther Tiers) and the Misses Adelaide Wilmerding, Gladys MacDougall, Edith M. Fahnestock, Helen D. Geer, Dorothy Darrell, Madge R. K. Lesher, and Marion Connett will attend the bride. Mr. MacDougall will have Charles F. Neave as his best man, and the ushers will be Harry A. Foote, Johnfritz Achelis, John B. Marsh, Raymond E. Coxe, Warren Barbour, Lew L. Wallace, and Edward M. Robinson.

Campbell-Doyle.

Dr. Guy Campbell, who has just passed the examination for the Dental Reserve Corps and been recommended for a commission, and Miss Aida Jerome Doyle of 75 West Seventy-first Street were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock by the Mayor in his private office in the City Hall. Mayor Mitchel is a friend of the bride's family, and consented to perform the wedding ceremony. A dinner was served at the Majestic to the bridal party.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Zueblin Hill of Evanston, Ill., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Houston Hill, to Professor Rhys Carpenter of Bryn Mawr College and second son of Professor William H. Carpenter of Columbia University, this city.

Mr. and Mrs. George Clarence Gragg of Plandome Park, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ethel Lefferts Gragg, to Clarke Robbins Roe of Great Neck Station, L. I. Mr. Roe is a member of the Seventh New York Infantry.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard E. Hoyt of Williamstown, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Susan Evans Hoyt, to Charles Edmund Griffith of Wilmington, Del. Mr. Griffith is a Dartmouth graduate, class of 1915.

FREEING OF JEWS A STUPENDOUS TASK

Hundreds of Laws Accumulated Through Ages Erased from Russian Statutes.

ZANGWILL LOOKS AHEAD

Considers a Self-Governing Jewish Province, Perhaps in Northeast Siberia, a Possibility.

The announcement of the Provisional Government of new Russia repealing all restrictive laws against the Jews became for Judaism a historic and thrilling document. It meant an end to centuries of oppression and suffering. It meant an end to the horrors of the pale. It meant an end to religious, political, educational, and social discriminations. It meant, finally, an open door to freedom and opportunity on a plane of equality with their fellow-men.

To accomplish this revolution in the status of Russian Jewry, the Ministry of Justice, in co-operation with a committee of prominent Russian Jewish lawyers, made a thorough search of the statute books of the land and eliminated therefrom every law, every provision, every clause, that might directly or indirectly result in some form of discrimination against the Jew. It was a stupendous task, involving the abolition of hundreds of laws which through ages of oppression had accumulated in Russia against the Jews as a race.

Baron Fedor Gunzburg, attached to the Russian Commission, brought with him for the perusal of Jews in this country a copy of the official proclamation of the Provisional Government repealing the anti-Jewish laws of Russia. The proclamation, which was originally printed in the official organ of the Government, Viestnik Vremmiennavo Pravitelstvo, was reproduced in this country by the American Jewish Chronicle.

The Government Decree.

Under the heading, "Decision of the Provisional Government. Repeal of Religious and National Restrictions," the proclamation reads as follows:

> "Being conclusively convinced that in a free country all citizens should be equal before the law, and that the conscience of the people cannot be reconciled with limitations on the rights of citizens based on their religion and origin,
>
> "The Provisional Government decrees:
>
> "All existing legal restrictions upon the rights of Russian citizens in connection with this or that faith, religious teaching, or nationality are revoked.
>
> "In accordance with this;
>
> "1. Repealed are all the laws existing for Russia as a whole, as well as those of separate localities, the limitations concerning:
>
> "1. Selection of place of residence and change of residence or movement.
>
> "2. Acquiring rights of ownership and other material rights in all kinds of movable and immovable property, and likewise in the possession of, the use and the managing of, all property, or receiving such for security.
>
> "3. Engaging in all kinds of trades, commerce, and industry, not excepting mining; also equal participation in the bidding for Government contracts, deliveries, and in public auctions.
>
> "4. Participation in joint stock and other commercial or industrial companies and partnerships, and also employment in these companies and partnerships in all kinds of positions, either by election or by hiring.
>
> "5. Employment of servants, salesmen, foremen, laborers, and trade apprentices.
>
> "6. Entering the Government service, civil as well as military, and the grade or condition of such service; participation in the elections for the Duma, for local self-government and all kinds of public institutions; serving in all kinds of positions of Government and public establishments, as well as the prosecution of the duties connected with such positions.
>
> "7. Admission to all kinds of institutions of learning, whether private, Government, or public, and the pursuing of the courses of instruction of these institutions and receiving scholarships. Also the pursuance of teaching and other educational professions.
>
> "8. Performing the duties of guardians, trustees, or jurors.
>
> "9. The use of languages and dialects other than Russian in the proceedings of private societies, or in teaching in all kinds of private educational institutions and in commercial bookkeeping."

Paragraphs II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. proceed to enumerate and circumscribe by specific paragraph by paragraph, each and every law that was in existence coming within the broad terms of the repeal enumerated above. The enormous number of the citations and the minuteness of their circumscription is a guarantee that the thoroughness with which the Jewish restrictions were carefully searched out, so as not to leave the slightest question as to the exact laws which were abolished. Paragraph IX. of the repeal states the following:

> "The force of this decree is extended to embrace the corresponding restrictions which have been enacted in relation to foreigners, not belonging to the citizenship of the countries with which Russia is at war, in connection with their faith, religious teaching, or nationality."

In other words, all restrictions against Jews in Russia from non-enemy countries, though they may not be Russian citizens, are likewise abolished.

With reference to the extensive ground covered by the repeal Baron Gunzburg said:

> "The repeal made by the Provisional Government represents a repeal of every law in existence which it was possible to find discriminating against the Jews. Naturally, since the Constituent Assembly which will soon convene will enact all the permanent laws, this repeal by the Provisional Government is technically not permanent and remains in force only until the Constituent Assembly officially enacts its laws.
>
> "But since the greatest particularity was resorted to in the repeal of these laws against the Jews, it is entirely probable that the Constituent Assembly will simply re-enact the repeal of the Provisional Government. At any rate, there need not be the slightest fear that there will now be the smallest political discrimination left on the law books of Russia. The repeal announcement of the Provisional Government represents in any event only the non-reducible guarantee of Jewish rights."

Zangwill on New Freedom.

Writing of the new freedom that has come to the Jews of Russia, and the probable place they will occupy in the future, Israel Zangwill in the American Jewish Chronicle, said:

> "The leaders of the new Russia had indeed long since come to understand with the old Franciscan Fathers that 'whatever a man does unto others, he does unto himself,' and they have long blushed under the humiliation of their Jews as something that tainted themselves in the eyes of civilization. The loyalty of these pariahs, their devotion to the common fatherland, has displayed itself in many touching forms during the war, and the great fund they are now raising, with the same symbolic instinct as their American brethren, to establish and endow a 'Palace of Equality' in Petrograd, shows how deeply they have felt their lack of status and how ardently they welcome their inclusion in the new fraternity of creeds and races.
>
> "Their industrial and commercial genius, given for the first time free play in Russia, will save her from future German penetration and supply the missing factor necessary to bring her into line with the Western powers to whom she is now allied, and whom, by the irony of history, she is now destined to liberalize. For not all the 'Russian supplements' of commercial journalism can gloss over the fact that the steam roller is a rusty, ramshackle, antiquated, and hopeless piece of machinery, and that Russia, with all her dearth of roads railways, and business capacity, is as ill-equipped for either war or trade as she is rich in every human and material potentiality. Nor, gifted as Russia is, spiritually, can she fail to profit by that immense fund of artistic and intellectual energy of which the Jewish people is the matrix.
>
> "Since it has been found that even Great Britain and Ireland can no longer in the complexity of modern legislation be governed save in large outline, from one centre, it is obviously still more impossible for Russia to go on without decentralization. Those who talk most glibly of Russia seem rarely to look at the map. A moment's glance at a globe will show Russia as a Colossus overshadowing Europe and Asia at whose giant feet we petty nations crawl. One-sixth of the land surface of the planet and thrice as large as the country whose name, 'the United States,' shows its Federal organization. Russia must now necessarily break up into similar departments, locally autonomous. These should obviously be made to coincide as far as possible with the spheres of the separate races or nationalities of this veritable continent, especially as 'The Principle of Nationalities' has been proclaimed as a guiding policy of the Allies in a manifesto of which Russia, and even the old Russia, was the first signatory. And if, as I have already remarked in my little book on this principle, it is not to be a mere negative canon for destroying Austria, it must be applied all round and even to the Jews of Russia.
>
> "Had these Jews of Russia remained in their pale, the extension of their rights of residence to the villages thereof might in itself have produced—in the future United States of Russia—if not a completely Jewish State, at least a local Jewish predominance. As it is, the dispersion and fusion of communities wrought by the old régime in its remorseless military evacuations make artificial measures necessary to guarantee their national culture. This is as much a Russian as a Jewish interest, inasmuch as moral disintegration is apt to overtake a community whose cohesion is suddenly loosed. And it is a world interest, since the disappearance of any human species, especially of a gifted human species, is a loss to mankind.
>
> "The remedy—though national rights on the Austrian plan would be an admirable palliative—can only take the shape of the concession to the Jews of an undeveloped province of this raw continent. It is probably in Siberia that an adequate and sufficiently empty territory could most readily be found. To judge by Dioneo's fascinating account of its 'Far North East' Siberia is still a terra incognita. In this mighty land of the future, the Jews opening some virgin region for the new Russia, could also open up for themselves a new era of political stability and self-government under their own moral genius and contribute to save this sixth of the earth from a sterile sameness."

WARNS AUTO DRIVERS.

Magistrate Announces "Intensive Warfare" Against Law Violators.

Magistrate House announced in the Traffic Court yesterday the beginning of intensive warfare upon violators of the city's traffic regulations. When he reached the court the first man arraigned was Harry Myers of 501 West Thirty-eighth Street, who pleaded guilty to passing beyond a surface car after it had come to a stop. He was fined $25. Then the Magistrate told of a conference he had had with Deputy Police Commissioner Lord and Police Inspector Myers on Wednesday night, at which plans were made for enforcing a stricter observance of the traffic regulations.

"The citizens of this community," he said, "who own and operate their automobiles with disregard of traffic laws and the safety of pedestrians and other automobilists think they can now that intensive warfare has been declared on all violators and their arraignment before me will mean severe punishment for all convictions.

"Automobilists are entirely too fond of speeding in this thickly crowded street. The fact that they own automobiles is apparently in their opinion a license to pass a halted street car, endangering lives. A final warning has long since been sounded, and to no avail."

JURY FINDS PIERCE IS SANE.

Wealthy Merchant Is Released from the Bloomingdale Asylum.

Robert J. Pierce, a wealthy dealer in druggists' sundries of 80 Reade Street, this city, was released from Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane by a verdict of a Sheriff's jury returned in Mount Vernon yesterday. The jury voted 20 to 1 that Mr. Pierce was not insane.

It was charged by attorneys for Mr. Pierce that his wife and son were unduly active in trying to keep him under commitment. After having been under treatment in several sanitariums, he was committed to Bloomingdale in June of this year. It was testified at the hearing that some of the information upon which he was committed had been furnished by his family.

Neighbors of Mr. Pierce who lived in Mount Vernon, called in his favor. State alienists testified that Mr. Pierce should remain in the asylum. The alienists who testified that he was sane were Dr. W. Steinach of the Bellevue Psychopathic ward, Dr. Schultz, former Coroner of New York, Dr. W. Wallace of New Rochelle, and Dr. John Stella of New Rochelle.

BULLOCK CHARGE IN ALBANY

Governor Sends Rockaway Graft Report to District Attorneys.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—Governor Whitman on his return to the Capitol today received the charge made by Director William Bullock of the New York City Bureau of Inquiry that there had been graft and bribery in connection with the acquisition by the City of New York of the park tract at Rockaway and his demand that these transactions be made the subject of a grand jury investigation.

Governor Whitman said he would refer the charges to the District Attorneys of New York, Kings, and Queens Counties, and that if a demand came from either for an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court and a special grand jury to take up the charges he would consider it.

Miss Boyce Sings for Soldiers.

DALHOUSIE, N. B., Canada, Aug. 9.—At a concert in aid of Canadian soldiers in France, given at the Inch Arran House here last night under the patronage of Lady Foster, Miss Bonnie Boyce of New York scored a great success with a contralto voice of power and sweetness. Her selections included the air from Saint-Saëns's "Samson and Delilah," Chaminade's "Silver Ring," and Geehl's "For You Alone." Many distinguished guests from the United States and Canada were present and applauded the young Canadian. Miss Boyce made her début in New York last Winter.

Edward Dickinson.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 9.—Edward Dickinson, ex-President of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway, died at his Summer home at Miltona, Minn., last night in his sixty-eighth year. Death was due to uraemic poisoning. Mr. Dickinson spent fifty-seven years in railroad service, starting as a freight messenger at Cleveland. In 1889 he was made general manager of the Missouri Division comprising the lines in Nebraska and Kansas.

More Earthquakes in New Zealand.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug. 9.—Further severe earthquake shocks have occurred at Wairarapa, northwest of Wellington. There have been no casualties.

A.N.BEADLESTON DIES IN WHITE MOUNTAINS

Brewer Stricken at Bretton Woods During a Motor Trip with His Family.

NOTED AS A HORSEMAN

His Concern Was One of the Pioneer Breweries in New York—Funeral on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 9.—Alfred N. Beadleston of New York, head of the brewing concern of Beadleston & Woerz, died today at the Mount Washington Hotel here. He had been ill for several days, following a trip here by motor from Long Branch, N. J. Death was due to intestinal hemorrhages. Mrs. Beadleston and Mr. Beadleston's grandchildren, Mrs. Mary Osgood Field and T. Pearsall Field were with him when he died. He was 69 years old.

Mr. Beadleston was a member of one of the oldest families of brewers in this country. In 1845 the old State prison in Washington Street was purchased by Abraham Nash of Troy, a relative of Mr. Beadleston, and the firm of Nash & Co., brewers, was formed. Ebenezer Beadleston, Mr. Beadleston's father, became a member of the firm, which then became known as Beadleston, Nash & Co., and for some time the New York brewery was conducted as a branch of the Troy establishment. In 1860 Mr. Nash retired, and in the same year E. S. W. Woerz took charge of the brewery, with his partners, the elder Beadleston, his son, and W. Price, who retired from the firm in 1878.

Mr. Beadleston assumed full charge of the financial end of the concern, and under his management the business increased so that an annual sale of 95,000 barrels of ale and porter jumped to a yearly output of 175,000 barrels. Mr. Woerz died a year and a half ago.

In 1900 Mr. Beadleston married Miss Helen F. Hazard, daughter of the late E. C. Hazard and sister of Princess Auersperg of Austria. Mr. Beadleston was then 61 years of age and his bride 21. His first wife, whom he married in 1869, was Miss Mary Elizabeth Phipps, the daughter of a brewer, but after sixteen years, when three children had been born to them, he brought divorce proceedings. Mr. Beadleston was prominent as a horseman and owned many prize-winning horses which he showed yearly at the Hollywood and Long Branch horse shows. He was, likewise, an enthusiastic follower of polo, though he took no active part in the game.

Mr. Beadleston was a member of the Piping Rock Country Club, the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, the Rumson Country Club, the Deal Golf Club, and the Metropolitan Club. He was a Director of the Thirty-fourth Street Horse Show and the Hollywood Horse Show.

Funeral services will be held on Saturday at 2:30 P. M. at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, New York.

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Glass Manufacturer Was One of the Early Members of Tammany Hall.

Henry Allen, Treasurer of Tammany Hall in 1869, who, with Richard Croker, was the only surviving member of the old Occidental Club, once a power in political affairs, died yesterday morning at his home, 138 West Seventy-seventh Street, after an illness of five weeks. He was in his seventy-seventh year, and death was due to the exhaustion of age rather than any specific ailment.

Mr. Allen divided his time between politics and the glass industry, in which also he was a pioneer, with offices at 158 William Street. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, an Aqueduct Commissioner under Mayor Hewett, a member of the Board of Education for twenty-five years, one of the Committee of Seventy that nominated Mayor Strong, and a member of the Democratic Columbian Order.

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THOMAS NELSON CARTER, one of Virginia's most distinguished lawyers and formerly law partner of Thomas Nelson Page, died in Richmond, Va., yesterday, aged 58.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE, 54 years old, of Peoria, Ill., a general agent of the Continental Casualty Company, died yesterday at the home of his cousin in Plainfield, N. J., while on a visit.

JONAH R. HOTCHKISS, a clerk in the United States Customs Service, died last night at his home, 934 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

SUGGESTS REPLY TO GERARD

Germany Cannot Afford to Ignore Him, Says Dutch Paper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 9.—Commenting on ex-Ambassador Gerard's revelations, the Vaderland says:

"After Michaelis's statement about French intentions with regard to the left bank of the Rhine, Gerard has now played a card which Germany must trump."

The paper says it has not considered important the revelations "of which the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung for a long time had a monopoly," but that when men of the type of Gerard and Michaelis come into the arena with such statements they cannot be ignored.

"Even if we leave Gerard's personal opinions out of consideration," says the paper, "and only attend to the facts reported, these are extraordinary enough. In the first place, they make a strange picture of the preludes to the war and the way in which Germany's foreign politics were led at that time."

The paper says that the politics of the empire were apparently founded on Prince Henry's private conversation with the King of England, without considering the fact that Sir Edward Grey and not the King was the responsible Parliamentary Minister and leader in foreign affairs.

TO PREPARE IRISH PLAN.

Dublin Convention Adjourns to Allow Time for Preparation.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—An official report, issued tonight concerning the Irish Convention at Dublin, gives the names of the standing committee which the convention ratified. The names include Viscount Midleton, Lord Macdonnell, Joseph Devlin, member of Parliament for Belfast, and Hugh T. Barrie, member of Parliament for Galway; the Mayors of Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, and Cork, and the Archbishops of Dublin and Cashel.

A resolution was passed providing that the committee should have power to report to the convention from time to time what further committees might be necessary, and to make proposals as to their composition.

Invitations conveyed by the Mayors of Belfast and Cork that the convention hold sittings in those cities were unanimously accepted.

Adjournment was then taken till the 21st to allow the Secretary to prepare a different scheme of Irish government.

PAPER COFFINS IN GERMANY.

Made of Waterproofed Cardboard —Lids Are Glued Down.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 9.—Coffins of waterproofed cardboard are now being made in Germany, according to the Tägliche Rundschau of Berlin.

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YANKEES SUCCUMB TO ATTACK OF INDIAN BAT WIELDERS IN EXTRA INNING

YANKS TIE IN NINTH, BUT LOSE IN TENTH

Donovanites Equal Cleveland Score Only to Face Defeat in Extra Inning, 5 to 2.

HENDRYX HITS HOME RUN

Terrible Timothy Helps Local Cause —Cullop Falls Before Deluge of Decisive Hits.

The Yanks could not beat the Clevelands at the Polo Grounds yesterday, but they did the next best thing and tied them at 2 to 2 in the ninth. The tenth found Nicholas Cullop mounted on the pitching bunker, and the Indians gave Nick a thumping which landed them on the sunny side of a 5 to 2 score.

As Ban Johnson must be laid up with writers' cramp or something, no word has come telling Wild Bill Donovan how long he must keep up his imitation of Napoleon at St. Helena. If this Johnson man doesn't hurry up and declare an emancipation day for Donovan he will change his first name from Wild to Savage.

Duke Farrell is busy managing the Yankees. He called on the second and third line of reserves yesterday, and gave all the boys a chance to earn their pay check, but Cleveland carried them off their feet with a whirlwind finish. Not a Yank showed any symptoms of scoring up to the eighth when Terrible Tim Hendryx pummeled a steaming homer into the steerage passengers in the left field bleachers. Up to that time Otis Lambeth had made the Yankees look sad with their clubs. Four hits was their total up to the precious moment of Timothy's excursion blow.

Then came the last of the ninth with the score 2 to 1 in Cleveland's favor, with Cleveland packing up its bats all ready to hurry to the clubhouse. Peckinpaugh greeted Lambeth with a snappy single to left. The Cleveland players called a hurried convention in the diamond to diagnose Lambeth's case. Some of the players took to the coaching lines to the job while others got frigid around the pedals and voted for Lambeth's removal. They could have settled the question in half the time by flipping up a nickel, but none of them had a nickel.

Bagby Hurried to Rescue.

Manager Lee Fohl finally put down his large foot and called for Slim Bagby. Pipp, the first batter to face Slim, lifted a skyscraper to Smith. Baker poled a hit to left which Smith touched as it nestled in the grass. Peck going to second. Marsans, the Cuban perfecto, set the boy down with a wave he cuffed a single to centre which pushed Peck over the plate with the run which tied the count. Miller and Nunamaker both had rosy chances to win the game, but they could not spank the ball out of the infield.

Nick Cullop, who succeeded Shocker when Caldwell was called upon as a pinch-hitter in the eighth, started to melt in the tenth. Chapman drew a pass and he went to second on Speaker's out at first. Roth's single to left sent Chapman to third. Harris hit by Harris scored the Indian shortstop. Roth and Harris traveled along a station on Wamby's out at first, and Evans banged a single to left which sent Roth and Harris over the plate.

Early in the contest Shocker showed indications of winning another game, but Cleveland got to him in the fourth for a run. Chapman beat out a slow bounder to short, and went to third when Tris Speaker produced his first hit of the series, a single to left. While Roth was batting Chapman crept at first. Chapman scored. Speaker opened the sixth with a hit to short and Roth sacrificed. Harris rammed a double to left which sent Tris home with Cleveland's second run.

Hendryx Supplies Home Run.

The [illegible] was until the eighth when Hendryx [illegible] marked his homer which raised the Yankee hopes. It's hard to remember a day at the Polo Grounds when there hasn't been a home run. This home run epidemic is tough on the sock manufacturers, because every time there is a circuit smash the batter gets a box of socks. During the last week the Yanks alone have got enough to supply the league.

One of the remarkable things about yesterday's game was an error by Tris Speaker. In the third Shocker hit a single to centre and Tris booted the ball so badly that Shocker got to second.

The Yanks gummed up a good chance to score in the fourth with an attempt at a double steal, which was so slow that Cleveland thwarted it before it started. With two gone Baker rapped a double to left and went to third when Marsans bounded one over Lambeth's roof. Baker and Marsans started a double steal as every one, including all the Cleveland players, knew because of the way the two players acted. Steve O'Neill made a bluff to throw to second to get Marsans, and Baker came tearing down the third base line like Truck No. 6 going to a fire. O'Neill just took a couple of fox-trot steps down the third base line and Baker fell into the trap.

Paddy Baumann, who is just recovering from a black eye, took Baker's place at third when Russell ran for the home run king in the ninth. There is no doubt that Paddy's eye is far from well, because if his vision had been good he would have seen one or several of those bangs which breezed through his ballwick in the tenth. So if the Yanks are looking for an alibi for losing yesterday's game, why not blame it onto Baumann's shiner?

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Smith,lf	5	0	1	2	0	Hendryx,rf	5	1	2	5	0
Chapman,ss	4	2	2	2	4	Maisel,2b	5	0	0	1	5
Speaker,cf	5	1	2	3	0	Peckinpaugh,ss	4	1	1	2	5
Roth,rf	4	1	1	3	0	Pipp,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Harris,1b	5	1	2	9	0	Baker,3b	4	0	2	1	3
Wa'bsg'n,2b	4	0	0	1	2	Baumann,3b	0	0	0	0	0
Evans,3b	5	0	1	1	1	Marsans,cf	4	0	2	2	0
O'Neill,c	5	0	3	5	0	Miller,lf	4	0	3	5	0
Lambeth,p	4	0	1	0	2	Walker,rs,c	2	0	0	4	0
Bagby,p	0	0	0	0	0	Nunamaker,c	1	0	0	6	0
						Shocker,p	2	0	1	0	2
Totals	41	5	13	30	9	Cullop,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aMcKee	1	0	0	0	0
						bCaldwell	1	0	0	0	0
						cSchang	1	0	0	0	0
						dGleason	1	0	0	0	0
						Totals	38	2	9	30	15

a Batted for Walters in eighth.
b Batted for Shocker in eighth.
c Ran for Baker in ninth.
d Batted for Cullop in tenth.
Errors—Speaker, Shocker.

Cleveland	0 0 0	1 0 1	0 0 0 3—5
New York	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 1 0—2

Two-base hits—Baker, Harris. Home run—Hendryx. Stolen bases—Chapman, Pipp. Sacrifice hits—Roth, Wambsganss. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cleveland, 6. First base on error—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lambeth, 1; Cullop, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Shocker, 8 hits, 2 runs in 8 innings; Cullop, 5 and 3 in 2; Lambeth, 6 and 1 in 8. (None out in ninth.) Bagby, 3 and 1 in 2. Struck out—By Shocker, 2; Lambeth, 4; Bagby, 2. Time—2 hours, 8 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and O'Loughlin.

New York State League.

Wilkes-Barre, 5; Elmira, 2.
Syracuse, 6; Scranton, 5.

Eastern League.

New London, 9; Lawrence, 2.
Portland, 5; Bridgeport, 3.
Hartford, 8; Worcester, 4.
(First game.)
Worcester, 4; Hartford, 0.
(Second game.)

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 6; Birmingham, 4.
(First game.)
Birmingham, 2; Atlanta, 0.
(Second game.)
Nashville, 4; Little Rock, 0.
Chattanooga, 2; Memphis, 0.

BASEBALL TO-DAY. 3.30 P. M.—N. Y. Americans vs. Cleveland. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c. —Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland, 5; New York, 2.
(Ten innings.)
St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 0.
Detroit at Boston.
(Postponed; rain.)
Chicago, 3; Washington, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 4; St. Louis, 1.
(Ten innings.)
Brooklyn, 5; Chicago, 3.
Boston at Cincinnati.
(Postponed; rain.)
Pittsburgh, 5; Philadelphia, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	67	40	.626
Boston	61	40	.604
Cleveland	58	51	.532
Detroit	55	49	.529
New York	53	50	.515
Washington	46	58	.442
Philadelphia	38	62	.380
St. Louis	39	67	.368

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	64	31	.674
Philadelphia	50	43	.538
St. Louis	55	49	.529
Cincinnati	56	53	.514
Brooklyn	49	50	.495
Chicago	52	53	.495
Boston	42	54	.437
Pittsburgh	32	67	.323

Where They Play Today.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Detroit at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati.

SENATORS LACKING AT BAT.

Get Only Four Hits and Bow to White Sox by 3 to 2.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Benz and Danforth held Washington to four hits today and Chicago won, 3 to 2.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Liebold,rf	2	0	2	8	2	Menosky,lf	2	1	0	0	0
Weaver,3b	4	0	0	1	2	Ainsm'th,p	1	0	0	0	2
E.Collins,2b	4	0	3	0	0	Shanks,ss	4	0	0	6	4
Jackson,lf	4	1	1	0	0	Milan,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Rice,rf	3	0	1	0	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	9	0	Foster,3b	4	0	1	2	4
Risberg,ss	2	0	0	4	2	Morgan,2b	4	0	1	7	0
Lynn,c	3	1	1	5	0	Gharrity,1b	4	0	1	8	2
Benz,p	2	1	1	0	4	Ainsmith,c	0	0	0	5	0
Danforth,p	2	0	0	0	0	aHenry	1	0	0	0	0
						Gallia,p	2	1	0	0	1
Total	31	3	10	27	11	bJudge	0	0	0	0	0
						H.Milan,lf	2	0	0	1	0
						Total	31	2	4	27	17

a Batted for Ainsmith in ninth.
b Batted for Gallia in sixth.
Errors—Risberg, Benz, Shanks.

Chicago	0 0 2	0 0 1	0 0 0—3
Washington	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 2—2

Sacrifice hit—Liebold. Double plays—Foster, Morgan, and Gharrity; Shanks and Gharrity. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Washington, 7. First base on errors—Washington, 2. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 2; Benz, 4; Shaw, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Benz, 4 hits, 0 runs in 5 2-3 innings; Gallia, 9 and 2 in 6; Danforth, 0 and 0 in 3 1-3; Shaw, 1 and 0 in 3. Hit by pitcher—By Benz, Ainsmith, Foster. Struck out—By Benz, 2; Gallia, 2; Shaw, 3; Danforth, 2. Time—2 hours 6 minutes. Umpires—Owens and Nallin.

BROWNS WIN AT OUTSET.

Score Their Only Two Runs in First Inning, Blanking Mackmen.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—Davenport pitched in fine style today and St. Louis defeated Philadelphia, 2 to 0. The visitors made their runs in the opening inning by good hitting, after which Bush and Johnson blanked them.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	PHILADELPHIA,(A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Shotton,lf	3	0	1	2	0	Jamiesonrf	4	0	0	0	0
Smith,cf	3	1	0	1	0	Grover,2b	4	0	0	5	5
Sisler,1b	3	0	1	8	0	Rodle,lf	3	0	2	0	1
Pratt,2b	3	0	1	3	4	Walsh,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Sloan,rf	4	0	1	0	0	Strunk,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Severeid,c	4	0	2	6	0	McInnis,1b	4	0	0	13	2
Austin,3b	4	0	1	2	2	Meyer,c	3	0	1	4	2
Lavan,ss	4	0	0	2	2	Witt,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Davenport,p	3	0	0	0	2	Bush,p	2	0	0	1	2
						Johnson,p	0	0	0	1	2
Total	29	2	7	27	11	aSchang	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	31	0	4	27	19

a Batted for Bush in seventh.
Error—Pratt.

St. Louis	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 0—2
Philadelphia	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0—0

Stolen bases—Austin, Severeid. Sacrifice hits—Smith, 2; Sisler. Double play—Lavan and Sisler. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Base on balls—Off Davenport, 3; Bush, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Bush, 6 hits, 2 runs in 7 innings; Johnson, 1 and 0 in 2. Struck out—By Davenport, 5; Bush, 3. Wild pitch—Bush. Time—1 hour, 38 minutes. Umpires—Connolly and Hildebrand.

DETROIT III. VICTOR IN RACE.

Wins Challenge Cup from Speedy Hydroplanes in St. Lawrence.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The hydroplane races for the Thousand Island Championship Challenge Cup, under the auspices of the American Power Boat Association, which were postponed from yesterday, were run today. Detroit III., owned by G. A. Wood of the Detroit Yacht Club, won. Hawkeye II., owned by Commodore A. L. Judson, was second. P. D. Q. IV., owned by A. Graham Miles of the Thousand Islands Yacht Club, was third.

The average speed made by Detroit III. was forty-four miles an hour. She made the course in 45:06.

Peter Pawn, owned by James Simpson, was first over the line, and made tremendous speed, but before she was half way around the first lap she broke three cylinders.

The displacement race for the Herald Trophy started at 3 o'clock and was won by the Rat, owned by Commodore J. J. Harty of Kingston, which made the course in 1:06:35. Kiota II., W. S. Waldron's boat, came in second.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

		R.	H.	E.
Newark	2 0 0	1 0 1	0 1 —5	8 2
Montreal	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0—1	5 3

AT PROVIDENCE.

		R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 1—1	3 0
Providence	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0—0	4 1

AT BALTIMORE.

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0—4	6 1
Baltimore	0 2 1	0 0 0	0 0 0—3	8 2

AT RICHMOND.

		R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0 0 0	0 0 3	1 0 0—4	10 1
Richmond	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 0 0—2	4 2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Newark	62	43	.590
Providence	62	44	.585
Baltimore	64	46	.582
Toronto	64	46	.582
Rochester	51	59	.464
Buffalo	47	63	.427
Richmond	43	65	.398
Montreal	42	69	.378

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Toronto at Newark.
Montreal at Providence.
Rochester at Richmond.
Buffalo at Baltimore.

American Association.

Columbus, 5; Toledo, 2.
(First game.)
Columbus, 7; Toledo, 1.
(Second game.)
Minneapolis, 10; Milwaukee, 6.
St. Paul, 6; Kansas City, 1.
(First game.)
St. Paul, 6; Kansas City, 3.
(Second game.)

GIANTS VICTORIOUS IN EXTRA SESSION

With Score Deadlocked, New York Conquers the Cardinals by 4 to 1 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 9.—If Jack Miller hadn't run out of steam while navigating from first to third in the sixth inning of today's ball game at Cardinal Field, Huggins's men would have hung up a victory over the Giants in the regulation nine frames. Eliminating the "if," the tabulated score shows the Giants winning, 4—1, in ten innings. Quite a difference.

The score was 1—1 when Miller opened the sixth with a roller over second base. Herzog knocked the ball down, but never had a chance to nab the batter at first. A low toss got past Holke and rolled to the grand stand. Miller got down to second in pretty fair time, but after passing second he shut off the "gas" and coasted the rest of the way toward third base. While Jack was slowly drifting toward third, Holke ran the ball down and heaved across to Zimmerman, who slapped the ball on Miller as he eased gently into third.

Holke's fast recovery or Miller's slow work cost the Cardinals the ball game. Hornsby followed Miller at the plate and soaked a single over second. Cruise came along with another blow, a base hit to left. With Miller on second or third, either of these swats would have given the Cards at least one run. With Hornsby on second and Cruise on first Paulette hoisted a short fly to Robertson. Hornsby and Cruise moved up on a wild pitch. Baird drove a high bounder toward third. On many a third sacker it would have been a hit. Zim is no ordinary player. Helnie backed up hurriedly, leaped into the air, and nabbed the ball with one hand. A quick heave to Holke got Baird at first for the third out.

The Cards' failure to count pushed the game into an extra inning. The Giants won in the tenth when the Cards' defense, which had bordered on the remarkable for the first nine innings, collapsed. Wilhoit batted for Gibson to start New York's half of the tenth and dropped a pop single just out of Miller's reach. Meadows helped the Giants along by losing control. Lee walked Schupp.

With two on and none down, the Cards decided to play for the runner at third. Hornsby chained Wilhoit to second. Burns bunted a little to the left of the box. For some reason he stepped away from the ball. Hornsby galloped in and picked up the pill in time to hold Wilhoit at third.

Herzog stepped up with the bags full and none down. The infield hugged the grass for a play at the plate. Herzog got a high bopper over Meadow's head, which Hornsby nailed by a pretty one-handed stop. Roger cut over and tagged Burns near second, Wilhoit scoring, Schupp going to third and Herzog being safe at first. Bill followed with a liner over Miller's head on which Schupp scored and Herzog went to third. Zim put another in the same spot, permitting Herzog to tally and Kauff to reach third. Fletcher ended the round by hitting into the box.

Each club scored once in the second. After Meadows whiffed Zimmerman and Fletcher, Robertson tripled to right centre and counted on Holke's single to left. Paulette got the Cards' first start at their half of the second, knocking the ball over Robinson's head for three sacks, and came home on Baird's infield out.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Burns,lf	5	0	2	3	0	Long,rf	5	0	1	3	0
Herzog,2b	4	1	0	1	2	Betzel,lf	5	0	2	2	0
Kauff,cf	5	0	3	0	0	Miller,2b	4	0	1	4	1
Zim'man,3b	5	0	1	1	2	Hornsby,ss	5	0	1	2	4
Fletcher,ss	5	0	0	0	5	Cruise,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Robertson,rf	4	1	3	3	0	Gonzales	1	0	0	0	0
Holke,1b	4	0	1	16	1	Smith,cf	0	0	0	0	0
Gibson,c	3	0	1	7	1	Holke,1b	4	1	1	9	0
aWilhoit	1	1	1	0	0	Baird,3b	4	0	0	2	3
Rariden,c	0	0	0	0	0	Snyder,c	4	0	0	4	3
Schupp,p	3	1	0	0	5	Meadows,p	4	0	0	0	0
Total	39	4	13	30	16	Total	37	1	8	30	12

a Batted for Gibson in tenth.
b Batted for Cruise in eighth.
Errors—Herzog, Robertson, Holke, Long, Hornsby.

New York	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 3—4
St. Louis	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0—1

Three-base hits — Robertson, Paulette. Stolen base—Paulette. Sacrifice hit—Hornsby. Double plays—Baird and Paulette, Paulette, Hornsby, and Paulette. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 8. Base on errors—New York, 2; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Schupp, 1; Meadows, 2. Earned runs—Off Schupp, 1; Meadows, 4. Hits—Off Schupp, 6; Meadows, 4. Wild pitch—Schupp. Time—2 hours, 7 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

BUCCANEERS ROUT ALEX.

Drive Phillies' Pride Pitcher from Box and Win, 5 to 1.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 9.—Pittsburgh knocked Alexander out of the box and won from Philadelphia today, 5 to 1. Jacobs was hit hard in the fifth and sixth innings, but poor base running kept Philadelphia from scoring.

Alexander allowed two singles, a double, and a triple in the first inning, on which two runs were scored. In the third two hits and Bancroft's error, with a pass, brought in three more runs. Lavender then took the box and prevented further scoring.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	PHILADELPHIA,(N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Jackson,lf	4	2	2	1	1	Paskert,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Carey,cf	4	2	2	2	0	Bancroft,ss	3	0	1	2	2
King,rf	4	0	1	3	1	Stock,3b	4	1	2	2	2
Boeckel,3b	3	0	1	3	4	Cravath,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Ward,ss	2	1	0	4	2	Luderus,1b	4	0	1	7	2
Pfeer,2b	3	0	2	1	5	Whitted,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Kelly,1b	3	0	0	11	0	Evers,2b	3	0	1	1	1
Schmidt,c	3	0	0	2	3	Ducey,2b	1	0	0	1	0
Jacobs,p	2	0	0	0	4	Killifer,c	4	0	1	4	4
						Alexander,p	1	0	0	0	2
						aSchulte	1	0	0	0	0
						Lavender,p	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	5	8	27	20	Totals	33	1	9	24	13

a Batted for Alexander in fifth.
Errors—Schmidt, Bancroft, (2.)

Pittsburgh	2 0 3	0 0 0	0 0—5
Philadelphia	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0—1

Two-base hits—Bancroft, Stock, Killifer, Boeckel. Three-base hits—Jackson, Pfeler. Stolen base—Carey. Sacrifice hit—Jacobs. Sacrifice fly—Boeckel. Double play—Stock and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Pittsburgh, 2. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 3; Jacobs, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Alexander, 6 hits, 2 runs in 4 innings; off Lavender, 2 and 0 in 4; Jacobs, 9 and 1 in 5. Struck out—By Alexander, 1; Lavender, 2; Jacobs, 1. Time—1 hour 39 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Bransfield.

Shorten Enlists in Navy.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Charles, "Chick," Shorten of Scranton, Penn., outfielder of the world champion Boston Americans, today enlisted in the naval reserve as a first class yeoman.

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DODGERS VICTORS IN EIGHTH

Wheat Starts Winning Rally and Cubs Are Beaten, 5 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Falling on Phil Douglas in the eighth inning this afternoon the Brooklyn Dodgers batted in four runs and took the second game of the series, 5 to 3.

For six innings Douglas and Sherrod Smith pitched on even terms, each allowing a run. Smith faltered in the seventh, when Cy Williams walloped a home run over the right field fence with a mate on base. Smith was banished and Cadore finished the game.

Zack Wheat began all the rumpus as a pinch hitter for Smith in the eighth by hitting for a double. Hickman ran for Wheat and scored on Olson's single to left. Daubert and Myers were easy victims, but Stengel cracked a double, sending Olson to third. Johnson tapped a slow poke down the third base line and Olson scored. Deal's throw to the plate was wide, and Stengel scooted home from second.

An error by Merkle presented the Flatbush residents with their first tally in the opening inning, when, after Olson singled and Daubert fanned, Fred booted Myers's roller. Stengel struck out, but Johnston singled Olson across.

Merkle doubled in the fifth and Williams sacrificed. Deal's hit drove Fred home.

The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Olson,ss	5	2	2	4	3	Flack,rf	5	0	0	2	0
Daubert,1b	5	0	1	7	2	Mann,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Myers,cf	4	0	0	2	0	cWerriman	0	0	0	0	0
Stengel,rf	3	1	1	2	0	Wolter,lf	0	0	0	0	0
Johnston,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Deal,2b	4	1	2	2	4
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	1	1	3	Merkle,1b	4	1	1	10	2
Mowrey,3b	4	0	1	0	1	Williams,cf	3	1	1	1	0
M. Wheat,c	3	0	0	8	0	Deal,3b	4	0	3	1	5
Smith,p	2	0	0	0	4	Kilduff,ss	4	0	3	2	1
aZ. Wheat	1	0	1	0	0	Elliott,c	3	0	0	8	1
bHickman	0	1	0	0	0	Douglas,p	3	0	1	0	3
Cadore,p	1	0	0	0	0	dDilhoefer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	5	10	*26	13	Total	35	3	12	27	13

*Deal out, hit by batted ball.
a Batted for Smith in eighth.
b Ran for Z. Wheat in eighth.
c Ran for Mann in eighth.
d Batted for Douglas in ninth.
Errors—Mann, Merkle, Deal.

Brooklyn	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 0—5
Chicago	0 0 0	0 1 0	2 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Merkle, Z. Wheat, Stengel. Home run—Williams. Stolen bases—Cutshaw, 2. Sacrifice hit—Williams. Double plays—Douglas, Deal, Merkle, and Deal; Deal, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 7. First base on error—Brooklyn. Base on balls—Off Douglas, 3. Hits and earned runs—Smith, 8 hits and 3 runs in 7 innings; Cadore, 4 and 0 in 2; Douglas, 10 and 2 in 9. Hit by pitcher—Smith, (Elliott.) Struck out—Douglas, 8; Smith, 4; Cadore, 3. Passed balls—Elliott, 2. Time—1 hour 53 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

MISS BOYLE BREAKS RECORD

Plunges Distance of 62 Feet In Splash Week Meet.

Miss Charlotte Boyle, the eighteen-year-old swimmer of the National Women's Life Saving League, last night established a new American record for the distance plunge for women in the tank of the East Twenty-eighth Street baths, where the fourth night of the city's "Splash Week" was celebrated. Miss Boyle plunged a distance of 62 feet. This performance eclipsed the old previous record, made last year by Miss Helen Aufderheide of the Indianapolis Turn Verein, who plunged 60 feet 3 inches.

In making her record last night, Miss Boyle, a comparative newcomer in local women's swimming competition, was under the water exactly 51 seconds on her second trial in the event.

John Zimnoch, the New York A. C. swimmer, made an unsuccessful attempt to concede handicap in the 440-yard swim of Saturday night's swim-fest and was beaten in both by Leo Giebel.

The summaries:

220-Yard Swim, Handicap, (For Men.)—Won by Leo Giebel, New York A. C., (0:16;) John Zimnoch, New York A. C., (0:14;) second; Daubert, unattached, (0:33;) third. Time—2:32 2-5.

Plunge for Distance, Handicap, (For Men.) —Won by Cyril Carroll, New York A. C., (scratch,) with 62 feet; Leo Giebel, New York A. C., (3 feet,) with 64 feet 6 inches, second; Solomon Cohen, unattached, (scratch,) with 54 feet 6 inches, third.

88-Yard Medley Swim, Handicap, (For Men.) —Won by Leo Giebel, New York A. C., (0:01;) C. F. Burrows, West Side Y. M. C. A., (0:05,) second; H. Bevoir, West Side Y. M. C. A., (0:05,) third. Time—1:09.

150-Yard Swim, Handicap, (for women.)— Won by Miss Charlotte Boyle, National Women's Life Saving League, (scratch;) Miss Helen Christ, National Women's Life Saving League, (0:16,) second; Miss Helen Christ, National Women's Life Saving League, (0:05,) third. Time—2:34 4-5.

Plunge for Distance, Scratch, (for women.)— Won by Miss Charlotte Boyle, National Women's Life Saving League, with 62 feet; Miss Rita Greenfield, National Women's Life Saving League, with 49 feet, second; Miss Helen Christ, National Women's Life Saving League, with 45 feet, third.

The floating baths on the East River at Pike Street and East 123d Street were the scenes of the struggles of youthful swimmers in the afternoon, and it is estimated that 1,500 persons witnessed the youthful swimmers' efforts in both places. Over 100 youngsters competed at Pike Street and a crowd fully as large swam for the prizes at East 123d Street.

The summaries:

PIKE STREET BATH.

40-Yard Swim, (for 80-pound boys.)—Won by Randy Strebel, (scratch;) second.

50-Yard Swim, (for 100-pound boys.)—Won by Lester Collins; Vincent Pidgeon, second.

60-Yard Swim, (for 120-pound boys.)—Won by Adam Ernan; Anthony Cacnese, second.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Adam Ernan; Anthony Cacnese, second.

EAST 123D STREET BATH.

40-Yard Swim, (for 80-pound boys.)—Won by B. Merling; E. Miller, second; James Socca, third. Time—0:27 3-5.

50-Yard Swim, (for 100-pound boys.)—Won by H. F. Corena; James Jackson, second; Joseph Carney, third. Time—0:33 3-5.

60-Yard Swim, (for 120-pound boys.)—Won by Joseph Jackson; E. De Lucca, second; E. Morse, third. Time—0:51 4-5.

Plunge for Distance, (for 120-pound boys.)— Won by James Carney with 45 feet; E. Morse, with 44 feet, second; E. De Lucca, with 43 feet 6 inches, third.

YEARLING BRINGS $9,600.

Big Sum Paid for American-Bred Thoroughbred.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 9.—In a successful sale of thoroughbred yearlings, conducted by the Fasig-Tipton Company tonight, an American-bred youngster brought almost twice as much as the best of the foreign-breds that went under the hammer. The star was a magnificent son of Ballot and La Venganz that went to Thomas Monahan for $9,600.

The lots were offered by J. O. Keene, George J. Long, and John W. Schorr, and were made up chiefly of English-bred yearlings brought to this country during the Winter by Keene. Twenty-six of these brought $43,250. Of the foreigners the best price was paid for a son of Marico, the sire of Omar Khayyam, who went to E. R. Bradley for $6,500.

EDDIE LOOS VICTOR ON SHAWNEE LINKS

Returns Score of 290 for 72 Holes in Open Golf Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE ON THE DELAWARE, Aug. 9.—Eddie Loos, the somebred professional from the Philadelphia Cricket Club, spread-eagled his field in the open golf tournament which ended today on the links of the Shawnee Country Club, by returning a score of 290 for the seventy-two holes. This was seven shots better than Emmett French of York, the second man.

When all the cards had been posted it was found that the native-born talent had again scored decisively, as the three leaders were all Americans. Walter Hagen, the metropolitan open champion from Rochester, with two rounds of 73 today got third, a stroke worse than French. There were eight regular moneys, besides a special $25 purse for the best single round of the tournament which Loos won.

The

NEW YORK MEN WHO HAVE BEEN ENROLLED IN THE NATIONAL ARMY

THE LISTS HERE PUBLISHED INCLUDE ALL THE ENROLLMENTS OBTAINABLE LAST NIGHT FROM THE DISTRICT BOARDS IN SESSION IN MANHATTAN, THE BRONX, BROOKLYN, AND QUEENS.

Reports received yesterday from eighty-one exemption boards in the city showed that 8,413 men had been examined, and that 2,010 of them had been enrolled in the draft army.

Under the caption "Yesterday's Report" the results of the work in each district heard from are shown. Opposite the word "examined" in each case is the number of men who came before the board for physical examination. Opposite "excused" is the number of men who, because of public service automatically making them unavailable for the draft army, foreign birth, or physical disability, were rejected or excused by the examiners. Opposite "claiming exemption" is the number of men who were found physicaly and otherwise acceptable for military service but announced their intention of claiming exemption. Opposite "enrolled" is the number of men who were found physically fit and made no claim for exemption when examined and those who qualified as members of the draft army when their claims for exemption were denied or when they failed to respond to notices to appear for physical examination.

In the daily report from any district the number of "enrolled" may be larger than the number of "examined," because those whose claims for exemption have been denied and those who have been posted as failing to appear for examination are included among the "enrolled" on the day on which their enrollment is announced, although they have not come up for physical examination on that day.

It should be noted that many of those claiming exemption may be drafted into the army, their claims being denied, and that others not claiming exemption when declared physically acceptable may file claims for exemption within the period allowed them for this purpose.

The Draft Situation to Date.

	Districts.	Quota.	Districts Heard From.	Accepted to Date.
Bronx	22	4,741	17	1,165
Brooklyn	66	13,848	47	4,628
Manhattan	82	16,463	71	4,998
Queens	15	3,053	11	731
Richmond	4	760	4	274
Total	189	38,865	150	11,796

BRONX.

DISTRICT NO. 6.

Frisby and Benson Avs.

QUOTA, 216. ACCEPTED, 120.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....227 | Claiming exempt'n.136
Excused.....18 | Enrolled.....80

MEN ACCEPTED.

Applebone, Charles L., 1,218 Evergreen Av.
Applebone, Mortimer, 1,218 Evergreen Av.
McAvoy, John V., 1,375 Leland Av.
Barrini, David, 1,653 Barnes Av.
Bauer, William F., 1,713 Clearfield St.
Bergan, Robert M., 2,213 Gleason Av.
Barvanos, Jacob J., 1,501 Purdy St.
Coppinger, Stanley J., 1,539 Commonwealth Av.
Corman, J. Griffith, 1,641 Benedict Av.
Carlson, Alonzo C., 2,319 Ellis Av.
Doherty, Thomas A., 1,171 Wyatt Av.
Damiano, Michael, 1,750 Cauldwell Hill Av.
Dossi, Joseph, 1,742 Adams St.
Dignus, Wilhelm F., 1,510 Barker St.
Lattauzi, Dante, 1,746 Walker Av.
Fitzpatrick, Dennis, 1,400 Taylor Av.
Martimann, Albert F., 1,748 Melville St.
Grell, Harry, 1,518 Purdy St.
Jacobson, Ernest, Meyer St.
Hill, Spencer Hill, 2,120 Glebe Av.
Hensman, Thomas D., 1,441 St. Lawrence Av.
Kochler, John, Jr., 1,958 Wallace Av.
Lenihan, Daniel, 1,911 McGraw Av.
Lyons, David, 1,742 Balcom Av.
Mellow, Martin, 1,422 Parker St.
Muhlenberg, Geo., Shore Drive, Throggs Neck.
Murphy, John J., 2,010 Meyer St.
McGuinness, John, 419 Bronx Park Av.
Nelson, Charles A., Randall and Logan Avs.
Peroco, John, 1,810 Holland Av.
Pesano, Giovanni, 1,610 Parker Av.
Picken, Anthony, 2,315 Newbold Av.
Rossi, John, 1,527 Van Nest Av.
Sheehan, Florence, 1,307 Theriot Av.
Salvadore, Franco, 1,433 Macy Av.
Schipin, William, 2,410 Macy Av.
Strauss, George W., 847 Kinsella St.
Steinhauser, Albert, 1,408 Commonwealth Av.
Sweeney, Thomas F., 2,351 Hermany Av.
Tilman, John, 1,416 Glover St.
Thorngren, John D., 1,841 Victor St.
Torpey, Eugene J., 1,480 Erickson Pl.
Wales, Edwin A., 2,261 Chatterton Av.
Wergin, William H., 2,528 St. Raymond Av.
Weigand, Frank A., 1,631 Zerega Av.
Chiodaroli, Angelo, 1,825 Van Buren St.
Cainineyer, Augustus, Jr., 2,438 Lorraine Av.
Frank, Adrian, 1,629 Van Buren St.
Gardiner, John, 1,759 Melville St.
Grosman, William, 1,638 Pilgrim Av.
Goergen, Eugene, 1,555 Westchester Av.
Gustavson, A. W., Wilcox & Fairmount Avs.
Gill, Thomas, 1,613 Overing St.
Johnson, Philip, 2 Hilton Av.
Koenig, Hugh, 1,346 Taylor Av.
Kuntz, Harry, 1,702 Zerega Av.
Muller, Edward H., 1,522 Grand Av.
Nestle, Hugh, 426 Bronx Park Av.
Mackenzie, Sanford, 1,349 Taylor Av.
Sampson, William, 1,861 Bolford Av.
Sloane, Howard G., 1,591 White Plains Av.
Schleicher, Herbert E., 1,886 McGraw Av.
Starrett, George W., 3,090 Middleton Road.
Dunn, Jas. W., Jr., 1,429 Commonwealth Av.
Wagner, Theodore, 2,228 Bronxdale Av.
Doddy, Patrick J., 1,900 Tremont Av.
Ericson, Rostvell P., 1,123 Walker Av.
Berger, Philip J., 2,315 Gleason Av.
Carlson, Charles, 1,458 Olmstead Av.
Fiegel, Melvin, 1,447 St. Lawrence Av.
Hartmell, Arthur, 1,521 Commonwealth Av.
Kehoe, James E., Jr., 1,268 Edison Av.
Kopp, Moses, 1,415 Bronx Park Road.
Krucker, William J., Jr., 1,624 Parker Av.
Ruprecht, Arthur, 1,180 East 128th St.
Turnig, Edward H., 1,802 East 174th St.
Thomas, Thomas, 1,318 Leland Av.
Swift, Louis R., Havemeyer Estate.
Young, Edgar, 1,341 Taylor Av.

DISTRICT NO. 10.

Bronx County Court House.

QUOTA, 225. ACCEPTED, 85.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....5 | Claiming exempt'n 1
Excused.....1 | Enrolled.....3

MEN ACCEPTED.

Jetsler, Henry C., 500 E. 163d St.
Clark, Tobias, 280 E. 161st St.
Cooke, Wendel W., 844 Morris Av.

DISTRICT NO. 12.

Boston Road and 166th St.

QUOTA, 197. ACCEPTED, 55.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....114 | Claiming exempt'n 68
Excused.....27 | Enrolled.....19

MEN ACCEPTED.

Benjamin, William, 804 E. 169th St.
Conroy, Daniel, 1,082 Southern Boulevard.
Dunn, Martin J., Jr., 1,123 Fulton Av.
Friedberger, Sidney, 778 E. 165th St.
Kaiser, Abraham, 960 E. 166th St.
Kaiser, William, 1,141 Intervale Av.
Liebertz, Arthur, 812 E. 169th St.
Morris, George L., 1,050 Jackson Av.
Nathan, Joseph L., 1,151 Stebbins Av.
Pressander, Samuel, 901 E. 167th St.
Peyser, Robert S., 1,208 Simpson St.
Prager, Isidore, 831 Home St.
Robinson, Lawrence D., 1,145 Fox St.
Russell, Michael, 822 E. 167th St.
Sieber, William F., 942 Trinity Av.
Trommos, Peter, Jr., 1,026 Trinity Av.
Waters, Phillip J., 1,127 Simpson St.
Ritter, Rudolph D., 1,182 Stebbins Av.
O'Hare, George W., 1,138 Simpson St.

DISTRICT NO. 13.

1,385 Prospect Avenue.

QUOTA, 211. ACCEPTED, 28.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....11 | Claiming exempt'n 5
Excused.....4 | Enrolled.....2

MEN ACCEPTED.

Sarchin, Girch, 1,449 Boston Road.
Nastri, Vincent, 1,229 Franklin Av.

DISTRICT NO. 18.

Ogden Av. and 169th St.

QUOTA, 214. ACCEPTED, 40.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....114 | Claiming exempt'n 48
Excused.....59 | Enrolled.....16

MEN ACCEPTED.

Steinmetz, William M., 12 Clark Place.
Weinheimer, Jesse, 148 E. 150th St.
Leignor, Joseph, 1,237 West Tremont Av.
Thurman, Harry A., 975 Summit Av.
Kiernan, James J., 1,254 Nelson Av.
Cuccolla, Mathew, 142 Harry Place.
Carr, William L., 1,294 Shakespeare Av.
Latgor, Louis, 1,065 Teller Av.
Mann, William, 181 W. 169th St.
Scheibel, William, 1,231 Washington Av.
Evangella, Pasquale, 1,227 Webster Av.
Luedke, Julius, 962 Anderson Av.
Schuldt, Johannes, 493 E. 166th St.

DISTRICT NO. 19.

Claremont Park.

QUOTA, 209. ACCEPTED, 86.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....49 | Claiming exempt'n. 26
Excused.....14 | Enrolled.....9

MEN ACCEPTED.

Callery, Hugh, 1,808 Clay Av.
Regard, Leon, 1,341 Webster Av.

BRONX.

DISTRICT NO. 21.

Jerome Av. and 184th St.

QUOTA, 204. ACCEPTED, 138.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....114 | Claiming exempt'n. 73
Excused.....25 | Enrolled.....16

MEN ACCEPTED.

Kearns, Philip J., Jr., 2,311 Grand Boulevard.
Judge, James J., 440 E. 188th St.
Dunn, Thomas, 1,465 Park Av.
Curtis, George F., 2,654 Valentine Av.
Manley, Austin T., 320 East Fordham Road.
Cox, Cyril C., 2678 Park Av.
Steiner, William J., 4,704 Park Av.
De Palermo, Frank, 939 E. 190th St.
McGullian, John, 2,308 Jerome Av.
Jaros, Edward C., 2,534 Sedgwick Av.
Hayes, William T., 460 E. 187th St.
Davis, Walter H., 2,087 Webster Av.
Quirk, John G., 2,118 Valentine Av.
Herold, Otto, 2,644 Marion Av.
Shapiro, Louis, 460 E. 186th St.
O'Connor, George, 2,310 Morris Av.

BROOKLYN.

DISTRICT NO. 25.

7 York St.

QUOTA, 177. ACCEPTED, 61.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....135 | Claiming exempt'n. 24
Excused.....119 | Enrolled.....24

MEN ACCEPTED.

Zarecky, Frank, 90 Gold St.
Long, William, 83 Concord St.
Davis, George, 115 Prospect St.
Reans, Charles, 150 York St.
Scalzo, Dominick, 44 Front St.
Downell, Philip C., 43 Fulton St.
Bader, Paul, 51 Washington St.
Miller, Thomas, 19 Hicks St.
Fonte, Angelo, 102 High St.
Dougherty, Edward, 10 Hicks St.
Finn, Edward, 162 Adams St.
Tylo, William, 246 Pearl St.
Morris, William B., 53 Concord St.
McGuire, John, 170 Baltic St.
Fernandez, John, 152 High St.
Paul, Charles M., 83 Concord St.
Peterson, Charles, 59 Nassau St.
Kivlehan, Joseph, 253 Baltic St.
Koselis, Anthony, 31 Hudson St.
Barawon, Paul, 262 Plymouth St.
Carr, Frank J., 306 Water St.
Collins, Walter, 12 Vine St.
Rovinsky Stanislas, 194 John St.
Rush, William, 6 Henry St.

DISTRICT NO. 26.

Concord and Navy Streets.

Quota, 184. ACCEPTED, 62.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....156 | Claiming exempt'n.11
Excused.....38 | Enrolled.....62

MEN ACCEPTED.

Marvin, Howard, 112 Cumberland St.
Butler, James H., 140 North Portland Av.
Deegan, Frank, 50 Adelphi St.
Moneeco, Thomas, 47 North Portland Av.
Sparno, Raphael A., 247 Johnson St.
Rosenthal, Paul, 130 North Portland Av.
Towers, Daniel J., 35 Carleton Av.
Van Dormelen, John, 337 Pearl St.
Digerlando, Giuseppe, 99 Navy St.
Kennedy, William, 124 North Portland Av.
Bruno, Antonio, 22 Flushing Av.
Carey, Fred S., 112 Cumberland St.
Curran, Charles, 267 Pearl St.
Coppela, Dominick, 29 Raymond St.
Beyer, John A., 76 North Oxford St.
Mallahan, John, 286 Bridge St.
Mocco, Louis, 203 Gold St.
Barnett, Richard J., 69 North Elliott Place.
Provenza, Rafello, 8 St. Edwards St.
Mahoney, James J., 57 Flatbush Av. Ext.
Coulson, Burned W., 109 N. Portland Av.
Maloney, John, 231 Myrtle Av.
Grandy, Feilx, 341 Pearl St.
Cheese, Edward, 17 St. Edwards St.
Muller, John, 85 Johnson St.
De Ambriso, Tony, 84 Navy St.
Grie, Giuseppe, 8 St. Edwards St.
Tignilo, James, 16 North Oxford St.
George, Albert, 261 Gold St.
Fenzliber, Leo, 2 Duffield St.
Malcom, John, 44 Carleton Av.
Horton, W. J., 242 High St.
Middleton, Seth, 81 North Oxford St.
Petito, M., 143 North Portland Av.
Coppela, Albert, 269 Hudson Av.
Cerullo, Patrick F., 140 Cumberland St.
Gernoth, Edward H., 182 Park Av.
Poley, Harry, 194 Tillary St.
Nesta, Nicholas, 251 Hudson Av.
Grio, Philip, 260a Tillary St.
Donovan, Daniel, 261 Gold St.
Gemellaro, Louis, 129 Park Av.
Molloy, Joseph, 202 Tillary St.
Carbone, John, 31 North Elliott Place.
Sanfardini, Giuseppe, 206 Hudson Av.
Banatace, Bartalo, 57 Park Av.
Gothelf, Benjamin, 267 Myrtle Av.
Cook, Frank J., 218 Nassau St.
Sagilone, Frank, 290 Bridge St.
Gallitelli, Casimo, 291 Hudson Av.
Graham, William, 73 North Oxford St.
Danico, Gennoro, 265 Adams St.
Sullivan, Michael, 66 Prince St.
Kourandis, Andrew, 73 Johnson St.
Cisemano, Michael, 136 North Portland Av
Barvanni, Dominick, 28 Vanderbilt Av.
Vesouse, Edward, 110 North Elliott Place.
Lepa, Luigi, 15 Flushing Av.
Phelps, William H., 58 Flushing Av.
Sam, Harry, 16 Nassau Court.
Distifano, Michael C., 254 Nassau St.
Noble, Edward A., 74 Prince St.

DISTRICT NO. 32.

Patchen Avenue and Macon Street.

QUOTA, 223. ACCEPTED, 84.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....55 | Claiming exempt'n.20
Excused.....15 | Enrolled.....20

MEN ACCEPTED.

Billard, Leonard W., 581 Jefferson Av.
Hodge, William B., 869 Putnam Av.
Hodge, Franklin S., 656 Halsey St.
Podsenick, Charles, 458 Chauncey St.
Davis, Austin S., 934 Madison St.
Sullivan, John T., 754 McDonough St.
Ledergerber, Ben. J., 995 Jefferson Av.
Schlizzi, Lawrence, 884 Putnam Av.
Schumann, Paul, 311 Bainbridge St.
Korb, William C., 636 McDonough St.
Norris, Milton, 758 McDonough St.
Brennan, Edward C., 117 Saratoga Av.
Doughty, Eugene, 695 Halsey St.
Schiesser, Edward, 949 Halsey St.
Reilly, Thomas D., Jr., 445 Bainbridge St.
Grigs, Erich, 162 Howard Av.
Johnston, Robert, 782 McDonough St.
Cohen, Allan, 812 Quincy St.
Chadwick, John A., 453 Decatur St.
Brown, William J., Jr., 699 Decatur St.

BROOKLYN

DISTRICT NO. 36.

Fourth Avenue and Fifteenth Street.

QUOTA, 240. ACCEPTED, 72.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....148 | Claiming exempt'n.60
Excused.....45 | Enrolled.....43

MEN ACCEPTED.

Jasquemin, Henry G., 411 19th St.
De Pietro, Carmino, 343 Hamilton Av.
Foss, John, 195 Centre St.
Dowd, Joseph, 163 14th St.
McKee, James, 123 Bush St.
McNulty, John, 832 Hicks St.
Walczak, Toefel, 58 16th St.
Dunn, Harry, 246 9th St.
Kenny, Joseph A., 287 Fifth Av.
Quackenbush, H. Herbert, 265A 17th St.
Galnanicolo, Virgadame, 539 Court St.
Lenehan, Robert, 233 Bush St.
Meehan, Richard J., 147 11th St.
Hilton, Frank, 97 16th St.
Miller, Jacob, 324 Prospect Av.
O'Connor, Philip, 550 Seventh Av.
O'Connor, Jeremiah A., 536 17th St.
Garrican, Daniel, 76 Mill St.
Smith, John T., 233 Bush St.
Morrissey, David F., 552 Clinton St.
Lupavioz, Charles W., 533 Court St.
Phillippo, Chirco, 528 17th St.
Blessington, Frank, 136 12th St.
Fett, Millard, 182 19th St.
Cacarminecl, Thomas, 259 20th St.
Boglino, Anthony, 283½ Ninth Av.
Brown, Alexander, 564 Third Av.
Seagriff, James H., 524 Court St.
Gunning, Edward, 146 Ninth Av.
Jennings, Thomas F., 562 Clinton St.
McGill, Raymond, 102 14th St.
Dugan, Michgel, 101 15th St.
Condon, Alex., 329A 17th St.
Tyrall, Wilfred F., 563 17th St.
Darin, Morris, 146 18th St.
Johnson, John, 518 18th St.
Schoun, Paul J., 132 9th St.
Saniero, Emilio, 617 Third Av.
Hilton, Frank, 97 16th St.
Dement, William, 113 Bush St.
Lewis, Alfred F., 477 17th St.
Swanson, Axel, 276 Ninth Av.

DISTRICT NO. 38.

Butler Street and Fourth Avenue.

QUOTA, 204. ACCEPTED, 143.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....129 | Claiming exempt'n. 8
Excused.....39 | Enrolled.....82

MEN ACCEPTED.

Hogan, Philip, 129 Butler St.
Kasprzak, Wenzeck, 586 Warren St.
Greenfield, Jacob, 15 Fourth Av.
Asino, Poalo, 205 Fourth Av.
Dumphy, Daniel, 519 Baltic St.
Angelo, Natale, 639 Union St.
Espoisto, Raffaele, 584 Carroll St.
Flower, Joseph A., 371 Baltic St.
Agauste, Giovannia, 627 Union St.
D'Elia, Raffaele, 675 Union St.
Skowvon, Vladystan, 480 Warren St.
Dreher, Joseph F., 41 St. Marks Place.
Contorno, Salvatore, 199 Fourth Av.
Mulholland, Terry, 511 Baltic St.
Cheese, Joseph, 495 Warren St.
Donnelly, John J., 403 Douglass St.
McCrum, Paul M., 28 Wyckoff St.
Shanahan, Jeremiah J., 391 Baltic St.
Tallisee, Abdallah, 213 Court St.
Petrillo, Pasquale, 574 President St.
Weller, Ernest, 134 Bergen St.
Port, Harry, 139 Hoyt St.
Anderson, Carl B., 406 Douglass St.
Mastrolena, Alessandro, 690 Sackett St.
Mescariello, Giuseppe, 631 President St.
Mignone, Michael, 561 Carroll St.
Armstrong, James, 25 Carlton Place.
Timman, Henry R., 325 Warren St.
Moore, Tobias B., 124 Wyckoff St.
Maotyniak, Steve, 129 Third Av.
Cappone, Ralph J., 87 Hutchinson.
Silvestri, Giovanni, 259 Fourth Av.
Barakos, John, 105 Fourth Av.
Small, Cephas, 100 Wyckoff St.
Pizo, George, 634 Union St.
Tallisee, Hazbel F., 11 Wyckoff St.
O'Neill, John, 150 Fourth Av.
Schon, John, 674 Warren St.
Pesaro, Frank, 486 Warren St.
Tandaro, Vicenzo, 635 Union St.
Ross, Donato, 204 Fourth Av.
Reynolds, Charles, 212 Fifth Av.
Fialio, Adolph, 37 Garfield Place.
Esposito, Salvatore, 610 Carroll St.
Glangreca, Vincent, 23 Garfield Place.
DeMarca, Vielo, 614 Carroll St.
Diamond, Percy J., 467a Dean St.
Davis, Edward G., 357 Warren St.
Doherty, John, 713 Sackett St.
Myers, John, 68 Bergen St.
Cotter, Thomas, 147 Fourth Av.
McGrath, Edward, 130 Wyckoff St.
Seuri, Luigi, 573 Baltic St.
Wright, John T., 180 Fifth Av.
Scaffice, Pasquale, 30 Bergen St.
Sink, Norman, 255 Warren St.
Riley, George, 659 Baltic St.
O'Sullivan, James, 123 Third Av.
Voorhees, Percy J., 124 Bergen St.
Wilson, Woodrow, 294 Wyckoff St.
Vahl, John, 366 Baltic St.
Raso, Victorio, 637 President St.
Poizio, Achelle, 728 Sackett St.
Rose, Julio, 170 Baltic St.
Baugham, Sydney, 136 Third Av.
Del Giorgio, Frank, 184 Fourth Av.
Lopez, Charles, 165 Hoyt St.
Ashton, Joseph, 263 Baltic St.
Bell, Lester A., 575 Warren St.
Formichelli, John, 627 Union St.
Dugan, Leo F., 149 Wyckoff St.
Costello, Patrick, 632 Baltic St.
McAvoy, Peter J., 62 Wyckoff St.
Zietlow, John S., 14 Wyckoff St.
Osmers, Henry, 316 Sixth St.
Goodman, William D., 5,704 4th Av.
Johnson, John S., 471 57th St.
Beckmann, Henry, 5,401 3d Av.
McFadden, Michael, 324 60th St.
Byrnes, Albert H., 643 49th St.
Nelson, Neil W., 5,820 2d Av.
Williski, Stanley, 6,114 3d Av.
Tesora, Louis, 256 58th St.
Olsen, Arthur W., 670 49th St.
Ward, Thomas A., 137 58th St.

BROOKLYN

Dahl, Chris, Jr., 447 56th St.
Rose, Frederick M., 434 54th St.
Meier, Henry G., 458 62d St.
Sharkey, Vincent W., 880 55th St.
Wolf, Sol, 5,624 7th Av.
Halpern, Samuel, 5,516 4th Av.
King, Florian, Jr., 6,820 Ridge Boulevard.
Utess, George E., 461 54th St.
Lake, Edwin S., 5,721 3d Av.
Ward, Joseph A., 137 58th St.
McConnola, William, 239 58th St.
Johnson, Johannes, 609 52d St.
Hauge, T., 605 51st St.
Anderson, Ernest C., 343 Senator St.
McGreevy, Patrick J., 570 58th St.
Thurlow, Francis, 360 60th St.
Collins, John, 336 58th St.
Goette, Joseph H., 440 62d St.
Russain, Haskon A., 4,906 6th Av.
Palmiter, T. H., 335 Senator St.
Hendrickson, Gustave, 5,815 3d Av.
Archdeacon, James, 5,920 4th Av.
Vaught, Jos. T., 182 57th St.
Hayes, John A., 464 55th St.
Nelson, John A., 342 60th St.
Johnson, A. J., 5,915 3d Av.
Kimball, Harry H., 471 62d St.
Gerken, John H., 461 62d St.
Peterson, Charles, 565 50th St.
Murphy, Edward J., 658 57th St.
Greer, Harry J., 4,923 5th Av.
Matteranzo, Anthony, 316 58th St.
Shannon, William J., 5,809 5th Av.
Anderson, Joseph, 270 56th St.
Feely, John, 265 57th St.
Reiss, Heram, 5,305 6th Av.
Eckhoff, Nells, 665 57th St.
Hogan, James, 5,713 4th Av.
Doherty, John, 467 55th St.
Morre, William A., 301 61st St.
Mawer, Bradley H., 468 60th St.
Bergendahl, Peter, 622 48th St.
Simpson, George, 311 60th St.
Eldon, John A., 325 56th St.
Tyrall, Wilfred F., 563 17th St.
Holter, John P., 559 49th St.
Robertson, George A., 620 54th St.
Hayden, Christopher J. R., 264 67th St.
Nelson, Henry, 624 54th St.
Ploeger, Frank, 367 61st St.
Olsen, Andrew, 5,119 6th Av.
McCarthy, John L., 218 Wakeman Place.
Anderson, Charles S., 459 60th St.
Booth, John A., 5,640 7th Av.
Nelson, C. J., 525 49th St.
Iervolino, Antonio, 572 58th St.
Dettman, William, 168 58th St.

DISTRICT NO. 44.

Vanderbilt Avenue and Sterling Place.

QUOTA, 201. ACCEPTED, 96.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....10 | Claiming exempt'n. 6
Excused.....2 | Enrolled.....2

MEN ACCEPTED.

Whalen, Michael A., 921 Pacific St.
Dunn, Thomas, 88 Sterling Place.

DISTRICT NO. 46.

Lafayette and Classon Avs.

QUOTA, 221. ACCEPTED, 124.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....285 | Claiming exempt'n..106
Excused.....56 | Enrolled.....124

MEN ACCEPTED.

Vachio, John D., 610 Myrtle Av.
Arlser, Wallace V., 264 Ryerson St.
Rider, Ernest M., 83 Gates Av.
Marsland, Joseph E., 416 Lafayette Av.
Clockner, John L., 333 Lafayette Av.
Piccinnni, Orazio, 315 Franklin Av.
Murphy, Harry W., 205 Franklin Av.
Rogers, James, 268A Classon Av.
Shoop, Gordon T., 230 St. James Place.
Clarke, James D., 13 Cambridge Place.
Eagan, De Alton F., 559 Washington Av.
Heath, Arthur F., 1,624 Bedford Av.
Carhart, Lindel P., 376 Franklin Av.
Garvey, Russel H., 4,066 Classon Av.
Erben, Joseph, 99 Emerson Place.
Eick, Barnard, 81 Hall St.
Smith, John, 328 Franklin Av.
Phillips, John, 284 Willoughby Av.
O'Brien, John F., 237 Schermerhorn St.
Hodges, Fred A., 147 Greene Av.
Patterson, Joseph F., 647 Myrtle Av.
Jordans, Marcus J., 304 Greene Av.
Byrne, Gerald F., 279 Franklin Av.
Scuio, Carlo, 118 Skillman St.
Gualtiere, Pasquale, 80 Skillman St.
Dredger, Richard, 520 Myrtle Av.

DISTRICT NO. 49.

Sixth Av. and 9th St.

QUOTA, 238. ACCEPTED, 192.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....159 | Claiming exempt'n. 57
Excused.....28 | Enrolled.....49

MEN ACCEPTED.

Harvey, Patrick, 288 13th St.
Mcanu, Carl, 250 12th St.
Mollgren, Frederick, 457 7th Av.
Doody, Benjamin F., 562 9th St.
Boyd, Joseph, 387 7th Av.
Campbell, Douglas H., 568 9th St.
Lanigan, Joseph A., 174 Prospect Park West.
Correll, George H., 696 10th St.
Russell, Alexander G., 462 6th Av.
Koup, Henry A., 174 Prospect Park West.
Cansolle, Felix, 437 13th St.
Murray, Matthew J., 458 10th St.
Sutton, Walter E., 387 7th St.
Clarke, Oswald V., 52 Sherman St.
Esposito, John, 404 7th Av.
Buscher, Joseph, 443 14th St.
Lee, John J., 442 7th St.
McTague, Hubert J., 383 Prospect Av.
Kiernan, Dan, 346 14th St.
Steinway, Wm. J., 209 Windsor Pl.
Curran, John J., 523 5th Av.
Carroll, Claude F., 455 14th St.
Blanchfield, Frank, 430 12th St.
Parice, William, 168 10th St.
Kleve, William, 472 15th St.
Masuleo, Stanley, 307 16th St.
Kelly, Patrick F., 571 8th St.
Wright, Frederick H., 665 10th Av.
Isenberg, William, 1,656 8th Av.
Stone, Wallace P., 515 8th St.
Krvnowsky, Louis, 1,419 8th Av.
Smith, Robert E., 444 7th Av.
Burns, Andrew W., 464 7th Av.
Miller, Albert, 462 7th Av.

BROOKLYN

Walsh, Frank V., 210 Prospect Park West.
Fehrentz, Albert, 280 14th Av.
Brage, Edw. H., 171 15th St.
De Giulio, Bigio, 345 Prospect St.
Condon, Michael F., 450 7th Av.
Jacobs, Earl, 505 2d St.
Geary, Joseph J., 312 16th St.
Carlson, John, 177 16th St.
Langiotz, Arthur H., 1,646 11th Av.
Berry, Cornelius F., 462 8th St.
Smic, John D., 278 16th St.
Carstensen, Hans, 416 7th Av.
Killo, Frank, 234 Windsor Pl.
Giordano, Dominic, 561 6th Av.

DISTRICT NO. 52.

183 South Third Street.

QUOTA, 169. ACCEPTED, 51.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....3 | Claiming exempt'n. —
Excused.....2 | Enrolled.....35

MEN ACCEPTED.

Louinikaits, Baltrus, 265 Berry St.
Schneider, Jack, 149 South 1st St.
Malis, Isidore, 243 South 1st St.
Pohl, Jacob, 193 South 1st St.
Armour, Snyder, 20 South St., Manhattan.

The following have been enrolled in the draft army because they failed to appear for examination when notified, according to announcement by the Exemption Board:

Bobker, Louis, 336 Grand St.
Rosenzweig, Michael, 233 South 2d St.
Karp, Nathan, 240 South 1st St.
Weis, Herman, 316 Bedford Av.
Wischnefsky, William, 132 Grand St.
Greenberg, Max, 149 South 4th St.
Schonety, Harry, 195 Roebling St.
Harrison, John J., 332 Berry St.
Balke, Harry, 32 Grand St.
Karpowicem, Bolislaw, 36 Grand St.
Freedman, Harry, 120 South 3d St.
Harber, Samuel K., 806 Driggs Av.
Feldman, Louis, 101 South 2d St.
Voight, Oscar, 95 Broadway.
Rief, Morris, 199 Roebling St.
Fleshner, Isadore, 156 South 1st St.
Mashewsky, Frederick, 358 Wythe Av.
Bunder, John, 289 Wythe Av.
Bolanchas, Charles, 220 Grand St.
Frelich, Alex, 240 South 1st St.
Laptzowick, Andy, 62 South 2d St.
Kaufman, Bernard, 305 South 3d St.
Sambosky, Harry, 260 South 1st St.
Dresner, Harry, 182 South 3d St.
Sackler, Morris, 289 South 2d St.
Bower, Benjamin, 238 South 1st St.
Stein, Jack, 170 South 3d St.
Bradapik, Isadore, 290 South 1st St.
Pearlstein, Louis, 182 South 3d St.
Miller, Morris, 120 South 1st St.

DISTRICT NO. 53.

North Sixth and Havemeyer Streets.

QUOTA, 180. ACCEPTED, 62.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....150 | Claiming exempt'n 62
Excused.....42 | Enrolled.....16

MEN ACCEPTED.

Sobolewski, Joseph, 189 Bedford Av.
Filletta, Tony, 342 Metropolitan Av.
Pesino, Joseph, 105 Havemeyer St.
Vinazzo, Pirilio, 100 Havemeyer St.
Sawakin, Benjamin, 64 N. 7th St.
Wilk, John, 67 N. 7th St.
Walsh, James, 199 Bedford Av.
Kulpinski, B., 133 Berry St.
Maslanka, Alex., 55 N. 6th St.
Zingoni, Riney, 203 Union Av.
Weist, Samuel, 150 Berry St.
Solano, Joseph, 59 N. 8th St.
Tybuzozy, Jacob, 140 Wythe Av.
Dunozins, Joseph, Jr., 101 Metropolitan Av.
Wotozo, Benjamin, 129 N. 8th St.
Shuntler, Philip, 319 South First St.
Gasto, Farguinto, 256 North 6th St.
Felgin, Joseph, 373 South 2d St.
Syndlansky, Valentine, 85 Grand St.
Schechter, Louis, 398 South 1st St.
Guida, Salvatore, 394 Hooper St.
Farino, Joan, 262 North 6th St.
Rolosky, James, Jr., 202 Bedford Av.
Vodblowsky, John, 121 Grand St.
Slater, Joseph, 22 Filmore St.
Goldberg, Hyman, 288 South 2d St.
Karmazyn, Hyndilt, 41 Grand St.
Montagano, Francisco, 18 Marcy Av.
Lust, Henry, 94 North 3d St.
Wujik, Frank, 267 North 7th St.
Wolp, Stephen, 126 Berry St.
Rashes, Mayer, 388 South 1st St.
Chiputis, John, 224 Berry St.
Postilia, George, 60 North 8th St.
Scadis, Walter, 26 North 8th St.
Robbins, Morris, 391 South 2d St.
Stefano, Carnavino, 224 West 8th St.
Murphy, Joseph, 167 North 6th St.
Tietlin, John, 89 North 6th St.
Brick, Jacob, 391 South 2d St.
Sikowski, Alphonse, 197 Bedford Av.
Chalman, Max, 391 South 2d St.
Tyng, William J., 97 Union Av.
La Media, Thomas, Jr., 167 Robbins St.
Benna, Salvester, 250 North 6th St.
Kurbuharchik, Roman, 91 North 2d St.

DISTRICT NO. 55.

87 Herbert Street.

QUOTA, 226. ACCEPTED, 30.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....138 | Claiming exempt'n 56
Excused.....52 | Enrolled.....30

MEN ACCEPTED.

Pregal, Alexander, 31 Diamond St.
Montrose, Charles P., 52 Herbert St.
Trappani, James, 219 Nassau Av.
Pauth, Fred, 198 Kingsland Av.
Greco, Rosario, 75 Monitor St.
Watson, James F., 46 Hausman St.
DeRenzo, Antonio, 146 Bayard St.
Mosco, Herbert, 233 N. Henry St.
Werner, John, 43 Diamond St.
Finnegan, Edward E. J., 550 Leonard St.
Wolfelsperger, Joseph P., 373 Morgan Av.
McKay, Francis, 50 Grand St.
Rohde, Edward, 655 Homboldt St.
Hensen, Henry, 147 Diamond St.
Feldscher, Henry, 155 Norman Av.
Dosh, James A., 201 Monitor St.
Rogalinski, Joseph, 295 Kingsland Av.
Szajerski, Englis, 204 Nassau Av.
Bizogno, Ernesto, 194 Engert Av.
Marsney, John T., 95 Newell St.
Brener, Peter W. A., 26 Russell St.
McRae, William, 16 Newell St.
Lacey, Joseph, 45 Driggs Av.
Bestmann, William, 157 Newell St.
Hutchinson, Edward, 276 Kingsland Av.
Knecht, Otto A., 151 Oakland St.
McCarthy, Edward P., 17 Diamond St.
Vorst, John F., Jr., 383 Norman Av.
Iaskv, Stanley, 107 Newell St.
Kulpe, William J., 168 Diamond St.

DISTRICT NO. 63.

Throop and Putnam Avenues.

QUOTA, 201. ACCEPTED, 155.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....180 | Claiming exempt'n 88
Excused.....55 | Enrolled.....37

MEN ACCEPTED.

Sim, Andrew, 288 Jefferson Av.
Borevitz, Harry, 518 Quincy St.
Fepenos, Mochli D., 553 Lexington Av.
Ferris, A. W., 541 Madison St.
McNeill, James W., 426 Lafayette Av.
Pheifer, Donovan, 529 Putnam Av.
Peters, Percy, 325 Halsey St.
Loew, Allen A., 473 Madison St.
Taylor, James W., 557 Greene Av.
Gill, Bernard S., 499 Lexington Av.
Pastornack, Leo, 450 Monroe St.
McGill, James W., 369 Halsey St.
Pra ?t, Frank J., 208 Macon St.
Moitrel, W., Jr., 454 Putnam Av.
Kelly, Robert F., 508 Gates Av.
Stanley, William A., 408 Gates Av.
Fitzgerald, Michael F., 347 Lexington Av.
Dodd, Edward V., 714 Greene Av.
Buchanan, John, Jr., 348 Jefferson Av.
Dolka, John J., 423 Sumner Av.
Mackey, George S., 246 Jefferson Av.
Samuels, Paul H., 794 Greene Av.
Petrrs, John H., 350 Macon St.
Slattery, Thomas, 36 Tompkins Av.
Horowitz, Samuel, 182 Van Buren St.
Smith, Ed

NEW YORK MEN WHO HAVE BEEN ENROLLED IN THE NATIONAL ARMY

MANHATTAN.

Continued from Preceding Page.

Heponuk, Timothy, 103 E. Broadway.
Herman, Harry, 6 Allen St.
Krish, Lui, 25 Essex St.
Palmer, Harry, 2 Suffolk St.
Kaplan, Oscher, 17 Hester St.
Goldberg, Sam, 111 Pitt St.
Yolic, Joseph, 55 Suffolk St.
Jacobs, David, 59 Grand St.
Goodman, Irving, 88 Hester St.
Kasnowitz, Michael H., 196 E. Broadway.
Miller, Aaron, 173 Henry St.
Moss, Leo, 53 Henry St.
Rothenberg, Abraham, 13 Suffolk St.
Finkelstein, Joseph, 205 E. Broadway.
Weise, Louis, 43 Essex St.
Land, Arthur M., 1 Essex St.
Menaged, Samuel, 56 Hester St.
Baron, Aaron, 157 Henry St.
Backer, Harris, 269 Grand St.
Goldstein, Fishle, 2 Eldridge St.
Kurchy, Michael, 44 Essex St.
Breitback, William, 104 E. Broadway.
Wiben, George, 217 E. Broadway.
Kagan, Joseph, 123 Henry St.

DISTRICT NO. 109.

Ludlow and Delancey Sts.

QUOTA, 195. ACCEPTED, 13.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 113 | Claiming exempt'n. 55
Excused..... 47 | Enrolled 3

MEN ACCEPTED.

Deutsch, Louis, 77 Essex St.
Weinrock, Sam, 43 Clinton St.
Spitbard, Philip, 146 Norfolk St.

DISTRICT NO. 111.

342 West 43d Street.

QUOTA, 169. ACCEPTED, 38.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 4 | Claiming exempt'n 232
Excused..... | Enrolled 2

MEN ACCEPTED.

Milotich, George, 528 10th Av.
Greci, Peter, 528 10th Av.

DISTRICT NO. 112.

121 3[illegible] St.

QUOTA, 208. ACCEPTED, 41.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 7 | Claiming exempt'n 1
Excused..... 4 | Enrolled 2

MEN ACCEPTED.

Zisco, Henry, 45 1st Av.
Dulberg, Jacob, 154 E. Houston St.

DISTRICT NO. 117.

610 East 12th St.

QUOTA, 175. ACCEPTED, 32.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 46 | Claiming exempt'n. 29
Excused..... 7 | Enrolled 4

MEN ACCEPTED.

Kosiba, Joseph, 191 Avenue C.
Soobensky, David, 525 E. 11th St.
Coster, Joseph, 172 Avenue C.
Mazenkoy, William, 622 E. 14th St.

DISTRICT NO. 119.

229 East 18th St.

QUOTA, 194. ACCEPTED, 63.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 28 | Claiming exempt'n. 15
Excused..... 9 | Enrolled 4

MEN ACCEPTED.

Melmer, Harry G., 229 E. 21st St.
Pielsita, Giovanni, 401 E. 17th St.
Zimmer, Morris, 310 E. 19th St.
Kennel, Charles, 444 E. 19th St.

DISTRICT NO. 122.

225 East 27th St.

QUOTA, 208. ACCEPTED, 80.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 4 | Claiming exempt'n 0
Excused..... 0 | Enrolled 3

MEN ACCEPTED.

St. John, Stephen J., 201 E. 26th St.
Reilly, John, 240 E. 30th St.
Banks, Phil, 411 2d Av.

DISTRICT NO. 123.

215 East 32d Street.

QUOTA, 227. ACCEPTED, 105.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 156 | Claiming exempt'n. 87
Excused..... 19 | Enrolled 50

MEN ACCEPTED.

Heuer, Joseph P., 228 E. 36th St.
Kolepoulos, George, 218 E. 32d St.
Argenbright, Carmelo, 236 E. 40th St.
Cieoldica, Carmelo, 280 2d Av.
Kiernan, Charles, 252 E. 32d St.
Burkhardt, Louis E., 258 E. 58th St.
McNally, James J., 629 2d Av.
Gilhooley, James, 238 E. 40th St.
Roche, Richard, 228 E. 35th St.
Gilhooley, Thomas, 32[illegible] E. 33d St.
Connie, Patrick, 697 2d Av.
Cosgrove, Nicolas, 588 2d Av.
McHugh, Patrick J., 531 3d Av.
Graves, George W., 543 West End Av.
Cooke, Edward V., 120 West 65th St.
Buchbinder, Marc, 575 West End Av.
Wirsburger, Siegfried, 542 West 88th St.
White, John A., 121 West 90th St.
Uberlender, Fred P., 541 Columbus Av.
Gilbert, James H., 181 West 87th St.
Naftal, Adrian, 255 West 84th St.
Caulfield, Joseph A., 153 West 91st St.
Fife, Edgar Johnson, 204 West 94th St.
Dawson, William J., 114 West 90th St.
Horgan, William, 153 West 84th St.
Ernenman, John A., 530 West 92d St.
Kennedy, A. G., 90 Riverside Drive.
Corrigan, James J., 370 Amsterdam Av.
Bennach, Samuel, 147 West 90th St.
Picard, Richard J., 255 West 90th St.
Wiechmann, Walter C., 350 West 89th St.
Gallagher, William J., 256 West 85th St.
Mackin, James V., 683 Amsterdam Av.
Gillece, Bernard, 642 Amsterdam Av.
Stringer, Edward, 147 West 84th St.
Becher, Walter, 170 West 85th St.
Black, Walter J., 270 West 90th St.
Marks, Louis E., 190 West 87th St.
Rice, Chauncey, 170 West 91st St.
Schafer, John H., 599 West End Av.
Neglan, Martin L., 263 West 84th St.
Tooney, Daniel M., 148 West 88th St.
Henry, John J., 121 West 99th St.
Flynn, J. Thornton, Hotel Markwell.
O'Brien, Patrick J., 128 West 90th St.
Conde, Leon, 212 West 85th St.
Peters, William J., 340 West 89th St.
Ruceo, Suca, 203 West 88th St.
Ditco, Benique, 107 West 84th St.
Klaugberg, William W., 214 West 82d St.
Arbib, Ruben, 121 West 86th St.
Auerbach, Irving E., 340 East 87th St.
Douglas, Bernard M., 181 West 89th St.
Root, Clifford P., 214 West 92d St.
Conley, Arthur F., 111 West 90th St.

MANHATTAN.

DISTRICT NO. 128.

First Av. and Fifty-first St.

QUOTA, 197. ACCEPTED, 35.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 84 | Claiming exempt'n 48
Excused..... 20 | Enrolled 16

MEN ACCEPTED.

Brennan, Cornelius, 534 E. 55th St.
Brennan, Alexander, 234 E. 56th St.
Flannery, Joseph, 240 E. 93d St.
McCue, Patrick, 507 E. 55th St.
Brogan, John J., 357 E. 50th St.
Robinson, George J., 354 E. 51st St.
Stewart, Fred C., 551 W. 153d St.
Dorolice, Joseph, 221 W. 140th St.
Friedman, Louis, 208 W. 141st St.
Heltz, John T., 495 W. 130th St.
Gewert, Louis M., 510 W. 135th St.
Kuhngard, Christian L., 416 E. Nicholas Av.
Kaufman, Adolph, Jr., 400 W. 131st St.
Donovan, Francis E., 1,459 Amsterdam Av.
Schmitt, Waldeman H., 596 Riverside Drive.
Masalon, Christian Z., 209 W. 140th St.
Hopkins, John V., 601 W. 136th St.
Chernoff, Sydney, 600 W. 185th St.
Casey, William T., 616 W. 158th St.
Moyer, John L., 611 W. 136th St.
Murray, David, 501 W. 140th St.
Coghlin, Gerold J., Jr., 600 W. 135th St.
Wood, Arthur R., 501 W. 124th St.
Lattner, Oscar, 507 W. 133d St.
Allen, Alfred E., 607 W. 136th St.
Frezer, Douglas M., 632 W. 158th St.
Summers, John S., 525 W. 135th St.
Harrington, Edward C., 540 W. 136th St.
Vincent, Leonard M., 572 W. 141st St.
Carman, Lester, 515 W. 139th St.
Carter, Howard L., 620 Riverside Drive.
Ahearn, Charles, 1,504 Amsterdam Av.
Murphy, William, 506 W. 134th St.
Romayne, Paul J., 3,440 Broadway.
Runyon, Asa R., Jr., 583 Riverside Drive.
Weinstein, Charles J., 35 St. Nicholas Terrace.
Aeibi, Bernard, 508 W. 154th St.
Von Sise, Fred E., 530 W. 136th St.
Osborne, Alfred, 208 W. 141st St.
Pearlman, Maurice, 1,402 Amsterdam Av.
Lyons, Arthur, 612 W. 137th St.
Dolar, Patrick, 507 W. 133d St.
Glumm, Harry H., 613 W. 136th St.
Bunch, R. E., Jr., 610 Riverside Drive.
Davidovich, Michael, 1,560 Amsterdam Av.
Fitzgerald, Patrick J., 617 W. 135th St.
De Marce, Antonio P., 3,409 Broadway.
Rogers, William R., 507 W. 125th St.
Kilbe, Louis A., 600 W. 138th St.
McNamara, Raymond T., 600 W. 136th St.
Belton, Charles L., 507 W. 133d St.
Gillespie, Andrew J., 458 W. 131st St.
Coffman, Kenneth H., 607 W. 136th St.
Donovan, Walter J., 1,487 Amsterdam Av.
Rand, Sidney, 601 W. 135th St.
Greenbaum, Sidney, 205 W. 140th St.
Samuels, Boris C., 603 W. 138th St.
Christophides, Emil, 505 W. 136th St.
Reidinger, Fred, 215 W. 140th St.
Munster, Charles H., 612 W. 137th St.
Grant, George M., 221 W. 140th St.
Le Strange, Edward T., 517 W. 134th St.

DISTRICT NO. 142.

First Av. and Eighty-sixth St.

QUOTA, 191. ACCEPTED, 69.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 64 | Claiming exempt'n 40
Excused..... 16 | Enrolled 8

MEN ACCEPTED.

Drescher, Robert S., 238 E. 86th St.
Mikel, Louis C., 1,662 2d Av.
Kley, August R., 328 E. 88th St.
Lesh, Thomas A., 163 E. 87th St.
Martin, Stephen, 527 E. 82d St.
Three other names not given.

DISTRICT NO. 144.

122 Edgecomb Av.

QUOTA, 221. ACCEPTED, 85.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 98 | Claiming exempt'n. 70
Excused..... 6 | Enrolled 22

MEN ACCEPTED.

Pusa, Antnony, 313 W. 144th St.
Ivey, Louis, 119 W. 136th St.
Davies, Percy A., 103 W. 145d St.
Springann, Parker, 145 W. 142d St.
Brown, Alexander, 100 W. 141st St.
Green, George, 121 W. 137th St.
Higgins, Alfred, 102 W. 142d St.
Abeles, Emil, 155 W. 145th St.
Moran, James M., 152 West 144th St.
Matthews, Charles, 117 W. 142d St.
Schwangeia, George, 2,724 Eighth Av.
Goldman, Parker, 145 W. 140th St.
Lythgo, George, 141 W. 138th St.
Paulson, Frank A., 122 W. 139th St.
Goldman, Joseph, 169 W. 140th St.
Brady, Thomas J., 210 W. 145th St.
Davis, Oscar, 157 W. 143d St.
Buffalo, William H., 106 W. 137th St.
Grace, Salvatore, 271 W. 144th St.
Defrayme, Adam, 250 W. 132d St.
Crowe, John S., 507 W. 143d St.
MacGinn, George A., 24 Bradhurst Av.

DISTRICT NO. 145.

City College.

QUOTA, 212. ACCEPTED, 102.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 73 | Claiming exempt'n. 41
Excused..... 12 | Enrolled 20

MEN ACCEPTED.

McManus, James C., 281 W. 150th St.
Hass, Wm. G., 230 W. 153d St.
Hallila, Eugene, 504 W. 140th St.
Hammel, John M., 509 W. 142d St.
Welch, Wm. W., Jr., 256 W. 145th St.
Jackson, Wm. M., 640 Riverside Drive.
Raymond, Antonio, 454 W. 144th St.
Jones, Brewster A., 169 Edgecombe Av.
Polsorny, Louis, 246 Bradhurst Av.
Kohler, John P., 505 W. 142d St.
Polsted, Axel T., 478 W. 146th St.
Ottosen, Otto W., 231 Edgecombe Av.
Marrion, Mich, 2,856 8th Av.
Kaufman, Alexander, 200 W. 148th St.
Tolrac, Frank F., 167 W. 146th St.
Nelson, Hugo T., 201 W. 132d St.
Emanuel Rich, 503 W. 143d St.
Whitby, John, 216 W. 140th St.
Schafer, Gustav A., 226 W. 148th St.

DISTRICT NO. 149.

Wadsworth Av. and 182d St.

QUOTA, 201. ACCEPTED, 112.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 232 | Claiming exempt'n 89
Excused..... 89 | Enrolled 28

MEN ACCEPTED.

Entwistle, James, 605 W. 184th St.
Glynn, Thomas E., 547 W. 180th St.
Bailey, Joseph N., 601 W. 180th St.
Winkler, Edward, 404 Audubon Av.
Ude, John, 429-431 W. 214th St.
Fizzio, John, 4,800 Broadway.
Megardchiann, Menus, 34 Verm[illegible] Av.
Helden, Carl A., 278 Dyckman St.
Burke, John J., 54 Cooper St.
Lippe, Oscar P., 570 W. 183d St.
Zivitz, Samuel, 718 W. 180th St.
Anuco, Pietro, 3,856 10th Av.
Schmitt, M., 211th St. and Harlem River.
Silverman, Harry, 2 Nagle Av.
Byrne, Arthur J., 170 W. 228th St.
Tanpranco, Antonio, 2,521 Amsterdam Av.
Bowes, Almon N., 809 W. 180th St.
Vandeherde, Edw. A., 507 W. 184th St.
Martinelli, Michael, 307 Broadway.
Elkind, Morris, 34 Cooper St.
Carfolite, Guido S., 290 Wadsworth Av.
Panos, George J., 522 W. 185th St.
Davoli, Gaetano, 5,223 Broadway.
Milius, Walter W., 815 W. 180th St.
Gritswoit, Geo. E., Jr., 125 Wadsworth Av.
Finch, Walter, 170 Vermilyea Av.
Santis, Louis, 2,529 Amsterdam Av.
Lefort, Henry G., 39 Vermilyea Av.

DISTRICT NO. 150.

First Avenue and Ninety-first Street.

QUOTA, 182. ACCEPTED, 42.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 11 | Claiming exempt'n 7
Excused..... 2 | Enrolled 1

MAN ACCEPTED.

Kluger, Emil, 304 E. 92d St.

MANHATTAN.

DISTRICT NO. 153.

12 West Eleventh Street.

QUOTA, 142. ACCEPTED, 84.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 155 | Claiming exempt'n 38
Excused..... 43 | Enrolled 54

MEN ACCEPTED.

Pdian, Richard, 192 Waverley Place.
Chakarian, Samuel, 109 W. 29th St.
Picke, Theodore, 267 W. 125th St.
Schmidt, Louis, 10 Gay St.
Walsh, William, 567 Bleecker St.
Quinlan, Daniel J., 11 S. Washington Sq.
Morrissey, Thomas, 75 Bank St.
McKay, Robert J., 55 W. 11th St.
Cavenagh, James R., 2 Charles St.
McLester, Charles J., 9 Van Nest Place.
Brangan, William F., 251 W. 11th St.
Rubertlin, Joseph P., 255 W. 11th St.
Miller, Harry R., 15 Bank St.
Rogers, William J., 59 W. 8th St.
Moonsees, John H., 28 Ferry St.
Pellegrino, William, 10 W. 2d St.
Parsons, William L., 11 Charles St.
Parker, Matthew W., 70 N. Washington Sq.
Keane, Stephen F., 52 8th Av.
Marks, H. T., 32 6th Av.
Plaig, John, 113 W. 11th St.
Choquette, Maurice, 50 8th Av.
Carroll, John, 68 Charles St.
Murphy, Denis, 81 Perry St.
Domenico, Bilancione, 135 W. 12th St.
Asagni, Romeo, 204 W. 10th St.
Clark, Henry, 239 W. 4th St.
McAleer, Simon, 16 Van Nest Place.
Fowler, Alvin L., 5 W. 8th St.
Roach, Frank E., 81 6th Av.
Howard, Colbert B., 16 Christopher St.
Rossillo, Gilbert, 107 W. 3d St.
Katz, Charles M., 156 6th Av.
Morrison, Thomas F., 87 Washington Place.
Morrison, Senan A., 87 Washington Place.
Kantz, Leonard, 72 Bank St.
Jacoby, Frank, 41 Washington Square.
Manalac, Gabriel, 35 E. 9th St.
Murray, Michael G., 568 W. 11th St.
Reed, Charles J., 38 W. Washington Square.
Stafford, Thomas G., 55 W. 11th St.
Moulton, Percy J., 19 W. Washington Square.
Russo, Onofrio, 192 Waverley Place.
Capuenito, Matteo, 165 W. 4th St.
Handte, Fred G., 84 Grove St.
Borgunzi, John C., 9 Christopher St.
Kanovan, Alfred F., 68 Bank St.
Simmonett, James, 22 Charles St.
Quinn, John J., 272 W. 11th St.
Hatch, Boyd, 42 E. 11th St.
Hickey, John, 81 Perry St.
Callahan, Michael J., 84 Charles St.
Murray, Andrew, 268 W. 11th St.
Mahoney, James E., 202 W. 10th St.

DISTRICT NO. 154.

60 West 13th St.

QUOTA, 163. ACCEPTED, 2.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 60 | Claiming exempt'n. 20
Excused..... 29 | Enrolled 1

MAN ACCEPTED.

Collins, Frank J., 215 W. 23d St.

DISTRICT NO. 156.

Lexington Av. and 105th St.

QUOTA, 215. ACCEPTED, 58.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 44 | Claiming exempt'n. 31
Excused..... 4 | Enrolled 9

MEN ACCEPTED.

Howe, David, 102 E. 128th St.
Spira, Isadore, 21 East 104th St.
Cavanagh, Thomas, 64 E. 124th St.
Finkelstein, Morris, 26 E. 106th St.
Kleiber, Jr., 103d St.
Nadler, Joseph J., 14 E. 113th St.
Hartstein, Louis, 72 E. 109th St.
Abramson, Edward, 1,584 Madison Av.
Welsflel, Harry, 2 E. 108th St.

DISTRICT NO. 161.

315 East 113th Street.

QUOTA, 214. ACCEPTED, 49.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 53 | Claiming exempt'n.. 33
Excused..... 11 | Enrolled 9

MEN ACCEPTED.

Golembe, Harry, 102 E. 112th St.
Sukenick, Samuel, 122 E. 109th St.
Mark, Gustav, 122 E. 113th St.
Curcio, Pasquale, 2,211 1st Av.
Capozzo, Salano, 326 E. 114th St.
Hicita, Carmolo, 257 E. 115th St.
Gross, Martin, 1,806 Lexington Av.
Reidinger, Fred, 1,852 Lexington Av.
Casale, Antonio, 223 E. 113th St.

DISTRICT NO. 166.

125th St. and 2d Av.

QUOTA, 222. ACCEPTED, 57.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 134 | Claiming exempt'n. 84
Excused..... 34 | Enrolled 10

MEN ACCEPTED.

Morrison, Robert, 252 E. 125th St.
O'Hadre, Patrick, 295 E. 124th St.
Gaffey, Luke, 306 E. 126th St.
McCarthy, Joseph, 201 E. 123d St.
Orlando, Tony, 416 E. 124th St.
Alsing, Albert W., 452 E. 120th St.
Cantwell, Thomas J., Jr., 159 E. 124th St.
Brandelstein, Max, 427 E. 123d St.
Exan, Martin, 204 E. 123d St.
Dolon, James A., 172 E. 129th St.
Nugent, Joseph, 248 E. 125th St.
McKenna, Frank, 378 Pleasant Av.
Kelly, Frank L., 2,454 2d Av.
O'Connell, John, 2,407 2d Av.
Lippo, Gustav, 165 E. 123d St.
Mccormick, William, 170 E. 128th St.

DISTRICT NO. 167.

2,639 Madison Avenue.

QUOTA, 229. ACCEPTED, 105.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 564 | Claiming exempt'n. 324
Excused..... 455 | Enrolled 105

MEN ACCEPTED.

Solomon, Irving, 1,875 Madison Av.
De Fine, Thomas, 123 E. 130th St.
Weinberg, Morris, 79 E. 121st St.
McMillan, James, 77 E. 121st St.
Neary, Martin J., 50 E. 131st St.
Hennigan, Patrick, 1,748 Park Av.
Berkson, Isador, 55 E. 122d St.
Walcott, Edward, 56 E. 139th St.
Nelson, Andrew, 71 W. 138th St.
Mangin, Henry, 2,216 Fifth Av.
Gonzalez, James E., 45 W. 135th St.
Cassan, Peter, 210 W. 145th St.
Saffo, Max, 2,254 Fifth Av.
Anderson, Joseph, 1,908 Park Av.
Harlan, St. Clair A., 24 W. 136th St.
Moses, Albert J., 50 W. 132d St.
Murphy, Patrick, 105 E. 122d St.
Julieu, Michael, 2,227 Fifth Av.
Simmons, Edw. R., 61 W. 140th St.
King, James S., 51 W. 131st St.
Pitt, Leonard, 538 Lenox Av.
Michael, Joseph, 19 W. 136th St.
Bernstein, Martin, 115 E. 128th St.
Averill, Glein K., 2,000 Madison Av.
Mongione, Merrill, 2,030 Lexington Av.
Williams, Paul J. E. 123d St.
Smith, Ewan, 540 Lenox Av.
Philip, Mitchell G., 588 Lenox Av.
Snead, Edwin C., 60 W. 135th St.
Stirrup, Fred, 49 W. 133th St.
Ralla, Oscar, 115 E. 122d St.
Burnett, Oliver, 538 Lenox Av.
Burnquist, Eugene, 580 Lenox Av.
Odbe, Ulric C., 63 W. 143d St.
Muller, William, 73 W. 122d St.
Rivero, Gongalo, 10 E. 129th St.
Weld, Samuel A., 2,026 Lexington Av.
Jemsen, Alfred B., 664 Lenox Av.
Rash, William, 39 E. 130th St.
Harris, Arthur, 39 W. 135th St.
Harris, Charles H., 32 W. 136th St.
Martin, Joseph, 24 W. 140th St.
Stevenson, Byron, 34 W. 130th St.
Kernon, Hodge, 69 W. 135th St.
Tabb, Robert, 2,134 Madison Av.
North, H. R., 28 W. 136th St.
Hill, James E., 71 W. 138th St.
McNaughton, Douglas, 2,194 Madison Av.
Albert E. Dyett, 58 W. 140th St.
Hang, Frederick U., 67 E. 128th St.
Birch, Evans, 47 W. 130th St.
Waldrow, Charles, 2,222 5th Av.
Warner, Joseph, 32 W. 139th St.
Bernard, Wallace, 42 W. 139th St.
Kickelberger, Thomas E., 42 W. 136th St.
Brown, Mannash, 41 E. 135d St.
Thake, William, 2,164 Lexington Av.
Epstein, Jacob, 2,110 Lexington Av.
Carey, Richard, 27 W. 130th St.
Lindsey, Cyrial, 58 W. 140th St.
Dereen, William, 1,783 Park Av.
Carr, Randolph A., 2,107 Madison Av.
Carney, Patrick T., 120 E. 130th St.
Morais, Henry, 75 W. 141st St.
Ertell, Fred E., 27 W. 136th St.
McWilliam, Edward, 77 E. 121st St.
Robinson, Egbert B., 41 W. 138th St.
Benjamin, Terence, 2,256 5th Av.
Burke, Percival, 63 W. 140th St.
Kaplanides, Peter, 2,195 8th Av.
Byrne, Charles, 48 E. 129th St.
Brandt, Charles, 109 E. 123d St.
Tuite, Martin F., 103 E. 127th St.
Bennett, Clifford, 24 W. 136th St.
Johnson, Alfred, 624 Lenox Av.
Killy, John, 46 W. 135th St.
Now, Groffron, 2,001 Madison Av.
David, Lassie, 59 W. 138th St.
Reeder, F. Marlon, 588 Lenox Av.
Davis, Homer L., 97 W. 143d St.
Green, Samuel, 54 E. 129th St.
Thomas, W. H., 39 W. 139th St.
Nation, Edward, 43 W. 137th St.
Harnett, William, 2,008 Lexington Av.
Allen, Brinckney B., 16 W. 138th St.
Finnegan, Cornelius, 2,158 Lexington Av.
Sterling, Samil J., 20 W. 136th St.
Parker, Frank, 25 W. 136th St.
Downes, David E., 57 W. 140th St.
Carr, Thomas J., 123 E. 130th St.
Francis, E. H., 20 W. 136th St.
Elliott, Archie, 078 Madison Av.
Prankberg, Frank D., 106 E. 123d St.
Quinn, William, 74 W. 142d St.
Semilitz, Alfred, 124 E. 128th St.
Throgmorton, James, 35 W. 139th St.
Nocd, Cristaf E., 60 E. 129th St.
Jones, Mack A., 48 W. 136th St.
Young, Hinwood, 66 W. 139th St.
Gaeteke, Benjamin, 66 E. 127th St.
Singrue, Michael, 58 W. 120th St.
Cowan, John H., 62 E. 130th St.
George, Arthur W., 108 E. 126th St.
Holder, Urban, 7 W. 138th St.
Loizal, Blocco, 106 E. 128th St.

QUEENS

DISTRICT NO. 171.

Bryant High School, Long Island City.

QUOTA, 182. ACCEPTED, 118.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 3 | Claiming exempt'n.. 2
Excused..... 1 | Enrolled 2

MEN ACCEPTED.

Verroehia, Nick, 131 Vernon Av.
Jordon, Johnston, 125 Hunter Av.

DISTRICT NO. 174.

Woodside, L. I.

QUOTA, 192. ACCEPTED, 110.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 1 | Claiming exempt'n. 0
Excused..... 0 | Enrolled 1

MAN ACCEPTED.

Duffy, Edward J., 66 Baylies St., Corona.

DISTRICT NO. 177.

Maspeth, L. I.

QUOTA, 207. ACCEPTED, 71.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 186 | Claiming exempt'n. 45
Excused..... 48 | Enrolled 38

MEN ACCEPTED.

Krysoltip, Stephen, 180 Clinton Av., Maspeth.
Bulbeevic, Av., 124 Perry Av., Maspeth.
Kropa, John, 50 Grand St., Maspeth.
Klaus, William F., 2,549 Gates Av., Maspeth.
Moller, John C., 2,201 Metropolitan Av., Maspeth.
Baumann, Joseph C., 2,105 Metropolitan Av., Maspeth.
Heart, John, 179 Johnson Av., Maspeth.
Herzberg, Peter L., 2,089 Gates Av., Maspeth.
McAlinden, Bernard, 38 Caldwell Av., Maspeth.
Warge, Stephen, 12 Linden St.
Grandi, Fred, 2,523 Woodbine St.
Mortushis, Ignas, 36 Remsen Pl.
Limbach, Richard, 61 Johnson Av.
Kopp, Joseph, Jr., 183 Hill St.
Montelone, Harney, 30 Fulton Av.
Kilcheski, Thomas, 98 Clinton Av.
Nowak, Joseph, 1,704 Metropolitan Av., Middle Village.
Eberhardt, L. A., 28 Juniper Av., Middle Village.
Joost, Henry, Jr., 61 Maspeth Av., Middle Village.
Borburowieck, Lymon, 60 Grand St., Maspeth.
Lachter, Israel J., Woodhaven Av., Elmhurst.
Runyon, George, 3 Garrison St., Maspeth.
Vardell, Albert, 2,514 Woodbine St., Ridgewood.
Fretag, Michael, Jr., 16 Marten St., Maspeth.
Pallwoda, Anthony, 94 Maspeth Av., Maspeth.
Fisher, Frederick, 9 Rack Av., Maspeth.
Holshauer, Henry, 35 Furman St., Middle Village.
Marquardt, Walter, 89 Johnson Av., Maspeth.
Dubivetz, Emmanuel, 2,432 Ralph St., Ridgewood.
Romano, Mille, 107 Clinton St., Maspeth.
Hunt, John F., 2,018 Putnam Av., Ridgewood.
Bejmarowics, Joseph, 160 Perry Av., Maspeth.
Hill, Gus, 15 Fox Pl., Maspeth.
Filipiak, John, 172 Perry Av., Maspeth.
Wachelsorich, John, 27 J Av., Maspeth.
Kump, Joseph, 31 Summit St., Maspeth.
Bejnarivics, Stanislaw, 57½ Perry Av., Maspeth.
Lyons, William J., 12 Van Dine St., Maspeth.

DISTRICT NO. 181.

Rockaway Beach.

QUOTA, 181. ACCEPTED, 27.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 71 | Claiming exempt'n. 29
Excused..... 21 | Enrolled 21

MEN ACCEPTED.

Preston, Jos., 1,514 Horton Place, Far Rock.
Hayman, A., 24 S. Bay View Av., Rock. Bch.
Killoran, M. J., Brondway, Far Rockaway.
Feeley, F. J., 378 112th St., Rockaway Beach.
Siegel, Abr., 24 So. Vernam Av., Arverne.
McGuirl, M., 1,916 New Haven Rd., Far Rock.
Eourdon, Benj. J., Whitehouse, North Vernam Av., Arverne.
Delaney, Jos., 229 Washington Av., Rockaway Beach.
Honan, Jos., C., 11 Pier Av., Rockaway Bch.
Elzy, Rich., 15 Birdsall Av., Far Rockaway.
Horton, Raymond J., 1 Helena Court, Rockaway Beach.
Lewis, Wm., 146 No. Vernam Av., Arverne.
Heller, Fred'k, Strand Hotel, 5th Av., Rockaway Park.
Napoletano, Francesco, 1,242 Remsen Av., Far Rockaway.
Nordin, Linkus, 18 White St., Far Rock.
Morgan Thomas M., 16 Presberger Av., South Ozone.
Phillips, Jas. R., Jamaica Creek.
Donohue, Peter O., Prince Hotel, Arverne.
McCarthy, Joseph, 2,217 Cornaga Av., Far Rockaway.
Bossard, Walter J., North Pleasant Av., Rockaway Beach.
Pfister, Henry R., Jr., 8 So. Waverly Av., Rockaway Beach.

RICHMOND

DISTRICT NO. 187.

Port Richmond.

QUOTA, 190. ACCEPTED, 41.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 92 | Claiming exempt'n 15
Excused..... 32 | Enrolled 4

MEN ACCEPTED.

Bolcerski, Stanislaus, Alberta Av., Linoleum, Lihovitch, Steve, 35 Catherine St., Port Richmond.
Bodnarck, Mike, 98 Lockman Av., Mariners Harbor.
Kare, Chas. J., 1,234 Castleton Av., West New Brighton.
Brown, John E., 198 Winant Av., Port Richmond.
Reilly, Thomas F., Jr., 1,036 Post Av., Port Richmond.
Duckert, Frederick D., 54 Church St., Port Richmond.
Andreson, Emil, 87 Bond St., Port Richmond.
Gorezkowski, John, 102 Morningstar Road.
Wakeman, Chas. L., 3,385 Richmond Terrace, Mariners Harbor.
Taltele, Ludwig, 2,436 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond.
Martino, Michael, 74 Hookers Place, Port Richmond.
Wrzosck, Stafan, 4,103 Richmond Turnpike, Linoleumville.
Morgan, Wm. H., Cannon Av., Linoleumville.
Fajo, Autton, 167 Union Av., Mariners Harbor.
Marchetta, Pasquale, 52 Continental Place, Mariners Harbor.
Spratley, Chas. E., Lockman Av., Mariners Harbor.
Edvall, Albert, 26 Creeland St., Port Richmond.
Jaycox, John T., 50 Riley Pl., Port Richmond.
Pallister, Chas. F., 3 Riley Pl., Port Richmond.
Puloka, August, 167 Union Av., Mariners Harbor.
Morgan, John C., 2,274 Richmond Terrace.
De Luca, Giovanni, 3,060 Richmond Terrace.
McManus, Richard J., Jr., 92 De Harte Av., Mariners Harbor.
Demasi, Gerolamo, 101 Harbor Road, Mariners Harbor.
D'Alessio, Giachino, 19 Prospect St., Port Richmond.
Lorenz, Walter H., 151 Hatfield Pl., Port Richmond.
Carpenter, Lief E., 50 New St., Port Richmond.
Balogli, George, 37 Chelsea Av., Linoleumville.
Beck, Martin M., 1,591 Castleton Av., Port Richmond.
Pondexter, Howard W., 88 New St., Port Richmond.
Gorei, George, 68 Barker St., West New Brighton.
Long, James H., 132 Morningstar Road.
Johnson, Joseph F., 67 Richmond Av.
Kiely, Charles, 180 Jewett Av., Mariners Harbor.
Driscoll, John, 73 Central Av., Mariners Harbor.
Hammonjr, Nels, 817 Post Av., Port Richmond.
Xiques, Joseph D., 194 Park Av., Port Richmond.
Kelly, Hugh, 2,580 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond.
Gudell, Peter, 196 Holland Av., Mariners Harbor.
Cook, John, 194 Prospect St., Port Richmond.

DISTRICT NO. 189.

New Dorp.

QUOTA, 193. ACCEPTED, 76.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 11 | Claiming exempt'n. 4
Excused..... 1 | Enrolled 6

MEN ACCEPTED.

Grub, William C., 107 3d St., New Dorp, S. I.
Franklin, Benj., Winant Av., Rossville, S. I.
Eles, Steve, Winant Av., Rossville, S. I.
Dwyer, Jas. E., 411 Wadsworth Av., Rosebank, S. I.
Kaufmann, Fred J., Richmond Valley Road, S. I.
Robedeo, Walter E., 145 Johnson Av., Tottenville, S. I.

STORY-TELLING PICTURES.

Telling illustrations of the great war, military and naval leaders, scenes by the way, in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. Most artistic publication in the United States. Printed by rotogravure on coated paper. 10 cents, on all news stands; $5 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

JERSEY CITY

DISTRICT NO. 1.

City Hall.

QUOTA, 253. ACCEPTED, 114.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 78 | Claiming exempt'n 33
Excused..... 18 | Enrolled 27

MEN ACCEPTED.

Sinzer, Hubert, 212 Warren St.
Zahorouski, Eanyl, 40 Canal St.
Bender, William, 190 York St.
Paratious, Nicholas, 371 Henderson St.
Furlong, Thomas J., 129 Bright St.
Rykarecki, Ignatz, 271 Grand St.
Smith, William, 223 Grand St.
Ciekielski, Joseph, 113 Essex St.
Miller, Carl O., 514 Jersey Av.
Heyer, Alfred, 307 Grove St.
Brady, Frank, 91 Newark Av.
Nussbaum, Louis, 103 Mercer St.
Anderson, Victor, 48 Morris St.
Monohan, George J., 207 Varick St.
Gerlinski, Joseph, 82 Morris St.
Sharrock, Arthur A., 362 York St.
Wilinsky, Ignacy, 30 Canal St.
Roesch, Charles, 176 Mercer St.
Worski, Charles, 1 Provost St.
Baar, William R., 99 Sussex St.
Jiron, Anthony, 195 Henderson St.
Cramer, John H., 255 Barrow St.
Nawroid, Stanislaus, 78 Morris St.
Lane, Philip, 80 Grand St.
Christnowich, Joseph, 172 1st St.
Joyce, John, 308 Grove St.
Burunski, Nicholas, 112 Morris St.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

P. S. 32, Coles St.

QUOTA, 147. ACCEPTED, 37.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 42 | Claiming exempt'n 25
Excused..... 9 | Enrolled 11

MEN ACCEPTED.

Waring, John O., 203 13th St.
Polik, Konstanty, 325 Henderson St.
Leonard, John, 579 Grove St.
Abrunzo, Domenico, 190 Pavonia Av.
Edwards, Julius, 123 Pavonia Av.
Stadfrid, Adam, 247 13th St.
Anderson, Robert, Jr., 310 Pavonia Av.
Wozenoski, Alojzy, 185 13th St.
Kropa, Joseph, 131 Fleet St.
Hladick, Marlan, 152 7th St.
Skink, Stanislaw, 180 7th St.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

**P. S.

WILL GO FAR TO GET ONE PRICE FOR ALL

President Prepared to Appeal to Congress, if Necessary, to Control Steel Market.

ONE-PRICE IDEA OPPOSED

Reported Holding Up of Order by Bethlehem Company Said to Represent Producers' Attitude.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—There was every indication today that President Wilson, having satisfied himself as to the attitude which big business should assume in dealing with the Government, its allies, and the consuming public, was ready to take positive measures if any tendency developed to balk at his program of one price for wartime essentials.

Whether the War Industries Board and its Central Purchasing Committee had power to determine the price of steel and certain other commodities for the Allies and the public without further legislation was a mooted question. Some expressed the opinion that the board had no such power, and was working on the theory that the interests involved would come to terms voluntarily on the basis set forth by President Wilson in his address of July 12, in which he said that extortionate charges must end if successful war was to be waged.

The President in that address, however, made it evident that he favored a policy that would afford a reasonable profit and not reduce prices to a point where industry would be discouraged. Every step taken since then indicated that he was prepared to continue his appeal to the public if necessary and ask for the legislation needed to enforce his ideas.

Reports that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation had held up a shipment of rails which the War Department wanted for use in France on the ground that the price of $40 permitted no profit under present conditions served to lend color to rumors that protests had been made because of the policy of one price to America and its allies. The War Department made little of the matter, and any effort to show that there was a determination on the part of the steel industry to balk was deprecated.

One report circulated was that some orders had been held up, but only on the basis that the corporations interested wished to await a decision by the Federal Trade Commission on production cost and the decision of the President as to the price to be quoted before making delivery.

This idea was predicated on the theory that when production costs were determined and accepted by the Government the producing interests would quickly come to an agreement with the Administration.

There has been little determined protest to supplying the Government at a low figure, the high prices received from other nations at war for materials left an average profit to the liking of the producers. The policy of one price to all, however, created a different picture, which caused a determined effort to bring about a readjustment.

It is expected that tomorrow, when the Food Control bill becomes a law, giving the Government power to control to a large extent the cost of coal and other fuels, besides foods, the price-fixing movement will receive a great impetus. It has been reported that wheat, corn, and dairy products would be among the first products taken up for control, and a program has been mapped out for immediate action. Members of the Federal Trade Commission are urging quick action in regard to coal.

The commodities named may be made the basis of an effort to demonstrate the extent of the powers which the Government possesses, both by legislation and force of public opinion, to bring about definite results.

The War Industries Board held a long meeting today, which was attended for a time by Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, who is a member of the Central Purchasing Committee so far as foods are concerned. After the meeting there was no official statement forthcoming—only the intimation, presented with some force, that the board was sure of its powers, and believed that everything would be worked out for the public benefit. A number of contracts were gone over by the board and some approved.

Sues Ship Owners for Lost Letters.

Seven mail bags, containing among other things more than 800 registered letters, were looted during the voyage of the liner Finland from this city to Naples, Italy, in January, 1915. Because of the loss the Post Office Department has paid to the senders of the stolen registered letters $9.50 each. To recover this money the Government, through Assistant United States District Attorney Paul Yassell, yesterday brought suit for $4,523 against the International Mercantile Marine Company, owner of the Finland.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Forecasts: N. Car.—Fair and cooler Fri.; Sat. fair; light n. w. winds.

S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Partly cloudy Fri. and Sat.; light w. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light n. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat. Okla.—Partly cloudy Fri. and Sat.; not much change in temperature; light n. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; not much change in temperature; light n. w. winds.

Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light n. winds.

Ill.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; warmer Sat.

Mo.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; warmer Sat. and in n. w. Fri.

Wis.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; somewhat warmer Sat.

Minn.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; somewhat warmer in w. and s.

Iowa—Fair Fri.; slightly warmer in w. and cen.; Sat. probably fair and warmer.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; warmer Fri.

Neb.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; warmer Fri. and in e. Sat.

Kan.—Fair and warmer Fri. and Sat.

Ark. and Okla.—Fri. and Sat. partly cloudy; warmer Sat.

W. Tex.—Fri. and Sat. partly cloudy; warmer in n.

Auctions.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Enoch An Doris, Inc., Alleged Bankrupt.—Samuel Marx, Auctioneer, sells by public auction on Monday, August 13th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., in the basement of premises at 200 West 48th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, all the right, title, and interest of the receiver in and to a certain lease of basement of premises No. 200 West 48th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

CLARENCE A. WEYMOUTH, Esq., Receiver.

I. T. FLATTO, Esq., Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway.

Particulars from Attorney for Receiver.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auct'rs, WILL SELL TO-DAY, FRIDAY, Aug. 10, at 10:30 A. M., at salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. C., LARGE STAPLE STOCK OF LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND DRY GOODS Being the entire stock of a department store of Kingston, N. Y.

We will sell at Public auction on August 20th, 1917, at 11:00 A. M. at 221 West 64th Street, New York City, a Simplex four-cylinder automobile, Frederick C. Whitney, owner thereof, to satisfy our lien for work done thereon.

MANHATTAN TOP & BODY COMPANY.

BUSINESS WORLD.

Buyers' Wants

AMERICAN 6036, 60810-8; Whitman 104; will buy for cash; also fine gabardines, poplins, twills, and tricotines; submit samples of fabrics, shades, and quantity. L 194 Times.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for Botany broadcloth in all colors, also black gabardine. Hershfield & Co., 164 West 25th. Farr. 9330.

CHINCHILLA.—Open for ¾ blue chinchilla, also large quantities of plain goods at reasonable prices. Eisenberg & Friedman, 57 East 11th. Stuyvesant 3787.

CHINCHILLA.—White and cheap hollow-cut corduroy. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at good values; junior and misses' coats and suits. Call 9-11 and 4-6, 22 West 22d St., fifth floor.

COATS.—Placing orders on children's and infants' coats. Call with samples, ninth floor, 84 West 27th St.

COATS.—Jobs Spring velour coats wanted. M. Shapiro, resident buyer, 1,133 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS, Repp, gingham, French finished linens; cash. Room 910, Aberdeen Hotel.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Maize and rose 3 thread, wanted for cash; also black and navy georgette. Columbia Ladies' Waist, 149 Spring St. Phone Spring 5890.

DRESSES.—Prominent dress manufacturer will look at dresses of serges, satins, and broadcloth; orders given on right styles. Apply 11th floor, 38 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Jobber will place orders on new models of part dresses. Contractors, bring samples, Room 402, 71 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—Contractor on girls' dresses; big quantities to right man; high prices paid. Schroeder & Co., 53 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Jobber wants children's colored dresses; will place orders. Room 910 Aberdeen Hotel.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders better kind satin dresses. 1,133 B'way, Room 614.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at snappy models, better grade. 5th floor, 25 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Botany serge for immediate delivery. Blid-Mor's Dress Co., 6 West 20th.

GEORGETTES.—Heavy, 500 pieces, at lowest possible prices, spot cash. Brookstone Mfg. Co., 245 7th Av.

GEORGETTES, white and flesh; cash. B. Lowell, 1, 290 4th Av. Telephone 8060 Madison Square. Extension 9.

JAP GEORGETTES.—Wanted, large quantities, and Habutais; cash. D 334 Times Downtown.

LACE.—Open to buy real handmade Val. 78 Greenwich. Badran Brothers.

PEAU DE CYGNES, all shades, American pompom, and Forstmann & Huffmann or botany velours and Bolivas; any quantity; pay cash. Engel, Stahl & Co., 8 East 12th St., Stuyvesant 1544.

PIECE GOODS.—Open for Columbia broadcloth, Pompom, Salt's Peco plush, and lightweight velours. Leo F. Sturm, 48 West 35th St.

SERGE.—Open to buy a quantity of green cotton serge, also wine color wool and cotton French serge. Charles Williams Stores, 1 Mann St., Brooklyn.

SERGES.—We are buying quantities of tan serges and coverts suitable for dresses, for spot cash. Harry A. Roman Co., 11 West 32d.

SERGES.—Jubilants 47106, 300 pieces. Philip Bauer Company, 68 Broad St.

SILK JERSEYS.—Will buy cash 200 pieces millanaise and tricots, ninety cents dollar square yard. Madison Square 588.

STORM SERGES wanted, in black, green, Copenhagen, and brown. Address X 270 Times Annex.

SUITS.—Jobbers placing orders; new models; popular prices. 5th floor, 25 West 26th.

SUITS.—Jobber placing stock orders; advance models. First floor, 15 West 26th St.

VELOURS.—15002, 11050, 15020, and Pom Pom, all shades of each, pay spot cash. Spring 2571.

VELOURS—All colors, bargain, 6359, spot cash. Telephone Greeley 5218.

VELOURS, all colors. Phone Madison Square 8102.

VIGEREIUX.—We are open for quantities of tan vigereiux suitable for dresses, for spot cash; call all morning. Harry A. Roman Co., 11 West 32d.

WAISTS.—Contractors or sub-manufacturers wanted, with large plants, on popular-priced silk waists; plenty of work to right parties. Kaysnee Waist Co., 856 Broadway.

WOOLENS.—And quantity for Spring Poplins, Mixtures, and Velours. R. W. Cloak & Suit, 50 West 17th.

Offerings to Buyers

BEAVER.—Raritan 1,273, all shades. Phone Hydol, 4254 Mad. Sq.

BELTINGS.—Fitaform inside dress, skirt beltings. Grean Dressmaking Specialties, 32 West 18th St. Phone 8417 Chelsea.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany broadcloth, and American velour 15002; all shades. Chas. Plager, Farragut 8568.

BROADCLOTH—F. & H. or Botany 315, also Oxfords and poplin. Chelsea 6885.

BURELLA.—American better, No. 6310, green 2, taupe 1, brown 2, navy 1, $1.27 net; Peru 1, amethyst 2, $1.40 net. X 274 Times Annex.

BURELLA—American 09057, all shades; reasonable; also velours. Phone Farragut 9752.

BURELLAS, American, all shades, opening price; also kerseys. Farragut 2840.

CHARMEUSES, satins, meteors, crepe de chines, Georgettes, messalines, fancies, good assortment of colors; immediate delivery. Bieyer, Weinberg & Bieyer, 44 East 23d St., corner of 4th Av., 7th floor.

COATS.—Broadcloth, $12.75; full lined, full sweep, six-inch fur bottom and collar; other values in plush and broadcloth, equally as good. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS, Suits.—Exceptional line, wonderful values; see our specials. Talbot 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Plush, fur-trimmed for immediate delivery, very reasonable prices, also jobs to close out. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th St.

COATS.—Everybody is buying my velour coats at $8.80; why don't you try now? Neuman, 15 West 20th St.

COATS.—Infants' and children's pile fabric coats; stock on hand. Levitan Brothers & Zarkower, 61 East 11th St.

COATS.—Job of discarded samples in plush and cloth coats. Strauss & Deren, 127 West 26th St.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, latest model; best values. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—See our pompom and velour coats, $13.75. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS.—See our stouts, auto and street wear coats. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

CORDUROYS, 9000, 613, also quilting, all colors. Call Gramercy 2871.

COTTON piece goods; discontinue making cotton dresses; offer below cost khakine, gabardine, figured voiles. Primo, 23 West 32d.

COTTON VELOUR, 54-inch, Burgundy and other shades, Hydol, 4254 Mad. Sq.

DRESSES.—75 serges to close out, mostly samples; latest models, good merchandise. Phil L. Levenson, 30 W. 32d.

DRESSES.—Satins and serges are ready for inspection. B. Geist & Co., 148 W. 30th.

DRESSES.—Silk, gingham; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Ginghams and wash, immediate delivery. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

FURS.—5,000 Kolinsky-Fitch skins at $1.25; 5,000 dressed Nutria skins at $1.75; 5,000 Taupe Mouffion at $3; net cash. L 198 Times.

KNITTING YARN, khaki woolen, 5,000 pounds, for soldiers. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

MOLE.—Hydol's Hykram crushed mole plush 60 inches; reasonable. 4254 Mad. Sq.

MOLESKIN.—Chase's, all widths, reasonable. Hydol, 4254 Mad. Sq.

OXFORD.—Frederick Lausser's, Style 503, for sale. Phone Farragut 2347.

PIQUES.—To close out very cheap. Bear Garment Mfg. Co., 36 East 21st.

PLUSH.—Nutria plush, 24 inches, to close out below cost. Hydol, 4254 Mad. Sq.

POM POMS.—All colors for sale. Farragut 6222.

REMNANTS.—Jersey knit cotton, light shades, for leggings. Box 516, Amsterdam, New York.

SEAL.—Plush seal, 27 inches and 50 inches; reasonable. Hydol, 4254 Mad. Sq.

SERGES—Amoskeag 7301, Whitman 104, 69 Lorraine, 42 inches. Phone Gramercy 3250.

SERGES.—P. G. L., $1.05 net; W. F. X., S. B. G. L. 11433, 7301, 7614. Mad. Sq. 2889.

SKIRTS.—We specialize in satin duchess and taffeta, at $3.50; all wool poplins, $5.25 up. Manhattan Skirt Co., 1,140 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—500 assorted, in wool and fancies, $1 and up. Ford, 149 West 36th St.

Offerings to Buyers

SKIRTS.—Fancy and plain silks; also 300 dozen white gabardine to close out at a sacrifice. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—When in town don't fail to see our line of skirts, $1.75 to $5. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th St.

SKIRTS.—Job of striped wash skirts at $6 per dozen. Hotel Aberdeen, 910.

SNAP FASTENERS.—O & OO best; white; on plain white paper, for export; 1,000 great gross, below market price. Suite 635, 66 West 35th St.

STRIPS.—Kolinsky strips, all widths; best trimming for velour coats. 4254 Mad. Sq.

SUITS and Coats.—We have about 300 Spring suits and coats to close out. Regal Cloak and Suit Co., 14 Division St.

SUITS.—See our line of Poplin Suits from $7.75 up. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 W. 27th.

SUITS.—See our line of snappy styles, $6.75 up. Gutman, 43 West 24th.

SUITS.—American poplin, braid trimmed, silk thumb lined, $8.90. Merit, 22 W. 27th.

VENETIENS.—Soi satin at a price. Phone Madison Square 781.

VELVETEEN twill back, all shades; 24 inches only. Hydol, 4254 Mad. Sq.

WOOL PLUSHES and zibelines, all colors, for sale, cash. Phone Greeley 5648.

ZIBELINE, Juilliard No. 6717, navy, brown, and green. Hananer & Arnstein, Inc., 136 Madison.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Resident buyers and commission salesman wishing to handle our popular-priced coats, suits, and skirts on liberal commission, communicate with M 28 Times.

SALESMAN—For office and department store trade, to handle our popular-priced coats, suits, and skirts; commission and drawing account. M 26 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4¾@5 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday...4¾@5 " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Woolen Buying Still Slow.

There is no sign of increasing activity of consequence in woolens. High prices and the unsettled prospect have been enough to keep down the purchases of the clothiers. In some cases mentioned yesterday, the clothing manufacturers have not bought anywhere near their usual requirements. This is but down to the factors noted above as well as to the larger stocks of piece goods that the clothiers are carrying. Indications are that both the amount of woolens and the made up stock being carried over are above normal.

***

Fibre Silk Sweaters Active.

Despite the fact that silk sweaters are not so big an item in the Fall trade as in the Spring, a nice business is being done on fibre goods in this market now. Some of the orders call for immediate deliveries, while others indicate that the goods are wanted for late Fall wear and possibly for use at Winter resorts. Not only are the requirements well met from the jobbers, but mills that do business direct with some of the larger ones are getting nice orders. In fact, the plaint of some of the mills is that orders are easier to get than to make materials and needles. Labor is scarce, too, and production costs are higher generally. Rose, gold, green and purple are listed among the best-selling shades.

***

More Business on Lower Terms.

A dress and waist manufacturer called up his association yesterday to say that, since the lower discount rate of 2 per cent. has been in operation, he has done a larger business than ever before. He has succeeded in convincing buyers, he said, that the 2 per cent. was actually taken off the price instead of being added on to the price as was customary in making allowance for larger discounts. This view was not that manufacturer to report very satisfactory results from the new and lower terms. Half a dozen of the largest concerns in the business have told of similar experiences.

***

What the Larger Discount Meant.

An interesting sidelight on the discount discussion is furnished by one manufacturer in the ready-to-wear trade. He said that, when the larger discount was paid, the garment manufacturer often took a profit on his discount as well as on the merchandise he was selling. This profit was gained through the following operation: If 10 per cent. was the discount offered, the sum represented by this discount was included in the cost of the article and then the profit was figured on all items. In other words, the retailers were not only paying for the discount but also paying a profit on it.

***

Retailers Buying Yard Goods.

Having cast their eyes over the new season's offerings in ready-to-wear lines, buyers from dozens of towns and cities in the West and South are now turning their attention to the purchasing of yard goods. The result has been a marked pickup in the sales of this merchandise in the last week, especially in some of the larger local jobbing houses. Not only have wash goods been taken more freely in many instances than ever before, but white goods, linens—such as can be got—dress goods, silks, velvets, &c., are said to be more active at this time than ordinarily. In dress goods particularly buyers are devoting their attention to picking up cloths that give promise of being good investments three to six months hence. The steadily rising market for silks is resulting in similar activity in those goods.

***

What Is Good in Millinery.

Reports from the wholesale millinery trade tell of good action by buyers on soft fashion brim effects. A velvet tailored hats, especially in purple, navy, taupe, brown, and myrtle green. They are particularly good in the popular-priced grades. Tailored hats of plush, combined with velvet, are good in contrasting colors. Banded sailors of panne velvet are selling well, as are soft crown, soft brim, and soft edge effects in banded shapes of hatters' plush. Purple, navy, black, and Cardinal red are the favored shades. Popular-priced tailored velvet hats, trimmed with gros grain bands and various ribbon garnitures, are taking with buyers in black, purple, sand, negre brown, taupe, Russian green, &c. No action is reported on cherry red or Burgundy.

***

They Can't Catch This Fellow.

There is a local wholesale buyer of silks and pile fabrics who has a reputation for saying very little but attending to business all the time. So when the popular things are scarce and most wholesalers are bewailing their inability to get them, this man calmly brings them up of the store room and takes his profits. Recently a retail buyer came in and announced that he was going to buy all of a certain grade of English velveteens the wholesaler had in stock. "My name is cash today," he said, "so trot out all you have. I know it isn't much, for all the boats have stopped running. For answer the wholesaler got his stock sheets and showed that he owned more than 500 pieces of the goods in the best colors. The retailer nearly died of shock. He wanted sixty pieces, and didn't think he could get them in any single house in the market.

***

Clothiers Stand Firm on Labels.

The fuss stirred up by the decision of the clothing manufacturers to stand by their resolution to have retailers pay for labels in the future has all the indications of causing as much trouble in the trade as the discount controversy among the women's wear manufacturers. The manufacturers want their customers to furnish labels, and the retailers believe that it is only right for the manufacturers to provide them. Unless they do, threats are made that business will be taken elsewhere. Although the clothiers seem to have every intention of standing pat on their resolution, there is talk of a compromise in having the cost of labels added to the price of merchandise. The trouble with this solution is, however, that the manufacturer considers the cost so small that it will take more trouble to figure it in on individual orders than it is worth.

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Raw Silk Prices Continue High.

Late cables from Yokohama say that the raw silk market there, after rising to new high record prices based on 1,750 yen ($875) per pioul for No. 1 Shishiu, has receded to previous levels based on 1,700 yen for the grade in question. The result has been further stimulation of buying, and another rise is looked for almost momentarily. The Canton market has advanced $100 (Mexican) from the previous level, but business is active in all sorts for American account. The fourth crop, which equals last year's, is too small to make up for the large decreases of the first three. The Shanghai market is strong and higher for all grades of silks, with silver exchange still going up. Little change is reported from Milan, where prices are "sky high." Locally, the last week has brought advances ranging from 10 to 90 cents a pound, the sharpest rise being in Canton silks. Buying is fairly active here.

***

Gray Goods Trading Fair.

There was a pretty fair business done in the local gray goods market yesterday, one of the features of which was the improved inquiry for narrow printcloths. Good-sized sales of 27-inch 64-60s were reported at 7½ cents for delivery in the next sixty to ninety days, with sellers not so keen about letting further goods out at that price. For 56-52s in the same width 6¾ cents was paid, these goods also being wanted for shipment in the next two or three months. Not so much of a call for the wider printcloths was reported, though reports of sales of 39-inch 68-72s were heard of at 11⅝ cents. Quite a large inquiry for printcloth yarn specialties also was told of. Sheetings could have been more active, from all accounts. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	14c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10½c
39-inch, 72-76s	13c	38½-inch, 64-56s	10c
39-inch, 68-72s	11⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9½c
39-inch, 56-44s	8¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	8¼c
29½-inch, 64-64s	10½c	27-inch, 64-60s	7½c

EMBARGO BY NEW HAVEN.

Road to Receive Only Foodstuffs, Coal and Coke.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad announced yesterday, effective at midnight, a stringent embargo, suspending the receipt of practically all freight except foodstuffs, coal and coke. The embargo does not apply to shipments for the United States Government or for the Red Cross.

The embargo orders follows:

"Effective 12:01 A. M., Friday, Aug. 10, 1917, not applicable in any instance upon freight consigned to or for the use of the United States Government, its allies, or the American Red Cross Society, this embargo will apply to shipments at points of origin on or after the above date, as follows:

"Item No. 1—Embargo is placed on carload freight coming from connecting railway carriers via all junction points, also from coastwise steamship lines via Harlem River, New York piers 31 to 70, East River, New York, Brooklyn terminals or lighter service, except the following freight when loaded to the marked carrying or practical carrying capacity of the car will be accepted when consigned to stations on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the Central New England Railway. These are the exceptions:

"Perishables and live stock, foodstuffs for human consumption, food for live stock, news and book print paper, copper, spelter, zinc, lead, crucible, blister, pig and sheet steel, insecticides, exterminators, fungicides, tree and other agricultural spray material, baskets, barrels and fruit containers for shipping fruit and produce, coal, coke, hemp, sisal, tin cans, glass containers, mailing materials and supplies for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Central New England and Boston & Maine.

"Item No. 2—Embargo is placed on less than carload freight except perishables coming from connecting railway carriers at all junction points, also from coastwise steamship lines via Harlem River, New York piers 31 to 70, East River, New York; Brooklyn terminals or lighter service.

"Item No. 3—Embargo is placed on less than carload freight intended for transfer at Framingham, Mass.

"Item No. 4—Embargo is placed on carload freight destined to Piers 31 to 70 East River, New York.

"Item No. 5—Embargo is placed on traffic for Brooklyn terminals as follows: Outbound shipments of portable house material, greenhouse material, cork waste, and on all outbound shipments of rags, scrap paper and other paper stock, fur waste and cotton waste, except when machine compressed in bales and loaded to practical loading capacity of cars."

In an effort to make every freight car carry its capacity load, George T. Smith, Chairman of the Associated Freight Car Thrift Committee, issued an appeal yesterday to trade organizations affiliated with the Railway Business Association, when a membership of 20,000, to utilize each car to the limit.

PEACE OUTLOOK GOOD IN THE NEEDLE TRADES

Manufacturers Offer Rise Which Union President Will Urge Workers to Accept.

Acceptance by the cloakmakers' union of a wage adjustment offered yesterday by the manufacturers will eliminate the danger of a strike of the 60,000 needleworkers who served a demand for a 20 per cent. increase about a month ago. The manufacturers have offered something more than half what the workers asked. Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said last night he hoped the union would accept the proposal.

The following letter was sent to Mr. Schlesinger yesterday by the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association:

My Dear Mr. Schlesinger: I have carefully considered the additional arguments submitted by yourself and counsel in conferences on Aug. 1 and 2 on the question of an increase in wages for the workers in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry.

I beg to advise you that I am ready to recommend to our Executive Committee the following wage increase to week workers to become effective Monday, Aug. 13, 1917, with the proviso that our contract remain in full force for its term:

Cutters, $2; skirt cutters, $1.50; upper pressers, $2; under pressers, $2; piece pressers, $1; single tailors, $1; skirt pressers and all other week workers in the skirt trade, $1 per week; buttonhole makers, 5 cents per 100.

I am also ready to recommend to our Executive Board that the base rate for piece workers be increased to 60 cents per hour for finishers and 80 cents per hour for operators and piece tailors. However, it must be distinctly understood that this increase in the base rates for piece workers is only to become operative for future work to settlements and is not to be retroactive, nor is it to be used under any circumstances as a subterfuge for a resettlement of prices already settled, as substantial increases have already been effected on all settled numbers. There shall be no resettlement of prices.

This is the very best that we can do, and is our final proposition, which cannot be altered or changed.

Yours very truly,
HARRY COHN, Chairman.

The offer of the employers will be put before the Joint Board of the union today, when Mr. Schlesinger will urge its acceptance.

Not Bought for Russia.

In reporting the attachment by Sheriff's order of $30,000 worth of automobile supplies on a pier at 132d Street and Harlem River, it was stated on Tuesday morning that the materials had been purchased for the Russian Government by the Aksai Machinery Company. Sakhnovsky of the Legal department of the Russian Supply Committee asserted yesterday that the Aksai Machinery Company had never acted in behalf of the Russian Government in making purchases in this country.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

LINCRUSTA WORKS, PALLAS, INC., manufacturers of cork carpet, wall covering and linoleum, with offices at 280 Fifth Avenue, and factory at Elm Park, S. I., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $472,000, of which $29,140 is secured, and assets of $688,922, consisting of real estate, $231,000; stock and materials, $84,527; machinery, $285,899; accounts, $64,749; notes, $427; office furniture, $6,000; cash, $1,950, and cash in bank, $1,810. The real estate at Elm Park is valued at $231,000, and is subject to a mortgage of $55,000. Among the creditors are Pfeltzman & Co., $34,145 secured; estate of Bernard Galewski, $195,000, secured by mortgage; American Linseed Company, $8,093, and Blauvelt-Wiley Paper Manufacturing Company, $7,587. The money put in factories tied up ready capital.

MAX WEINSTEIN, a builder, 65 Hamilton Terrace, formerly President of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue Construction Company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $802,171, contracted for 1913-1915, and no assets. Of the liabilities $300,000 is on bonds of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue Construction Company, $198,000 is on bonds of the Menter Realty Company, and $180,000 is for the performance of a building contract made by the Classic Holding Company. Among the creditors are the Germania Life Insurance Company, $68,029; Cathedral Construction Company, $6,000; Mabel G. Maynard, $6,858, and T. P. Kane Company, $6,000. Mr. Weinstein began business in 1895, and for the last few years carried on operations through the One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue Construction Company, against which a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Oct. 26, 1915.

MOOS & MOOS, composed of Abraham and Leon R. Moos, manufacturers of women's hats, 34 West Thirty-third Street, have made an assignment to Mortimer C. Hewlett. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against the firm by these creditors: Laskar Hat Company, $771; Abraham J. Rafelsen, $3,701, and Jeanette M. Shulman, $2,267.

J. GOLD & CO., INC., manufacturers of misses' coats, 169 Bleecker Street, has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. A petition was filed against the company by these creditors: Nell Axelrod, $150; Lillian Iskowitz, $186, and Vincenzo Campagna, $300. Liabilities are $3,500 and assets $300.

SOL SENTER & CO., manufacturers of dresses, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $8,461 and assets of $5,422, consisting of stock, $2,707; fixtures, $1,800; accounts, $835, and deposits, $20.

LEVINE BROTHERS, jewelers, 35 West 125th Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,351 and assets of $1,103, consisting of stock, $500; fixtures, $500; accounts, $96, and cash, $7.

THE CROWN LINEN CO., INC., manufacturer of art linens, 14 East Seventeenth Street, made an assignment to Abraham Zuckerman.

NATHAN KURITZKY.—A petition of bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan Kuritzky, 408 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, by Murray Hurwitz, a creditor, for $862.90.

UNION STABLES, INC.—A petition of bankruptcy has been filed against the Union Stables, Inc., 13 to 25 Power Street, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Meyer Davis, $220; Newark Cheese Co., Inc., $500, and Max Yaffenbitz, $75.25. Liabilities, $10,000; assets, $6,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 9.—The appointment of a receiver for the Spokane-Stanford Land Company of Spokane, capitalized for $250,000, was ordered by Superior Judge Webster today. The company owns a large tract of valuable land near Palo Alto, Cal., site of Stanford University. Eleven stockholders of the company have brought action against D. C. McDonald, head of the firm, to recover $96,500, which they i...ested in stock, and which they said has been used wrongfully.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Henry J. Butsch, a former liquor dealer of Schenectady, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $15,312 and no assets.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 9.—The Layton Park Erland Soap Company filed bankruptcy petition; liabilities, $24,880.34, and assets, $7,077.10.

Special to The New York Times.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Aug. 9.—Upon the application of the Motor Boating Company of Cleveland, publishing The Nautical Magazine Motor Boating, Common Pleas Judge Young today established a receivership for the Davis Boat Company of this city and named Attorney E. C. Kreuger, receiver. The applicant filed a claim of $125 for advertising. Liabilities may exceed $10,000; assets, estimated $5,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Archer, Lucien M.—E. Schultze.....$360.91
Alter, Charles—O. Rudolph.....200.00
Belk, Frederick F.—Central Consumers' Wine & Liquor Co.....138.60
Berson, Hyman—R. Marshall.....1,968.80
Cooper, Theodore P.—L. Golembe.....130.43
Cohen, Sophie—C. G. Koss et al.....1,125.72
Cohen, Jacob L., and Louis Schaffer—J. Kridel, Sons & Co.....1,100.82
Fulton, John—National Fire Proofing Co.294.75
Goldstein, Max—A. Trachtenberg.....440.55
Greenbaum, Herbert—L. E. Bock.....181.31
Goldie, Annie—R. W. Hammondinger...822.73
Gully, Louis D.—G. B. Schmidt et al...2,630.07
Green, Harry—M. E. B. Green.....521.23
Hirsch, Samuel—M. Hirsch.....541.40
Hoffman, Hyman—C. H. William—Bock Furniture Co.....129.80
Hall, Frank, and Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland—People, &c.....500.00
J. W. Dick Co., Inc.—Broschard, Bruno, Inc.....113.29
Jungbluth, Herman J.—A. M. Post.....112.91
Kasper, William, and Charles H. Neike—S. & A. Altro.....468.00
Kamin, Louis, and Max Mishkin—J. Slominsky.....192.80
Kilpatrick, Helen L.—Manhattan Savings Institution.....716.59
Karp, Anna—Weinstein & Co., Inc.....128.12
Kirsch, Adolph—A. Strauss.....152.65
London, Morris—United Electric Light and Power Co.....139.60
McAdow, Dudley—Gimbel Bros., N. Y.....118.58
MacElhinney, John F.—F. N. Gabler, Inc.....169.10
M. Di Menna Construction Co., Inc., and Michael Di Menna—United Electric Light and Power Co.....190.93
Majestic Electrical Appliance Co., Inc.—Thomas Faulson & Son.....160.81
North, George E.—Boynton Furnace Co.....472.11
Princess Pat Co., Inc.—A. Jacobs.....319.17
Parsons, Fred H.—S. Prosser et al.....432.16
Prevers, Max—Gibson Distilling Co.....101.20
Rose, Frances, and John Negra—People, &c.....300.00
Rosen, Joseph F.—L. J. Schwartz.....101.92
Pomeroy, Benjamin—S. Prosser et al...453.91
Rathaus & Eichner—Gorham Co.....117.25
Schmitt, Emanuel — First National Bank.....233.83
Stillwell, Florence—United Electric Light and Power Co.....121.10
Stuurman, John H. G., Jr., and Hamilton H. Solomon—D. Getz.....181.65
S. Ratzkin & Son, Inc., Barnet H. Ratzkin, and Samuel Ratzkin—State Mercantile Co., Inc.....754.00
Shieffar, Morris—United Furniture Co..390.27
Sandler, Samuel—M. Pear.....113.72
Shaver, George F.—E. I. Mooney.....188.47
Schiff, Harry, and Solomon Bisgaier—People, &c.....500.00
Sherman, John T.—J. E. Pope.....501.49
Tobin, James and Mary—J. S. Foster et al.....514.97
Wartsky, Max—G. Robinson & Son, Inc.....186.54
Woodruff, Ailing—Sage Foundation Homes Co.....945.63
World Costume Corporation—Tannery Printing Co., Inc.....120.01

In Bronx County.

Bauml, Louis—Gloucester Fresh Fish Co.....$457.15
Carucci, Checchina and Samuel—City of New York.....62.91
Falzone, Tom—H. Schwartz.....41.59
Flax, Samuel—M. Davidson.....32.68
Hirsch, Samuel—M. Hirsch.....641.40
Landis, Samuel—Bryon & Root Co.....305.44
Narcorth Realty Co.—M. Keon.....39.91
Potter, Emily H.—J. Farquharson et al.....2,654.08
Silverman, Maurice J.—J. D. O'Neil, as receiver.....337.09
Stern, Sidney—F. S. Bruno.....151.91
Strimbaui, Louis—R. Gross.....113.41
Sonds, Maurice—F. C. Sauvain.....71.32
Taxler, Louis and Theodore—Elektra Toy & Novelty Co., Inc.....310.01

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Everett, A. Leo, and Allan Lexow—M. B. Abeles, June 11, 1917.....$1,303.92
Fenton, Nate—Garcia, Pando & Co., Inc., July 18, 1917.....158.64
Francini, Caesar—L. Pasuali, July 9, 1915.....588.88
Howland, Frederick D.—W. Raiman, Feb. 12, 1914.....116.82
Khudsten, Isabella—H. L. Remmel, July 6, 1917.....115.67
Mapes, Demarest H.—Northern Bank of New York, Feb. 21, 1916.....1,265.28
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—P. D'Arcy, June 16, 1917.....4,413.52
Same—A. Hansen, April 27, 1917.....1,619.85
Same—J. Steiman, June 22, 1917.....500.00
N. Y. Railways Co.—C. Ritter, June 22, 1917.....450.00
Same—J. Maher, April 13, 1917.....250.00
Same—R. Rosenberg, June 8, 1917.....150.00
Lynch, Michael J.—M. Lynch, June 20, 1917.....102.63
Sugarman, Harry—N. Carber, Nov. 19, 1915.....120.41
Frees, Chany W., and Frederick F. Goodman—Buyers Sellers' Automobile Co., May 1, 1913, vacated.....1,182.63

In Bronx County.

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—B. Berman, June 8, 1917.....$50.00
Same—M. Staub, July 17, 1917.....97.10

One Standard

Our service to investors is uniform in character and scope.

We maintain one standard of investment service. It embraces the selection of sound securities and considers the individual requirements of the purchaser.

With a wide range of opportunities from which to make selections and a distributing branch in all important investment centers, we are enabled to render a superior service.

Send for our August Bond List AG-133

The National City Company

National City Bank Building
New York

Municipal Bonds

We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal bonds exempt by law from the Federal Income Tax which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.

Send for General Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co

Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Short Maturities

We have a splendid list of sound securities with maturities varying from eight months to three years which we are offering at attractive prices.

We shall be pleased to furnish detailed information concerning them.

Bonbright & Company

Incorporated
Nassau & Cedar Streets
New York

London — William P. Bonbright & Co. — Paris — Bonbright & Co.

To Residents of New York State

We have prepared a booklet giving both a digest and the full text of the New York State Investment Tax Law, which went into effect June first. This booklet should be in the hands of every investor in New York State. We shall be glad to furnish a copy on application.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Recover Ground Lost on Wednesday—Call Money Advances to 4%.

A much better tone was evident at the opening of the market yesterday morning, the improvement being due very largely to the statement of the attitude of the new War Industries Board, which appeared in the morning papers. The slump brought about in the final hour on Wednesday by the report that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation had refused to execute an order for rails at the price fixed by the Government was abruptly ended by denial from President Grace and by the sane explanation of its position offered by the War Board. The opening prices were generally above the previous close, and in the case of numerous issues, further gains brought about substantial recoveries.

Issues which had suffered most heavily in the previous day's decline led the list yesterday in strength. Bethlehem Steel B stock recovered 2¾ points, while Steel common, on very good buying, netted an advance of 1⅞ and closed at its best price of the day. Other issues which showed substantial gains were Industrial Alcohol, which sold up 3⅛; Rubber, which advanced 2⅝; Baldwin, with a gain of 1⅝, and Marine preferred, which was up 2¼. The War Industries Board is disposed to see that producers receive fair prices for their output, but it will not, of course, permit of extortion.

Wall Street has been hearing a great deal in the last few days of possibilities of the coming of peace at a very much earlier date than seemed a few weeks ago. While there has been no change in conditions to warrant the expectation that the war will not continue beyond the end of the current year, it is beginning to be believed in some quarters with excellent facilities for obtaining information from abroad that the struggle will not be carried through another Winter. The stock market has been showing signs of a swing to this view and recent movements have been by way of readjustment which must come when peace is in sight. The strength in the shipping issues and the moderate improvement in the rails have resulted from a feeling that conditions may be working toward the end of the war.

The natural consequence of the payment yesterday for the $300,000,000 of new Treasury certificates and the necessity for providing for the Canadian loan was an advance in call money to 4 per cent., the ruling rate in yesterday's market. The ease with which large security offerings and particularly the Liberty Loan have been absorbed without deranging the money market has surprised no one so much as bankers in closest touch with the situation. They have had to revise their estimates of the ability of investors to take subsequent war loans, and they are much more optimistic regarding the chances for a successful flotation of the second big war offering.

DEMAND FOR WAR LOANS.

Price of British 4 1-2s Is Sent Up to 97 3-4.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Gilt-edged securities were firm on the Stock Exchange today. The conversion prospects of the British 4½ per cent. war loan induced an active demand, and, as the available supply of the stock was scarce, the price advanced a point to 97¾.

Foreign bonds, especially Mexicans, were firm, but South American railways were weak on disappointing earnings, and it was said that underwriters are preparing an issue of £500,000 Central Argentine 6 per cent. five-year notes at 97¾. Silver mines advanced and oil and brewery shares were strong. American securities reflected the movements in Wall Street

Money was abundant and discount rates were quiet.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Trading on the Bourse was quiet today. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 62 francs for cash; 3 per cent. loan 87 francs 60 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 4 | Last 3
Low ..... 2½ | Renewals 4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL		ALL INDUSTRIALS	
Sixty days	4¾@5	Sixty days	4¾@5
Ninety days	4 @4¼	Ninety days	4¾@5
Four months	4½@4¾	Four months	4¾@5
Five months	4¾@5	Five months	5¼@5½
Six months	4¾@5	Six months	5¼@5½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3⅛
Non-members and private bankers, eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@4¾

Commercial Paper.

Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days 4¼
4 to 6 months ..... 4¼@5

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7555	$4.7555	$4.7555	...
Cables	4.76⅛	4.75⅞	4.76⅛	...
France—				
Demand	5.78	5.78	5.78	—.00¼
Cables	5.77	5.77	5.77	+.00¼
Bubles—				
Demand	21.45	21.10	21.10	—.30
Cables	21.55	21.20	21.20	—.30

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8065 London	4.7555	4.76⅛
5.1825 Paris	5.78	5.77
China—		
Hongkong	65.50	65.60
Peking	101.75	101.83
Shanghai	95.50	95.625
19.295 Greece	19.80	19.85
40.10 Holland	42.00	42.12½
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.40½	7.37½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.10	51.125
Yokohama	51.00	51.125
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.50 Russia	21.10	21.20
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	32.80	32.60
Copenhagen	29.40	29.75
Christiania	30.10	30.50
19.295 Spain	22.68	22.80
South America—		
32.41 Rio	25.875	26.00
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.375	43.50
5.1826 Switzerland	4.40	4.37

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅞	$4.69½	$4.71¼	$4.69¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $507,735,965; balance, $50,880,440; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $540,856; Federal Reserve credit balance, $26,735,794.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15@10c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $1.50 25/32 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42½d, up ⅛d; in New York, 82¾c, up ⅜c; Mexican dollars, 64¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs receipts	$3,719,082	$18,524,212
Ord. internal revenue	12,674,742	63,570,701
Income tax	951,718	10,430,599
Miscellaneous	2,410,240	9,086,219
Total receipts	$19,755,784	$103,511,733
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	40,024,557	164,567,639
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	226,945,223	853,722,953
Expenditures	59,780,342	208,079,373

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased £1,048,000
Circulation decreased 110,000
Bullion increased 938,215
Other securities decreased 2,707,000
Other deposits increased 1,679,000
Public deposits increased 2,654,000
Notes reserve increased 1,674,000
Government securities increased 6,119,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 17.63 per cent.; last week it was 17.53 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, AUG. 9, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	536,580	555,756	892,733
Year to date	117,438,524	96,995,293	84,167,654

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5	5½	100	Alaska Gold Mines	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
3⅞	4	300	Alaska Juneau	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	...
29½	29⅝	1,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29¼	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
94⅝	95¼	700	Am. Beet Sugar	95¼	95¼	94½	95⅛	+1⅛
...	97	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	94	94	94	94	...
47½	47⅝	1,600	Am. Can	47⅝	48	47½	47⅝	— ⅛
75⅞	76	500	Am. Car & Fdry.	76	76	76	76	+1⅛
38	40	100	Am. Cotton Oil	38½	38½	38½	38½	—1½
14	14⅝	300	Am. Hide & Leath.	14⅞	14⅞	14	14	— ⅛
65	65½	400	Am. Hide & L. pf.	64½	65⅛	64½	64⅞	+ ⅞
14	15½	200	Am. Ice	15	15	15	15	...
61¼	61⅞	17,300	Am. International	61½	62⅜	61¼	61⅝	...
28¼	28⅝	7,100	Am. Linseed	27¾	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ⅛
63⅜	64½	300	Am. Linseed pf.	64¼	64¼	64	64	+ ½
70½	70⅝	3,200	Am. Locomotive	69⅝	70½	69⅜	70¼	+ ⅝
103	104	100	Am. Loco. pf.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	— ⅛
68¾	69¼	200	Am. Malt. 1st pf.	69	69½	68	68½	— ⅞
101⅞	102	1,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	101¼	102	101⅛	102	+1
114	115	65	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	114	114	114	114	...
68	69	700	Am. Steel Fdries.	67½	68⅛	67½	68	...
122	122¼	3,000	Am. Sugar Refin.	121½	122⅜	121½	122¼	+ ⅝
53	53½	1,400	Am. Sumatra Tob.	53	54	53	53⅞	+ ¾
118½	119	400	Am. Tel. & Tel.	119⅛	119⅜	119⅛	119⅜	+ ⅛
212	213½	1,700	Am. Tobacco	209	216	209	212⅞	+1⅝
52½	53	200	Am. Woolen	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅛
98	98⅜	100	Am. Woolen pf.	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	...
39½	40	100	Am. Writ. Paper pf.	40	40	40	40	+ ½
23½	24	100	Am. Zinc L. & S.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
76⅝	76½	6,600	Anaconda Copper	76⅛	76½	75⅞	76½	— ⅛
99⅝	100	1,000	Atch. Top. & S. F.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	+ ⅛
96	97	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	+ ⅛
110	112	100	Atlantic Coast Line	110½	110½	110½	110½	+ ⅝
105	105½	1,000	Atl. Gulf & W. I.	104	106	104	105½	+1½
71¾	71⅞	8,900	Baldwin Loco.	70⅝	72	70⅝	71½	+1⅝
69½	69¾	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	68⅝	69⅝	68⅝	69⅝	...
107	108	100	Barrett Co.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ¾
1	1⅛	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
119½	122	400	Bethlehem Steel	118½	121	118½	121	+3
117⅜	117¾	55,200	Beth.S.class B t. cfs.	116½	117¾	115½	117⅝	+2⅝
...	...	200	Brun. T. & Ry. Sec.	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	— ⅛
12½	13	200	Butterick Co.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	...
36¾	37½	200	Calif'rnia Packing	37	37	36	36	— ½
160⅜	161	100	Canadian Pacific	160⅞	160⅞	160⅞	160⅞	+ ⅝
36	36½	200	Central Foundry	36	36½	35⅝	36½	+ ⅛
92	92⅜	11,000	Central Leather Co.	90⅝	92½	90⅜	92⅜	+1⅛
80½	81	800	Chandler Motor	81	81	80⅝	81	— ⅛
60¾	60¾	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	61	61	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
10⅝	11	200	Chicago Gt. West'n.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	...
68½	69	800	Chi., M. & St. P.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅛	68⅛	— ⅛
107½	108½	100	Chi. M. & St. P. pf.	108	108	108	108	...
109	110	100	Chi. & Northw'n.	109½	109½	109½	109½	...
33½	33⅝	1,700	Chi., R. I. & P.	34⅜	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
71½	72	800	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	72⅜	72⅜	71⅞	71⅞	— ⅝
...	...	2,400	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	58⅝	58⅝	57⅞	58	— ⅛
19⅜	20	300	Chile Copper	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	+⅛
54	55	400	Chino Copper	54⅜	54⅜	54⅛	54⅝	+1⅛
48¾	50	200	Colorado Fuel & Ir.	49	49	49	49	+1⅛
39⅝	40	400	Columbia Gas & El.	39½	40	39½	39⅞	+2⅛
108½	110	200	Consol. Gas x d.	109	110	109	110	+2
16	17	100	Consol. Ice	16	16	16	16	...
97	101	100	Continental Can	97	97	97	97	...
35⅜	35⅝	7,000	Corn Prod. Refin.	33⅛	33⅞	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅛
81⅞	82	15,000	Crucible Steel	81½	82⅝	80⅞	81⅞	+ ⅛
102¼	103	200	Crucible Steel pf.	102½	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅛
122⅜	123	21,170	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	39	39⅝	38⅝	39⅜	+ ⅛
89¼	90¼	200	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	90	90	90	90	...
197	200	100	Cuban Am. Sugar	196	196	196	196	...
112	113½	300	Delaware & Hud.	112	112	112	112	—1
210	224	200	Del., Lack. & W.	210⅝	210⅝	210⅝	210⅝	—2½
16	16¼	2,900	Denv. & Rio G. pf.	16¼	16¼	16	16	...
27½	27½	2,900	Distillers Securities	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	9⅞	100	Dome Mines	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	25¼	1,800	Erie	24⅞	25¼	24⅞	25	...
28	29	200	Erie 2d pf.	28	28	28	28	—1
37½	40	100	Fisher Body	39	39	39	39	...
38⅜	38⅝	400	Gaston, Will. & W.	38	38⅝	38	38	...
112¾	112⅝	15,400	Gen. Motors, t. cfs.	112¼	113⅜	110⅝	112¾	—1⅛
87	88	500	Gen. Mot. pf. t. cfs.	87	87	87	87	— ⅛
48	50	300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	48½	48¾	48	48¾	+ ⅛
104⅞	105¼	900	Great Northern pf.	105¼	105¾	105	105⅞	+ ⅛
53¾	54	900	Gt. N. Ore ctf. for o. p.	54	54	53⅞	53⅞	...
38⅝	38⅞	100	Haskell & Barker	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
55⅞	56	2,700	Inspiration Copper	55⅜	56	55⅛	55⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	10	100	Interboro Consol.	9½	9½	9½	9½	...
53¾	54⅛	200	Int. Cons. pf.	53	55	53	55	...
183¼	184½	200	Int. Agricultural	183¼	184¾	183¼	184¾	+ ⅝
58	58¾	200	Int. Agricultural pf.	57	58¾	57	58⅛	+ ⅛
73	75¼	200	Int. Harvester Corp.	75	75	75	75	—3
29⅜	30	9,800	Int. Mer. Marine	28½	29⅝	28½	29⅜	+1⅝
90¾	90⅞	33,900	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	89½	91¾	89½	89¾	+2⅛
39⅝	40	1,500	Int. Nickel	39⅝	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅛
34¾	35	200	Int. Paper	34⅛	34½	34⅛	34½	—1⅝
68	70	200	Int. Paper pf. sta.	68⅛	68⅝	68⅛	68⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	21⅞	300	Kans. City South'n.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
45½	47	200	Kelly Springf. Tire	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¾	+ ⅛
42⅝	43⅜	1,300	Kennecott Copper	43	43⅝	42⅝	43⅜	+ ⅛
89¼	91	4,000	Lackawanna Steel	89¼	91	89¼	91	+2
98	98	100	Laclede Gas	98	98	98	98	...
26	28	100	Lake Erie & W'n pf.	28	28	28	28	—2
20	21	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	—1½
200	215	100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	206	206	206	206	+3
123	125⅜	100	Louisville & Nash.	125	125	125	125	...
79	81	200	Makay Cos.	80	80	79½	79½	— ½
...	...	100	Mathieson Alkali	53	53	53	53	+3
33⅜	33⅝	3,700	Maxwell Motors	33	33⅜	30½	30½	—3
65	66	100	Max. Mot. 1st pf.	65	65	65	65	+ ½
22½	24½	100	Max. Mot. 2d pf.	24	24	24	24	+ ½
95¼	95¾	2,100	Mex. Petroleum	95½	95¾	95	95¾	+ ⅜
37½	37⅝	1,310	Miami Copper	38⅛	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
...	...	...	Do., odd lot	37½	37½	37½	37½	...
58	58¼	1,300	Midvale Steel	57⅝	58¼	57⅝	58	...
6	6¼	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
10¼	11⅛	200	Mo. Kan. & T. pf.	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
33½	33⅝	6,000	Mo. Pac. tr. ctfs.	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33½	+ ⅛
57½	58⅛	100	Mo. Pac. pf. tr. cfs.	58	58	58	58	— ⅛
34½	35½	300	National Acme	35	35	35	35	...
35⅜	36¼	3,100	Nat. Conduit & C.	35¼	36	35⅜	36	+ ⅛
43	44⅛	700	Nat. Enam. & Stp.	43	43⅝	42½	43	+ ⅛
22¼	22½	700	Nev. Consol. Cop.	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	...
33	34	200	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	33	33	32⅝	32⅝	—1⅝
88¼	89	300	New York Central	88¼	88⅝	88⅛	88⅝	+ ⅝
35⅝	36½	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	36	36	36	36	+ ⅛
101⅝	102¼	400	Northern Pacific	102	102	102	102	+ ⅝
101	101½	400	Nova Scotia S. & C.	101	101½	101	101	—1
56	56½	2,800	Ohio Cities Gas	56½	56⅝	56	56	+ ⅛
49	49	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	49	49	49	49	+ ⅛
93	94	300	Owens Bot. Mach.	93	94	93	94	+ ¼
27⅞	28½	1,000	Pacific Mail	28¾	29⅛	28	28	+1
241	242	200	Pac. Tel. & Teleg.	241½	242	241½	241½	...
52⅝	52⅝	900	Penn. Railroad	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
74	75	100	People's Gas, Chi.	75	75	75	75	+1
19½	20½	400	Pere Marquette	20⅜	20⅝	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
33½	37½	200	Philadelphia Co.	36½	36½	36½	36½	...
40	41	500	Pierce Arrow	40	40½	40	40⅜	...
74	76	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	74	74	74	74	+ ⅛
55⅜	55⅝	2,100	Pitts. Coal c. of d.	55⅜	56⅜	55¼	56⅛	+ ⅛
33½	33⅝	300	Pitts. & West Va.	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
66½	67	1,100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	66½	66½	65¾	66½	+ ⅝
27¾	28	200	Pond Creek Coal	27¾	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ⅛
73	73	300	Pressed Steel Car	73	73	72¾	72¾	— ⅛
1½	2	500	Quicksilver pf.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
52½	52⅝	200	R'way Steel Spring	52½	52½	52	52	+ ⅛
98¼	99	100	R'way St. Spring pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
27	27⅛	1,500	Ray Consol. Copper	27	27⅛	26⅞	27	...
64½	64⅝	2,500	Reading	64½	64⅝	64½	64⅝	+ ⅛
90	90⅜	12,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	90	90⅜	89¾	90¼	+ ⅝
103⅞	104	200	Rep. Iron & St. pf.	103⅞	103⅞	103¾	103¾	— ⅛
63¼	63½	800	Royal Dutch t. r.	64⅛	65¼	64⅛	65¼	+1⅛
31⅜	32⅛	100	St. Louis Southw'n.	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅛
18	18½	300	Saxon Motor	18	18½	18	18½	— ⅛
12	12⅜	100	Savage Arms	12	12⅜	12	12⅜	...
166¼	166¾	5,600	Sears-Roebuck Co.	166¼	166¾	166¼	166¾	—2⅜
24	24¼	400	Shattuck-Arizona	24	24¼	24	24¼	— ⅛
42¼	42⅜	1,300	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	42¼	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	— ⅛
94½	95	1,800	Southern Pacific	94½	95	94½	94⅝	— ⅛
185	185	100	So. Porto Rico Sug.	185	185	185	185	+5
28¾	28¾	8,100	Southern Railway	28¼	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
57	58	1,000	Southern R'way pf.	57	58	57	58	+1
53¾	54¼	6,000	Studebaker Co.	53¾	54¼	53¾	53⅞	+ ⅛
94	94	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	94	94	94	94	+2¼
18	18	1,600	Tenn. Cop. & Chem.	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
189½	189¾	1,000	Texas Co.	189½	189¾	188½	189⅝	+ ⅝
20¾	21	2,575	Texas Co. rights	20¾	21	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
71	72⅜	27,100	Tobacco Products	71	72⅜	70¾	72	+1½
138½	137	800	Union Pacific	138½	137	136½	136⅝	+ ⅛
70½	70⅝	800	Union Pacific pf.	70½	70⅝	70¼	70⅝	+ ⅛
122½	124	21,170	United Cigar Stores	122½	124	122⅜	123	+ ⅛
51½	53½	100	United Drug 1st pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½	...
9	10	100	United R'ways Inv.	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
163¼	164	5,600	U. S. Indus. Alco.	161¼	164⅝	161¼	164	+3⅝
60¼	63½	11,500	U. S. Rubber	60¼	63½	60¼	63⅛	+3⅛
122⅝	124½	137,700	United States Steel	122⅝	124½	122⅝	124½	+1⅝
117⅞	118	200	U. S. Steel pf.	117⅞	118	117⅞	118	...
103⅝	104½	1,700	Utah Copper	103⅝	104½	103⅝	104½	+ ⅛
18⅛	18⅜	300	Utah Securities	18⅛	18⅜	18	18	— ⅛
40½	40½	300	Va.-Caro. Chemical	40½	40½	40¼	40¼	— ⅝
111	111	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	111	111	111	111	...
40⅞	40⅞	100	Wabash pf. A	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅛
26½	26½	300	Wabash pf. B	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
19⅜	20	300	Western Maryland	19⅜	20	19⅜	20	— ⅛
16¼	16⅜	100	Western Pacific	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
48⅞	49	900	West'house E. & M.	48⅞	48⅞	48½	48⅝	+ ⅛
66	70	100	West'house 1st pf.	69¾	69¾	66¾	66¾	—1¼
15⅝	15¾	300	Wheeling & L. E.	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
66¾	68	1,100	Wilson & Co.	67	67	66¼	67	— ⅛
32¼	32⅝	6,400	Willys-Overland	32⅜	32½	31½	32½	+ ⅝
94	95½	100	Willys-Overland pf.	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	— ⅝
126½	130	50	Woolworth, (F. W.)	126½	126½	126½	126½	...

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.05	4.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.15	5.00
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	6.30	5.30
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	5.00	5.10
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.25	5.00
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	5.00	4.70
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.80	5.10
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.10	4.80
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	5.75	5.20
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.25	5.10
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	5.08	4.80
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.90	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.20	5.25
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.98	4.80
Louis & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.95	4.85
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.10	4.80
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	6.25	5.40
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.00	5.25
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.45	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1918-'22	4½@5	5.30	5.00
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.95	4.85
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@5	5.45	5.00
Penn. Gen. Freight	1917-'26	4½	4.85	4.50
St. Louis S. W.

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Members New York Stock Exchange.
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Investment Securities
128 Broadway, New York

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115 Broadway, New York City.

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THE COTTON MARKET

Wide and Irregular Fluctuations Followed by a Firmer Tone at the Close.

While there were rather wide and irregular fluctuations in the cotton market yesterday, midday losses were followed by sharp advances in the late trading, and the close showed a net advance of 30 to 50 points. October contracts were relatively firm, selling up from 25.65 to 26.15 and closing at 26.07.

The market opened at an advance of 17 to 28 points and sold about 27 to 39 points net higher right after the call. Sellers of Wednesday afternoon were evidently disappointed by the showing of the weather man and bought to cover sharp contracts. This demand was soon supplied, and the market broke pretty sharply during the middle of the day on a renewal of local pressure. Reports of freer new crop offerings and of a slightly easier basis in the Southwest were current on the decline which carried January off from 25.82 to 25.45. This selling was checked by the larger exports and the market firmed up again late in the afternoon, with near months relatively strong. Closing prices were a few points off from the best under realizing. Exports yesterday were 31,796 bales, making 77,490 so far this season. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were ¼ lower to ¼ higher. Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed.
August	27.20	27.50	27.20	27.40 Bid	27.60
September				26.32 Bid	25.85
October	25.75	26.15	25.65	26.07@26.10	25.57
November				25.90 Bid	25.50
December	25.67	25.92	25.42	25.85@25.89	25.44
January	25.70	25.91	25.45	25.84@25.86	25.40
March	25.88	26.05	25.60	25.95@25.98	25.52
May	25.95	26.10	25.95	26.08 Bid	25.78
July				26.23 Bid	25.93

The local spot cotton market was steady, at 65 points advance, on the basis of 27.80c for middling upland. No sales. Southern spot markets were reported as follows: Savannah steady, unchanged, middling upland 26.75c, no sales; Norfolk quiet, unchanged, middling upland 25.75c, sales 32; Augusta steady, unchanged, middling upland 26.15c, sales 297; New Orleans steady, 25 points higher, middling upland 26.50c, sales 642. Little Rock steady, unchanged, middling upland 26c, sales 451; Galveston firm, 30 points higher, middling upland, 27.30c, sales 265; Mobile nominal, 25 points higher, middling upland 26.25c; Charleston steady, ⅛ lower, middling upland 25¾c, sales 10; Wilmington steady, ⅝ lower, middling upland 25¾c, no sales; Memphis steady, unchanged, middling upland 26.50c, sales 746; St. Louis steady, 75 points higher, middling upland 26.50c, no sales; Houston steady, 50 points higher, middling upland 27.50c, sales 3,238.

	Thursday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	5,016	5,546	5,588
Exports	31,796	19,721	5,064
Port stocks	539,240	547,598	500,093
N. Y. arrivals	256	2,506	659
N. Y. Stock	59,228	62,200	90,658

Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton, a fair business doing at unchanged prices. American middling, upland, 15.95. Sales, 5,000 bales, including 3,000 American. No imports. Futures unchanged.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

CUBA RAILROAD—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
June gross	$815,773	$604,112	$457,571
Net	369,163	317,409	237,748
Sur. aft. chgs.	278,084	230,462	185,440
12 mos. gross	6,461,859	6,815,697	5,208,714
Net	1,922,146	3,517,027	2,727,540
Sur. aft. chgs.	827,650	2,545,415	1,873,684

Public Utilities.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
June gross	7,642,000	7,178,000	$464,000
Net after tax	4,022,000	3,930,000	92,000
6 mos. gross	44,646,000	41,179,000	3,467,000
Net aft. tax	24,402,000	23,020,913	1,381,000
*Milreis.			

DETROIT UNITED LINES—

June gross	1,517,668	1,396,722	121,846
Net. aft. tax.	364,122	388,124	*24,002
Sur. aft. chgs.	257,434	286,648	*29,219
6 mos. gross	8,728,634	7,694,289	1,034,345
Net. aft. tax.	2,550,774	2,493,981	56,793
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,364,874	1,352,470	11,904

*Decrease.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston reports for the month of July gross earnings amounting to $962,281, an increase of 10.31 per cent. over July, 1916.

Gross earnings of the subsidiaries of General Gas and Electric Company for July were $249,556, as compared with $210,533 in 1916, an increase of $39,022.

Gross earnings of Eastern Power and Light Corporation for June were $877,591, as compared with $833,128 in 1916, an increase of $44,202.

Miscellaneous.

The sales of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Inc., for the first twenty-five weeks of the current year ending July 28 were $46,762,699, against $26,470,604 for the corresponding period of 1916, an increase of $20,292,095.

S. S. KRESGE COMPANY sales for July—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
July sales	2,098,193	1,880,436	211,757
7 mos. sales	15,315,446	13,081,847	2,233,599

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A ballot will be taken on the Chicago Board of Trade today on amending the rules to remit dues of members in the army and navy when in active duty.

The Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Company has passed the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., due Aug. 15.

The Stock Exchange has authorized the substitution of S. Hinman Bird as a member for Eugene Hale, Jr., of Hale & Co., and of Grafton H. Pyne has been proposed as a substitute for George B. Post, Jr., of Post & Flagg. The membership of James Seligman, deceased, has been transferred to Robert M. Moyle.

The Public Service Commission of the Second District, New York, has granted permission to the International Railway Company of Buffalo to issue $1,175,000 5 per cent. refunding and improvement mortgage bonds at not less than 85 per cent. of face value.

The Union Trust Company of Baltimore, representing a syndicate of local bankers, was the successful bidder for the $500,000 war loan which matures Aug. 15, 1918. The price paid was par.

Bank clearings in July, according to a compilation by Dun's Review, amounted to $25,451,756,489, an increase of 32 per cent. over the amount reported in July, 1916, and of 71.1 per cent. over the amount in July, 1915. The influence of the heavy Government orders had an important effect in increasing bank clearings.

Building statistics for July, according to returns reported to Dun's Review of permits for new construction in 100 leading cities, show an expected expenditure of only $53,068,111, a decrease of 50.2 per cent. compared with the reports for July, 1916.

The Index Number of wholesale commodity quotations on Aug. 1 showed $218,779, a new high level, and 52 per cent. above that of Aug. 1, 1916. The advance was practically due to great increase in breadstuffs.

The annual stockholders' meeting of the Carib Syndicate, Limited, was held on Monday afternoon in the company's offices at 90 West Street. J. Robert Rubin was elected to succeed Edgar B. Bronson, Jr., as Vice President. The other officers and Directors were re-elected.

R. W. Pressprich & Co. took approximately $2,000,000 of the $10,000,000 New York City four-months revenue notes awarded yesterday.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	63.75	..	63.75	..
Lead	10.50	11.00	10.50	11.00
Spelter	..	8.70	..	8.75
Antimony	15.00	16.50	*15.25	*15.75
Quicksilver	..	115.00	..	115.00
Aluminium	..	*50.00	..	*50.00
Iron, No. 2X Fdy	52.75	53.75	52.75	53.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 27½@27¾c, carload lots, spot delivery, 24@25c, third quarter; 24½@25c, fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	125	0	0	125	0	0
Copper, futures	124	10	0	124	10	0
Tin, spot	247	0	0	247	0	0
Tin, futures	244	0	0	243	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

Cerro Gordo Mines Report.

The report of the Cerro Gordo Mines Company for the quarter ended March 31, 1917, just issued, shows mining receipts of $208,874, with miscellaneous receipts of $2,007, a total of $200,881, against operating expenses of $45,759, leaving a net profit for the quarter of $158,622. This is equivalent to an earning of 15.9 per cent. on the $1,000,000 of capital stock.

MORE SPELTER PRODUCED.

Geological Survey Reports Large Increase of Stocks on Hand.

A preliminary report on spelter production in the United States in the first six months of 1917, issued by the United States Geological Survey, shows an increase over the last six months of 1916 of 13,000 short tons, to a total of 364,000 short tons. This report is based on returns from 99 per cent. of the total output. Stocks on hand are estimated at 33,000 tons, as compared with 17,600 tons at the beginning of the year. Fully 33,000 retorts, including fourteen complete plants, were reported idle on June 30.

The Geological Survey's report on the production of coal in the United States in 1916, compared with that of 1915, shows that, in 1916, 502,519,682 tons of bituminous and 87,578,493 tons of Pennsylvania anthracite coal were mined, as against 442,624,426 tons of bituminous and 88,995,061 tons of anthracite in 1915. The slight falling off in anthracite is paralleled by a decreased number of employes, from 176,552 to 159,869, but on the other hand the number of bituminous coal miners increased in the year from 557,456 in 1915 to 561,102 in 1916. Practically every large bituminous coal producing State showed a heavy increase in production in the year, Ohio leading with over 12,000,000 tons more in 1916 than in the former year.

Made President of S. & A. Railway.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 9.—Frank S. Gannon of New York today was elected President of the Savannah & Atlantic Railway. John Heard Hunter of Savannah was chosen Chairman of the Board.

Frank S. Gannon was at one time Vice President of the New York Railways Company in the old Interurban days, under H. H. Vreeland, serving from 1903 to 1904. Before that he was connected with the Southern, and in 1885 to 1886 was President of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company. He left the New York City Railways Company in 1904 to become President of the Norfolk & Southern, and that, in turn, in 1909, to become President of the Montana, Wyoming & Southern. Since then he has practiced in New York as a consulting expert in railroad management. He is 66 years old, and began life as a telegraph operator in 1868. The Savannah & Atlantic Railway is thirty-five miles long, a controlled subsidiary of the Savannah & Northwestern.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Justice	.02
Alta	.03	Kentucky	.01
Andes	.02	Mexican	.10
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.80
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.01
Caledonia	.10	Overman	.02
Challenge Con.	.01	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.04	Savage	.05
Confidence	.05	Seg. Belcher	.07
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.07
Con. Virginia	.01	Union Con.	.14
Hale & Norcross	.01	Utah	.01
Jacket	.10	Mexican dollars	.64½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.80	Goldfield Cons.	.55
Halifax	.20	Goldfield Merger.	.03
Jim Butler	.70	Jumbo Extension	.24
McNamara	.10	Jumbo Junior	.04
Mizpah	.09	Kewanaa	.12
Monarch Pitts.	.10	Silver Pick	.08
Montana	.08	Speculator	.04
North Star	.13	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.18	Big Four	.03
Tonopah Exten.	.13	Consolidated	.24
Tonopah Nevada	2.05	Morning Glory	.17
West End	8.00	Union Amalg.	.13
West Tonopah	.15	White Caps	1.25
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills	.20
Booth	.03	Packard	.31
Daisy	.03	Rochester	.56
Florence	.16	Round Mountain	.25
Fraction	.04	United Eastern	4.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5½	6	Granite	45	55
Dr. J'pot	4¼	4¾	Isabella	9¾	10
Elkton	5¾	6¼	McKinney	10	15¼
El Paso	20	29	Portland	140	150
Fanny R.	4½	6	Vindicator	70	72
Golden Cr.	21¾	21¾	U. Gold M.	20¾	21
Gold Sov.	4¾	6			

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Twenty-five new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $473,000, were chartered today. They include:

La France Motor Truck Company, Inc., Elmira, autos and motor trucks, $5,000; A. V. La France, I. L. Booth, H. C. Mandeville, Elmira.

Hennigan, Hess & Co., Inc., Manhattan, general commission merchants and selling agents, $10,000; C. P. Hennigan, S. Hess, L. Freudenberg, 453 8th Av.

Natural Dye Woods, Ltd., Manhattan, importing and exporting and general realty agents, $10,000; F. W. Will, G. H. Boyce, T. H. Phillips, Jr., 3 Essex St., Brooklyn.

Package Tie Corporation, Manhattan, tying devices, fibre and metal cordage, $30,000; G. C. Snyder, F. K. Hoffman, E. T. I. Thygeson, 49 Wall St.

Paul and Joe Restaurant Co., Inc., Manhattan, restaurant business, $9,000; F. Lost, C. Artiole, G. Coll, 62 West 9th St.

The Lex Seal Corporation, Brooklyn, manufacture price tickets, seals, and tags, $5,000; J. Kaufman, J. B. Demesquita, M. B. Behrman, 203 Jay St., Brooklyn.

West Kendall Tanning Co., Inc., Kendall, canning and preserving business, $10,000; E. N. Ross, F. S. Tracy, C. F. Zimmer, Syracuse.

Ernest C. Muncke, Hempstead, grocery, meat, and poultry business, $10,000; H. H. Schade and E. C. and L. H. Muncke, Hempstead.

New York Garment Supporter Corporation, Manhattan, garment supporters, belts, and buffers, $10,000; J. M. and E. G. Kronenberger, M. M. Geldschidt, 299 Broadway.

The Goodkind-Robinson Corporation, Manhattan, millinery and novelties, $5,000; A. R. Rifkin, L. Giroux, H. E. Reid, 165 Audubon Av.

The Bechtold Warehouse Co., Inc., Manhattan, storage, warehousing, and forwarding, $10,000; C. W. and W. V. Bechtold, H. Meyer, 12 Arden St.

National Milling Co., Inc., Lancaster, general flour, feed milling, and farm produce business, $25,000; W. J. Cant, F. G. Derst, H. Earle, Lancaster.

Model Waist Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture wearing apparel, $5,000; B. Grandfsky, I. Benowitz, I. D. Brokaw, 60 Fort Washington Av.

Ossa Sewers, Inc., Manhattan, analytical and consulting chemists, operate laboratories, $5,000; J. P. Ross, J. Jacobson, G. Sewers, 9 East 9th St.

C. M. Film Corporation, Manhattan, motion pictures and theatricals, $10,000; H. H. Deutsch, H. Margoshes, H. Posner, 240 West 114th St.

Ontario Publishing Co., Inc., Canandaigua, general printing and publishing business, $50,000; E. Calman, G. Aumann, W. A. Patton, Canandaigua.

The Filing Folder Corp., Niagara Falls, manufacture filing folders and other office accessories, $100,000; J. L. Burke, G. A. Orr, E. Carr, Niagara Falls.

J. S. Schaff & Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture silk, linen, woolen, and cotton goods, $100,000; J. S. Scheff, H. Gildstein, D. Mahoney, 32 East 20th St.

Palmer Rubber Co., Inc., Poughkeepsie, manufacture automobile tires and rubber goods, $10,000; E. K. Dusenbury, J. F. MacDonald, F. D. Palmer, Poughkeepsie.

Ph. Eckhardt & Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture bags, cases, trunks, and leather goods, $25,000; E. and P., and C. P. Eckhardt, 87 East 21st St.

Capital Increases: Ogdensburg Roller Mills, Ogdensburg, $35,000 to $120,000; the Vanity Fair Publishing Co., Manhattan, $300,000 to $400,000; Richmond Underwear Co., Manhattan, $150,000 to $250,000; the Colonial Bank, Manhattan, $400,000 to $500,000.

Authorizations: The Mine and Smelter Supply Co., Colorado, export assay goods and chemicals and electrical appliances, $1,000,000; representative, C. Grove, 42 Broadway. Eaton, Brown & Simpson, Inc., New Jersey, contracting and general building, $100,000. Representative, L. S. Atwater, Jr., 208 Broad St.

International Trading Corp., Washington, manufacture, buy and sell goods, wares, and merchandise, $5,000,000. Representative, J. S. Rollow, New York City.

Dissolutions: Leopold Schwarz, Inc., Manhattan; J. Herbert Bate Co., Inc., Manhattan; Well & Well, Inc., Manhattan; Yonkers Standard Express, Inc., Yonkers; the Richmond Borough Marble and Granite Monumental Works, Inc., Port Richmond; Neptune Raincoat Company, Manhattan; Grand View Realty Co., Manhattan; Jacobs Plumbing & Contracting Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 9.—Charters filed: The Bettie Shop, Inc., Hackensack, to deal in women's wear, $5,000; Lillian Barth, Brooklyn, Bettie Brown, and May Neumann, Hackensack.

Camden Chemical Manufacturing Co., Camden, manufacture dyes, chemicals, &c., $50,000; Charles A. Bechtel, Dr. Alton Jones, and Margaret W. Jones, Camden.

Pond Realty Co., Montclair, deal in real estate, $50,000; Julia H. Pond, Verona, and Fannie H. Crossell and W. W. Ames, Montclair.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The Food Control bill, for which the grain trade has been waiting since July 1, has finally passed Congress and is expected to receive the President's signature today, when it will become a law. The trade, however, is still in the dark as to what rules and regulations will have to be compiled with in the handling of grain and flour, and consequently the speculative market is in a waiting mood. It has been the impression from the start that the bill was inspired with the intention of holding down the cost of the foodstuffs, but whether in the last analysis it will be so construed is not yet apparent. The market yesterday was slightly easier, however, with new crop soft winter wheat in the local cash market No. 2 red was quoted at $2.45 to $2.50 cost, insurance, and freight domestic, and No. 2 hard at $2.45 nominal free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

					Prev. Last
Wheat.—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close. Year.
Sept.	2.27½	2.27½	2.21	2.22	2.25 1.44¾

RYE.—Market dull; No. 2 Western $1.90 cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CORN.

The trade at large was a little disappointed in the Government report figures on corn, but with continued favorable weather the yield will doubtless be of record proportions. Prices were firm early, with a fair commission house trade, prompted by the strength in the cash position. Subsequently a reactionary feeling developed, and the market declined 2c from the top and closed ¼c net lower. Cash markets in the West were a trifle lower, and there was some intimation of a less urgent demand from distillers, although under the provisions of the Food bill they have thirty days in which they can make purchases after the bill becomes a law. In the local cash market prices were slightly easier. No. 2 yellow quoted at $2.41 and No. 2 mixed $2.39, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
December	1.18⅝	1.16½	1.16⅝	1.17¼	75¾	
May	1.15½	1.13¾	1.13¾	1.14¼		

OATS.

The oats market followed much the same course as corn, opening firm, with a good commission house demand, and closing easy at about the low of the day. Reports that the Dutch steamships have been ordered to stop loading had more or less influence on both the coarse grains. Exporters were showing a little interest in oats, however, and it was said that sales recently have amounted to about 400,000 bushels. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 84½c; No. 2 white, 84½c; No. 3 white, 83@84½c; No. 4 white, 82@83c, all nominal; fancy 81c; No. 4 white, 82@83c; ordinary clipped white, 84@86c; ordinary clipped white, 82@84c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
September	60¾	59¼	59¼	59	44¼	
December	59¾	58¾	58¾	59¼	47¼	
May	62¾	61¾	61¾	62¼	50¾	

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was comparatively quiet. Early in the day prices were firm and higher, influenced to some extent by the strength in the hog position, but when longs attempted to take profits the market reacted. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 17,000, estimated for Friday, 15,000; Kansas City received 5,000, and Omaha, 11,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
Lard—						
September	22.62	22.42	22.50	22.50	18.55	
October	22.77	22.55	22.62	22.57	18.57	
Ribs—						
September	23.30	22.90	23.17	22.92	14.22	
October	22.97	22.75	22.80	22.75	13.85	
Pork—						
September	42.75	42.60	42.60	42.50	26.50	

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again feverish owing to the numerous conflicting factors which have a direct bearing on the situation. Early in the day the undertone was firm and the market experienced a sharp upward movement, with active buying on the strength in lard and cotton. The firmness in other oils and fats also served to exert a bullish influence of the market, but longs sold heavily on the bulge and final quotations were at about the low of the day, ranging from 1 point higher to 10 points net lower. Reports that the Dutch steamers in port had been ordered to stop loading seemed to be largely responsible for the late decline. Total sales for the day were 37,700 barrels.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Spot	..	..	14.85	15.05	
August	..	..	15.00	15.05	
September	15.72	15.51	15.50@15.51	15.51	
October	15.73	15.47	15.47@15.50	15.50	
November	15.22	15.14	15.10@15.11	15.09	
December	15.21	15.00	15.00@15.03	15.00	
January	15.25	14.98	14.98@14.99	14.99	
February	..	..	14.98@15.08	15.00	
March	15.34	15.18	15.00@15.15	15.10	

COFFEE.

No further switching was reported in the coffee market yesterday, but there was some covering near-month liquidation, and prices worked lower in the absence of support. December contracts sold off to 7.94, or 8 points net lower, and the market closed at a net decline of 9 to 10 points. Sales were reported of 9,000 bags. The official cables reported declines of 150 reis at Rio and 100 reis at Santos, with receipts at the latter bags at the Santos, with receipts at the latter bags at 6,000 last year. Offers of Santos 4s were reported in the cost and freight markets ranging from 9.50 to 9.70c, and Rio No. 7s ranging from 8.50c to 8.80c, London credits. The local spot market was dull and unchanged at 9½c for Rio No. 7s.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
August	..	..	7.79@7.77	7.85	
September	7.81	7.81	7.80@7.82	7.90	
October	..	..	7.84@7.86	7.94	
November	..	..	7.88@7.90	7.98	
December	8.00	7.94	7.92@7.94	8.02	
January	..	..	7.98@8.00	8.07	
February	..	..	8.04@8.06	8.12	
March	8.14	8.14	8.09@8.12	8.18	
April	..	..	8.14@8.16	8.23	
May	8.24	8.24	8.19@8.22	8.28	
June	..	..	8.25@8.27	8.34	
July	..	..	8.30@8.33	8.40	

SUGAR.

Contracts on the Exchange ruled very irregular during the day, and after opening unchanged to an advance of 5 points on tenderer declined sharply, with longs in that position taking profits. There was a sharp rally, however, and the loss was quickly regained, with the entire list making new high records, September going to 4.84. Reports of higher level being reached in spot sugar held values on the Exchange well toward the best of the day, but fluctuations at times were wide, prices being easily affected by orders either way. The close showed a net advance of 7 points to a net decline of 3 points. Total sales amounted to 19,150 tons.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
August	..	..	6.60@6.70	6.55	
September	6.64	6.40	6.48@6.49	6.41	
October	6.17	6.15	6.03@6.05	6.32	
November	6.17	6.14	6.08@6.10	6.14	
December	5.83	5.70	5.78@5.77	5.80	
January	5.34	5.29	5.29@5.30	5.60	
February	..	..	5.09@5.11	5.12	
March	5.10	5.10	5.08@5.10	5.10	
April	..	..	5.10@5.12	5.12	
May	..	..	5.12@5.14	5.14	
June	..	..	5.14@5.16	5.17	
July	..	..	5.16@5.18	5.19	

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,138 packages. The tone of the market was firmer, especially on the highest grades of fresh creamery, which are being absorbed quite promptly with sales at somewhat higher prices. There was also a better movement in medium and lower grades of creamery. Qualities continue to run off and most advices indicate further increase in shipments. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 41½@42c; extras, (92 score,) 40¾@41c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 39½@40½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 37½@38¾c; thirds, 36½@37c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 42¼@43c; extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 39¾@41c; seconds, 38@39c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 40@40½c; good to prime, 37½@39½c; common to fair, 35@37c; renovated, extras, 38½c; firsts, 37@38c; lower grades, 35½@36½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 36@35½c; seconds, 34½c; lower grades, 33½@34c; packing stock, current receipts, No. 1, 34½c; No. 2, 34c; lower grades, 33@33½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 16,836 cases. The scarcity of fresh-laid free eggs continues unrelieved. Very few of the Western arrivals contain a good to large proportion of such, and these are promptly taken at firm prices, varying, however, according to the proportion of fine eggs contained. The more seriously mixed and lower qualities are of extremely irregular value and selling at about the above wide range as recently quoted, a large part of the Western supply going in range of 32@36c, only a small proportion bringing the higher prices and some more seriously inferior goods going at lower and indefinite figures. High-grade dirties and checks are in light supply and firmer. Most of the receipts are defective and pressed for sale at irregular prices, especially the checks which must be sold very promptly. Rather more inquiry for storage eggs, and there is a little more confident feeling among holders, but the trading is not of large proportions. Nearby white eggs are very scarce, and fancy heat-free stock hard to find. Prices for such favor the seller. Undergrades are irregular. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 41@42c; extra firsts, 39@40c; firsts, 36@38c; seconds, 33@35c; whites and poorer, 28@32c; dirties, No. 1, 30@31c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@23c; checks, good to choice dry, 27@29c; uncandled degrades, 18@20c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 36@37c; firsts, 35½@36c; seconds, 34@35c; refrigerator, State whites, 40@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western henneryy whites, fine to fancy, 41@42c; ordinary to good, 42@50c; gathered whites, good to fine, 42@50c; poor to fair, 35@40c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 35@44c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henenry browns, 43@46c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@42c.

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Sugar Fire Insurance Stocks

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Fidelity-Phenix Fire Ins.
German Alliance Ins.
German American Ins.
Germania Fire Ins.
Hanover Fire Ins.
Home Ins.
Niagara Fire Ins.
Westchester Fire Ins.

Central Aguirre Sugar
Fajardo Sugar
Federal Sugar
Gr. West. Sugar Com. & Pfd.
Guantanamo Sugar
Manati Sugar Com. & Pfd.
Matanzas Sug. Am. Com. & Pfd.
National Sugar

WEBB & CO.
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43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone Hanover 1645-7

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MIDWEST REFINING CO
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
GULF OIL CORPORATION
COSDEN & CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4800-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Sinclair Oil
Notes—Warrants—Rights
Bought—Sold—Quoted
GEO. REITH & CO.
40 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3000

We Specialize In
Marlin Arms
STOCKS & NOTES
GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Sinclair Oil
Notes
Warrants
New 7% Notes
Beverley Bogert & Co.
Tel. Broad 3317. 25 Broad St.

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y.

Lehigh Power Sec. Corp.
Issues
Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston

American Brass
Amer. Lt. & Tract.
Cent. Aguirre Sugar
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Freeport Texas Co.
Hocking Val. Products
Phelps Dodge
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140, 30 Broad St., New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

Cities Service
Midwest Refining
Unity Gold
Standard Oil Stocks
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
30 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

Poole Eng.
Carbon Steel
Keyes, Haviland & Co.
Tel. Rector 7961 66 Broadway

Beckers Aniline Dye & Chemical
Mexican Eagle Oil
Milliken Bros. Pfd.
Peregrina Pfd.
General Development
C. W. Pope & Co.
25 Broad St., New York City

H. W. Johns-Manville
Peoples Gas 6s, 1943
Kings Co. P. M. 6s, 1997
Theodore L. Bronson
10 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 9925.

Guantanamo Sugar
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

FAKE HELPS BETHLEHEM 'B.'

Brokers Get Bogus Mail Orders to Put In $15,000 at the Market.

A number of Wall Street brokerage firms, nearly a score, according to report, found in their first mail yesterday morning letters, written on the stationery of a Utica Hotel, inclosing in each case a check for $15,000, drawn on the Utica National Bank, signed "H. E. Shaw," the letter directing the broker to buy Bethlehem Steel "B" stock at the market, and hold it for a four-point rise. Bethlehem "B" stock was one of those hit hardest in the break of Wednesday afternoon, having at one time sold nine points off.

Several brokerage houses proceeded to execute the order they had received as soon as the Exchange opened, and the result was brisk trading, in which Bethlehem Steel "B" recovered considerable lost ground. Other brokers, however, were suspicious of the order, as fake buying orders constitute an old device on the part of traders who have been caught in a drop. Examination of the letters containing the supposed orders revealed that, although written on Utica letterheads, they had been posted at various points in Manhattan and the Bronx.

"Bishop's Service, Inc.," was asked to investigate, and shortly afterward sent out the following warning notice:

"A man giving the name of H. E. Shaw is sending orders to New York Stock Exchange firms inclosing a check on the Utica National Bank, Utica, N. Y., No such man is known at that bank."

None of the brokers who executed the fake orders without investigation lost anything thereby. On the contrary, they made money, as Bethlehem "B" recovered to 121 by the close of the day's trading. Only a few of the firms receiving the orders acted upon them, and the total amount of buying inspired by "H. E. Shaw" played a relatively small part in the recovery of the stock.

$50,000,000 IN WAR ORDERS.

Army Demands $44,000,000 Worth of Motor Trucks Alone.

New orders for war supplies aggregating $50,000,000 have been placed by the War and Navy Departments within a few days, according to a compilation made in Wall Street yesterday. The largest expenditure by the War Department was $44,000,000 for motor trucks.

These orders include 1,250 three-ton trucks from the Locomobile Company of America, 1,500 one-and-one-half-ton trucks from the Pierce Arrow Motor Company, and 3,000 three-ton trucks from the Packard Company. The War Department has also recently placed some large orders for cast iron and wrought iron pipe for the new army cantonments. The Navy Department has recently received bids on 50,000 shrapnel case forgings and 50,850 common shell forgings, and will soon open bids on 700,000 one-pounder common shells.

We recommend for investment and SUBSTANTIAL ENHANCEMENT IN VALUE
Poole Engineering & Machine Company
One of the most prosperous machine, engineering supply, and ordnance companies in the United States.
Full particulars on request.
All outside stocks dealt in.
BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 Broad St. New York

WANTED, by a well-known Stock Exchange Investment House, a man of education with thorough methods and executive ability, experienced in trading in unlisted securities. Must be qualified to take charge of a department, including its correspondence. In replying state qualifications, experience and compensation expected. All communications treated in strictest confidence.
Address Box D 236
Times Downtown

MORTGAGE LOAN WANTED.
Long established manufacturing corporation in high standing and doing business of over one million dollars annually wants to borrow $150,000.00 on unencumbered real estate, value over $600,000.00. Address Industrial, Box N 215 Times Downtown.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	98	4s, registered, 1925	105	106
2s, coupon, 1930	96½	98	4s, coupon, 1925	105	106
3s, registered, 1915	98¾	99¾	2s, coupon, 1938, reg	96	98
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
2s, registered, 1940	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	88
2s, coupon, 1940	85	90	3s, Panama, '31, coupon	83	88
2s, conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.		Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.
6s Sept., 1917	100	100¼	4s Nov., 1918	99½	99¾
4½s July, 1967	101½	101¾	3¼s Nov., 1954	84	86
4½s June, 1965	101¾	102	3½s May, 1954	83½	..
4½s Nov., 1957	101¾	102¼	The following are quoted on a		
4½s Mar., 1963	101½	102	percentage basis:		
4½s May, 1957	101¾	102¼	4½s 1924-1932	4.40	4.25
4½s Nov., 1917	99⅞	99¾	4½s 1918-1923	4.40	4.25
4½s April, 1966	97⅝	98¼	4½s 1924-1931	4.40	4.25
4½s Mar., 1960-30	97⅝	98	4½s 1921-1923	4.40	4.25
4½s Mar., 1964	97⅝	98	4½s April, 1920	4.50	..
4½s Mar., 1962	97⅝	98	4½s 1918-1919	4.50	..
4½s Sept., 1960	97⅝	98	4s Nov., 1936	95	98
4s May, 1959	93¾	94½	3½s 1930-1929	4.50	4.25
4s Nov., 1958	93¾	94½	3½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.35
4s May, 1957	93¾	94½	3½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25
4s Nov., 1955	93	94	3s 1926-1930	4.50	4.20
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99¼		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

United States Steel common led the market advance on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. From the opening of business a much improved tone was displayed. A calmer view was taken of the Government price-fixing situation. More than 38,000 shares of Steel changed hands. Good price gains were numerous throughout the list. Exceptional strength developed in the case of International Mercantile Marine preferred. The railroad stocks generally reflected a good tone.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am.BeetSug.	95¾	94¾	95¾
60	Am. Can	47⅝	47	47⅛
500	Am. Inter	62⅝	61½	61½
50	Am. Linseed	28¼	27⅝	28¼
100	Am. Locomo.	70⅜	69¾	70⅜
100	Am.Sm.& R.	102½	101¾	102¼
200	Am. Sugar	122¾	121½	122⅝
300	Anaconda	76½	76⅛	76½
30	A., T. & S.Fe	99¾	99¾	99¾
450	BaldwinLoco	71¾	70¾	71¾
20	Bait. & Ohio	69¾	69¾	69¾
7,150	Beth.Steel.B	117¾	115¾	117¾
900	Cent.Leather	92½	91	92⅝
100	Ches. & Ohio	61¾	60¾	61¾
20	C., M.& St.P.	69	68¾	69
20	Chile Copper	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
10	Chino Copper	54½	54¼	54⅜
450	BaldwinLoco	33¾	33¼	33½
2,550	CrucibleSteel	82¾	80¾	82
100	Cuba C. Sug.	39½	39	39
100	Dist. Secur.	27½	27	27½
100	Erie	25¾	25¼	25¼
1,350	Gen. Motors	113	111	112
100	Gt. Nor. Ore	33⅞	33¾	33¾
560	Int. Mer.Mar.	29¾	28¾	29¾
6,150	Int. Pap.pf	91	90	91
100	Lack. Steel	90¾	89¼	90¾
280	MaxwellMot.	33¾	30¾	31
150	Mex. Petrol.	95½	95	95¾
100	Mid. Steel	38	38	38
350	MidvaleSteel	58	57¼	58
750	Mo. Pacific	33⅜	33½	33⅜
10	Nat. En.& S.	42½	42½	42½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.		Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.
Anglo-Am. Oil	19	20	Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	46	50
Atlantic Refining	995	1015	Prairie O. & G.	555	565
Borne-Scrymser	410	430	Prairie Pipe Line	285	295
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	103	Solar Refining	350	360
Chesebrough Mfg.	390	410	Southern Pipe Line	210	215
Colonial Oil	50	70	South. Pen. Oil	320	330
Continental Oil	575	580	S. W. Penn.	110	115
Crescent Pipe Line	38	40	Stand. Oil of Cal.	266	270
Cumberland P. L.	185	195	Stand. Oil of Ind.	775	785
Eureka Pipe Line	210	215	Stand. Oil of Kan.	825	845
Galena Signal Oil	146	149	Stand. Oil of Ky.	375	385
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	139	142	Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	515
Illinois Pipe Line	230	234	Stand. Oil of N. J.	600	612
Indiana Pipe Line	90	95	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	290	295
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12	13½	Stand. Oil of Ohio	440	450
National Transit	14	16	Swan & Finch	100	110
N. Y. Transit	197	203	Union Tank	107	109
Northern Pipe Line	107	112	Vacuum Oil	388	393
Ohio Oil	384	388	Washington Oil	30	34

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.		Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.
American Cigar	108	112	MacAndrews & F.	205	215
Do pf	95	99	Do pf	99	102
Conley Foil	240	280	P. R.-Am. Tob.	215	225
J. S. Young	550	590	R. J. Reynolds	550	590
Do pf	105	110	Do pf	112	114

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.		Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.
Aetna pf	35	37	Colt's Arms	98	108
American Brass	314	317	Du Pont	260	265
Bliss	176	180	Do old stock	100	106
Do pf	99	101	Do deb. pf	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox	122	125	Hercules Powder	247	251
Bliss	475	525	Do pf	116	119
Do pf	73	75	Niles-Bem.-Pond	190	195
Can. Explosives	550	450	Scovill Mfg.	650	660
Do pf	104	110	Winchester Arms	1000	1200

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.
Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Ala.Co.2d pf.	55	55	55
50	Atlantic Pet.	7	7	7
27	Con. Power	112	112	112
4,344	Consden	11¾	10⅝	10⅝
741	Do pf	4½	4½	4½

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Pa. Wat. P.	75¼	75¼	75¼
5	Nor. Cent.	83	83	83
220	M.& M.Tran.	90	90	90
15	United Ry.	28	28	28
55	W.,B.& Ann.	19½	19½	19½

Bonds.

$1,000	Con.Pow.nts.	100¼	100¼	100¼
8,000	Do 6s	98	98	98
6,000	Cos. O. & G. notes	96	95	95
6,000	Bal. Cy. 5½s	84	84	84
6,000	Mer. & Min.			

	Trac. 6s	103	103	102
$1,000	KirbyLum.6s	99	99	99
4,000	Un.Ry.Inc.4s	62¾	62½	62½
14,000	Do 1st 4s	80¾	80	80
1,000	Do rdg. 5s	84	84	84
5,000	W. B. & A.5s	85¼	85¼	85¼

PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3	Camb. Steel	155	155	155
5	Ls. Sup. Cor.	17	17	17
55	Lehigh Nav.	76½	76½	76½
82	N. Y. A. Ins.	25	25	25
2	Phila. Elec.	55¼	55¼	55¼
229	Phila. Elec.	29¼	29¼	29¼
3,720	Phil.R.T.t.c.	32	31⅝	31¾

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Penn. Salt	94	94	94
100	Stor. Bat.	60	60	60
10	Ton. Belm.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
892	Union Trac.	40¾	45	44¾
2	W.Cramp&S.	87	87	87
8	York Rys. pf.	37½	37½	37½

Bonds.

$9,000	El.& P.Tr.4s	76½	76½	76½
3,000	L.N.con.4½s	98¾	98¾	98¾
3,000	L.V.ann.4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼
4,000	L.V.con.4½s	93½	93½	93½

$21,000	Phila. Elec. 1st 5s	100⅝	100½	100⅝
4,000	Welsb'h col. 5s	97¼	97	97

BOSTON.
Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Zinc	23¼	23¼	23¼
60	Ahmeek	99½	99½	99½
15	Cal. & Ariz.	80	79	80
15	Cal. & Hecla	550	540	550
380	Cop. Range	61½	60⅝	61½
25	East Butte	11¼	11¼	11¼
25	Franklin	6¼	6¼	6¼
10	Isl. Creek pf	88	88	88
20	Isle Royale	30	30	30
25	Kerr Lake	5	5	5
175	Lake Cop.	10	10	10
50	Mass. Con.	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
30	Mohawk	81½	81¼	81½
40	North Butte	18¼	18	18¼
83	Old Dom.	57¾	57	57

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
220	Osceola	85¼	85	85¼
645	Pond Creek	26¾	26	26¼
40	Quincy	88	87	87½
160	Shannon	7¾	7½	7½
15	St.Mary's L.	79	79	79
5	Sup. Cop.	8	8	8
110	Trinity	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
300	Tuolumne	1	1	1
20	U. S. Smelt.	57	57	57
11	Do pf.	49	49	49
235	Utah Apex.	3	2⅞	2⅞
620	Utah Con.	16¼	16	16¼
160	Utah Metals	4¼	4	4
81	Wolverine	47	47	47
100	Wyandot	40	40	40

Railroads.

10	Bost. & Alb.	153	151	151
10	Bost. Elev.	59½	59½	59½
23	Bost. & Me.	29	29	29
15	Fitchb'g pf.	61	61	61

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
32	Mass. El. pf	24½	23½	23½
5	Maine Cent.	95	95	95
2	Old Colony	112	112	112
36	West End	45	44	44¼

Miscellaneous.

10	Am. Ag. Ch.	92	92	92
4	Do pf	100	100	100
20	Am. P. Serv.	1¼	1¼	1¼
3	Am. Sugar	122½	122	122
15	Am. Sug. pf.	118	118	118
266	Am. T. & T.	119¼	118¾	119
16	Am.Wool pf	98¾	98¼	98¾
185	Am. W. Ldw.	104	103½	104
20	Cub. Cement	18	18	18
100	Ga. Elec.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
20	l. Port Cem.	13	13	13

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
35	Mass. Gas.	93	92¼	93
2	Do pf	76	76	76
5	N. E. Tel.	113	113	113
5	N. River pf	80	80	80
140	N.Scotia Sti.	101	101	101
40	Swift	155	154¼	154½
4	Thos. Plt pf.	102	102	102
1	Unl. Fruit.	134	134	134
18	Un.S. Mach.	49¼	49	49
10	Do pf.	27½	27½	27½
263	Ventura Oil.	6¼	6¼	6¼

Bonds.

$6,000	A.G.&W.I.5s	79½	79	79½
1,000	Am.T.& T.5s	97¾	97¾	97¾

$23,000	U.S. Lib. L.	99⅛	99	99⅛

CHICAGO.
Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Ship	84½	84½	84½
256	Booth Fish	25	25	25
25	Do pf	86	86	86
100	C. C. & Con.	2½	2½	2½
80	Ch.Rys.Ser.2	13	13	13
70	Cudahy	118	118	118
103	Com. Edison	120	120	120
20	Dia. Match	120½	120½	120½
2	Ill. Brick	75	75	75
153	Linde Air	260	250	260
35	Lindsay Lt.	28½	28½	28½
100	Do pf	102	102	102
29	Mid. Ut. pf.	72	71¾	72

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	M. Ward pf.	115½	115½	115½
524	Prest-O-Lite.	150½	149	150
10	People's Gas	74¼	74¼	74¼
10	Quaker Oats.	315	315	315
21	Do pf.	102	101¼	102
95	Sears-Roeb.	169¼	168	168
20	Stew. Warn.	61¼	61	61
431	Swift	154½	154	154¾
388	Un. Carbide.	104	102¾	103⅝
1,061	Do rights.	19	18¾	18¾
100	Un. Paperbd.	28	28	28
195	Wilson	67¼	66¼	67

Bonds.

$28,000	Swift 1st 5s	98¾	98¼	98¾
2,000	Wil. 1st 6s.	100½	100½	100½
1,100	IdbertyLoan 3½s	99.50	99.50	99.50

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,500	‡Aetna Ex.	7	6½	7
100	‡ Do pf	37½	37¼	37½
1,000	‡Air Reduc.	99	99½	98
500	Am. Writ.P.	4¼	4	4
125	‡Carbon Steel	98	95	98
2,600	‡Car Lt.& P.	3½	3¼	3½
900	Carwen Steel	11½	11½	11½
7,500	Curtiss Aero.	48¾	46¼	47⅝
300	Em'sonPhon.	*6⅞	6¼	6¾
400	Everett Heaney, Inc.	24¼	23⅝	24¼
7,000	La Rose Con.	½	½	½
700	La. Con	1	1	1
217	Holly Sugar	*62	61	62
500	Int'cont.Rub.	10⅝	10¼	10½
10,000	‡MaximMuni.	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
100	‡N. Y. Ship.	41	41	41

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	N. Y. Trans.	18	16	18
800	N.Am.P.& P.	4½	4¼	4½
1,310	‡Pruden.Plct.	6	5⅝	6
200	‡Rep. Mot.T.	65	64	64
300	‡St. Jos.Lead	20¼	20	20
700	‡Steel Alloys	7⅝	7½	7⅝
2,500	Submar. Boat	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛
200	Triangle Film	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	‡Unit.E.Aero.	4	4	4
300	U. S. 88 Co.	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,200	‡Unit.Motors	24⅛	23½	24
100	‡U.S.Lt.& H.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
700	U. ZincSmelt.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
25,000	‡Wright-Mar.	95¾	95¾	95¾
	Aircr.Pf	12¾	11⅝	12

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

2,100	Anglo-Am.	20	19	19½
124	Std. Oil, Cal.	268	261	268

20	Std. Oil,N.J.	610	600	610
15	Std. Oil,N.Y.	293	293	293

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8,400	‡‡Allen Oil	1¼	1	1⅛
1,400	‡Barn'tO.&G.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
25,000	‡‡Bos.-Wyo. (& pros.)	⅝	⅝	⅝
250	‡Con. Mex. (& pros.)	29	26	27
4,000	‡Cosden Oil	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞
3,110	‡‡Crosby Pet. (& pros.)	55	50	55
2,900	Cumb.P.& R.	1	⅞	1
6,000	‡Elk Basin	12¾	11¾	11¾
3,300	‡Elkland O.& G. (& pros.)	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,200	‡Esmeralda	5¼	5	5¼
1,100	Federal Oil	5¼	5	5¼
100	‡Int. Petrol.	13¾	13¼	13¾
5,200	Kenova Oil (& pros.)	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,400	KeystoneCon.	6¼	6	6
3,200	‡Knick.-Wyo.	5¼	5¼	5⅜
800	‡ Do pf	10¾	10¾	10¾
3,000	‡LostCityOil	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,500	‡Merritt Oil	40⅛	39¾	40

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50,000	‡‡N. W. Oil	99	98	98
50,000	‡‡Okla. Oil	11	10⅝	10⅝
1,500	‡‡ Do pf	50	48	49
2,800	Okla.P.& R.	10¼	9⅝	10
2,000	‡Omar O.&G.	28	28	28
1,600	Osage-Hom.	9¾	9	9¼
400	‡Pawhuska	¼	¼	¼
2,150	‡Penn.-Ky.	6¼	6	6¼
600	‡Sapul.O.&R.	11¾	11¼	11⅝
8,300	Sequoy.O.&R.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
1,200	‡Sinclair Oil	27	26½	26¾
6,500	‡TuxpamStar	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
2,000	‡Unit. West.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,480	‡Victoria Oil, new stock	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜
800	‡W.StatesPet.	⅞	⅞	⅞
7,300	‡Wyo.O.& R.	⅛	⅛	⅛

MINING STOCKS.

300	‡‡M'mattie C.	24	23	24
2,400	‡Magnate C.	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,000	‡Marsh M.	15	14½	14½
4,000	Mazon Creek	7¼	7	7¼
400	‡McK.-Dar.	51	51	51
500	‡Milford Cp.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,100	‡Mogul M.	74	73	74
1,700	‡MohicanC.	⅛	⅛	⅛
60,000	‡‡Mother L.	43	36	41
100	‡Nan. H. M.	1	1	1
3,000	‡Nat.Z.& L.	42	42	42
2,000	‡Nev. Hand	1⅛	1	1⅛
400	Nicklas Min.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	Nip. Mines	7¾	7¾	7¾
3,400	Ohio C., new	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8,100	‡Port. C. Cp.	54	29	29
3,500	‡Rex C. M.	23	21½	22
2,000	‡Rich. M. M. & R.	55	54	55
6,500	‡Rico, Mln.	58	55	56
42,000	S. Kg. of Ar.	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,000	‡SilverPick.	11	11	11
3,500	Std.Slic.-Ld.	30	30	30
3,000	‡‡ S. Tung. Cp.	25	24	25
100	Unity G. M.	3½	3½	3½
500	‡Utah N. M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,000	‡Verde C. C.	4	3¾	4
300	‡W. E. Con.	66	66	66
7,000	‡Wilbert M.	26	26	26
5,300	‡Yer. Mt. C.	23	22	23

BONDS.

$17,000	‡Beth.St.5s, 2-yr. ntes.	98½	98¾	98¼
200,000	Can. Gov. 5s	97¼	97	97
10,000	‡Ch.& W.I. 5% notes.	99	99	99
10,000	‡Gen. El. 6s, notes, w. i.	101¼	101	101¼

$7,000	‡Russ. Gov. new 5½s	75	73	75
7,000	‡Russ. Gov. 6½s	85	83½	85
1,000	‡South. Ry. 5% notes.	97¾	97¾	97¾

‡Unlisted. ‡Sells cents per share *Odd lot.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Wednesday. Ask.	Bid.	Ask.
Am.-B. Mfg.	6	10	6	10
Do pf	30	35	30	35
Am. Drug	10	15	10	15
Am. Stores	34	37	34	37
Do 1st pf	96	98	96	98
Am. Tin & T.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Atlantic Steel	135	150	135	150
Boyd Motors	3¾	4	3¾	4
Boyd Motors (a prospect)	3¾	4	3¾	4
Burt, Judson	60	65	60	65
Can. Nat. Gas	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Chalmers Mot.	10	12	10	12
Charcoal Iron	8½	9	8½	9
Cramp Ship	80	90	80	90
Curtiss A. pf.	75	85	75	85
Eastern Steel	122	127	122	127
Electric Gun	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Falls Motors	7	9	7	9
Free. T., new	50	51	48	51
Grant M. Car	4½	5½	4½	5½
Hall Sig. pf.	20	22	20	22
Hendee Mfg.	30	34	30	34
Holly Sug. pf	90	102	100	104
Int. A. & F.	27½	..	27½	..
Int. T. Corp.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Do pf	1	1½	1	1½
Kath. Rze. pf.	1

GOVERNMENT TO END ALL LABOR SNARLS

Council of National Defense Sets Up an Adjustment Commission of Nine Members.

TO REPRESENT ALL SIDES

Employers and Workers on War Contracts Must Agree to Accept Board's Decision on Disputes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9.—Action, which it is believed will have wide effect in ending labor unrest in connection with the Government's war work, was taken today when the Council of National Defense announced that it had decided to establish a labor adjustment commission of nine members. This body which, it is said, was determined upon with the approval of President Wilson, is to have jurisdiction over disputes concerning wages and conditions of employment in all establishments having contracts with the Government. The Government, the employers, and organized labor will each be represented by three men. The decision to name the commission was made after consultation with Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and other labor leaders.

The Council of National Defense issued this statement:

"First—There shall be created by the Council of National Defense a labor adjustment commission, to be composed of nine members, three members representative of the Government; three members representative of employers, and three members representative of labor. Vacancies shall be filled by representatives of the same elements selected in the same manner. The commission shall have jurisdiction over all disputes concerning wages or conditions of employment in all establishments having contracts with the Government, in accordance with the eight-hour law of June 19, 1912, or March 3, 1913, and shall hear and determine all labor disputes in which more than 1,000 workers are directly affected, and may in its discretion hear and determine labor disputes in which less than 1,000 workers are directly affected. It shall also have authority to appoint from time to time labor adjustment committees to hear and determine such labor disputes as may be assigned to them by the commission, where less than 1,000 workers are directly affected, such committee to be representative of the same elements as the commission. The awards of the labor adjustment commission or the labor adjustment committees appointed by it shall be made in each case not more than thirty days after the case has been submitted to the commission, and shall be binding upon the employers and the employes in the plant or plants affected for such period as may be expressed in the award, but not longer than sixty days after the close of the war. In all hearings before the commission or committees the employers and employes affected shall have the right to be represented in the presentation of their respective cases by such persons as they may select under such rules as the commission may prescribe.

"Second—That in every contract hereafter made by the Government in accordance with the eight-hour law of June 19, 1912, or March 3, 1913, which may require or involve the employment of laborers or mechanics, there shall be included the following stipulations: That wages of persons employed upon such contracts shall be computed on a basic day rate of eight hours' work, with overtime rates to be paid for at not less than time and one-half for all hours worked in excess of eight hours. That whenever a labor dispute arises in any establishment under contract with the Government in accordance with the provisions of the eight-hour law of June 19, 1912, or March 3, 1913, which the employers and employes, or their representatives, are unable to mutually adjust, and a strike or lockout seems imminent, the Department of Labor may on its own initiative or at the request of the employers, the employes, or the department whose contract is affected, appoint a mediator who shall, on behalf of the Government, endeavor to bring about a mutually satisfactory adjustment of the dispute. If the mediator thus appointed is unable to bring the employers and employes to a mutual agreement, the question or questions in dispute shall be submitted for adjudication to the arbitration commission, created by the Council of National Defense, work to be continued pending its decisions. Every contractor and sub-contractor shall agree to and abide by the decision of the labor adjustment commission or labor adjustment committee, as the case may be, and every worker accepting employment in any plant within the jurisdiction of the adjustment commission shall do so with the definite understanding and agreement that he will accept and abide by the decisions of the adjustment commission or the adjustment committee, as the case may be, in the settlement of any question affecting labor submitted to it for adjudication."

MAY USE ARMED FORCE TO END DEPORTATIONS

Arizona Governor Says It Is Only Way to Overcome Unlawful Acts in Bisbee.

BISBEE, Ariz., Aug. 9.—Thomas E. Campbell, Governor of Arizona, arrived in Bisbee tonight and announced that he would remain in the Warren Copper mining district "until the officers of Cochise County promise to keep within the law, or the situation is otherwise cleaned up in its entirety."

The Governor said he was here to determine whether the people were receiving their constitutional rights. He said he had received a message from Attorney General Jones, investigating conditions in the district, that citizens of Bisbee were determined to pursue the course adopted at the time of the deportation of 1,200 Industrial Workers of the World July 12.

"I was courteously informed by Bisbee's controlling committee," said the Attorney General's message, "that the determination is fixed that the daily practice of committee hearings and deportations will continue regardless of law; therefore, I officially report that only the armed force of the State or a Federal force will overcome these unlawful deportations as well as denials of entrance into Bisbee as now conducted."

When asked if he contemplated asking the Federal Government for troops or whether he would declare martial law, the Governor said he had authorized no statement to that effect and would not discuss his plans.

THREE SHOT IN STRIKE RIOT.

Union Men in Lima Then Attempt to Burn a Trolley Car.

LIMA, Ohio, Aug. 9.—Rioting started in the street car strike here late today. Three men were shot in a clash between strike sympathizers and armed guards on the city cars of the Ohio Electric Railway Company. The police dispersed a crowd of more than a thousand persons gathered in the vicinity of the Interurban Depot. Mayor Simpson ordered all saloons closed at 5:30 o'clock.

Trouble started on the public square when a striking carman attempted to board a car manned by strike breakers and two guards. The striker was shot by the motorman, who thought he meant to attack the conductor.

A mob of more than one thousand persons pursued the car a block and a half east to the Interurban Station of the Ohio Electric Company. There two west-bound city cars were met and all three stalled by the crowd. The six men of the crews and six armed guards made a dash for the Interurban building, 100 feet away. The mob blocked the way, and the men began shooting.

Leonard Short, a striker, fell with a bullet in his abdomen, and Charles Morrison, another striker, was hit in the hip. Short is expected to die.

Four riot calls and a fire alarm brought police and firemen to the scene. The mob attempted to burn one of the cars, but the department extinguished the flames. All three cars were so badly damaged they could not be moved to the barns.

The men struck July 11, asking higher pay and better working conditions. A few days later they organized a union. The company has agreed to every demand except recognition of the union.

END TROUBLE WITH APACHES

White Miners Return to Work When Leaders of Redmen Are Arrested.

TUCSON, Ariz., Aug. 9.—With the arrest of two ringleaders among the Apache Indians striking at the asbestos mines, conditions were normal again in the Sierra Anchas Mountains, according to a telephone message this morning from the San Carlos Indian Reservation.

Rain and efforts of the forest rangers have checked the forest fires which were said to have been started by the Apaches. None of the white miners who took refuge in a mountain pass when the Indians went on strike have been injured. All have returned to work.

CONFER TO AVERT WAR WORK STRIKE

Federal and Labor Agents and Contractor Seek Settlement with Carpenters.

QUESTION OF UNION RULES

Barracks Builders Refuse to Work with Ironworkers Not in Federation of Labor.

A strike which may affect at least 48,000 men now employed on Government war contracts in many parts of the country is threatened by the leaders of the Brotherhood of Carpenters. A conference yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Vanderbilt between Admiral Harris and Lieutenant Brown of the United States Navy, T. M. Guerin, the brotherhood's Executive Board member of the First District of the Eastern States; Henry Steers of the Steers Company, contracting engineers, at 17 Battery Place, and John Moffatt, a representative of the Federal Department of Labor, failed to reach a solution of the difficulty.

What the labor men want, and it was learned last night that their demand had been made in the shape of an ultimatum, was that the Steers Company, building the Pelham Bay barracks for the Naval Reserve, cease to employ workmen who are not members of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Steers promised to take the matter up with his associates, and another conference will be held today.

According to Mr Guerin, the trouble lies in the fact that the Steers Company has been employing members of the Ironworkers' Union to do work which lies in the field of the carpenters. The ironworkers were expelled last July from the American Federation of Labor, and the rules of the federation forbid their men to work with men outside that organization. A number of carpenters were also employed by the Steers Company, and these, the leaders say, have already quit.

Mr. Guerin declared that he had offered to take these non-federation men doing carpenter work for the Steers Company into the federation and waive the initiation fee in their case. He made this concession, he said, in order to avert a general strike which might seriously hamper the officers in preparations for prosecuting the war.

"The difficulty," said Mr. Guerin, "goes back three years when the dockbuilders struck for an increase in wages from $4 to $4.50 a day. The dockbuilders continued working for $4, which kept them out of the federation. They were taken into the Ironworkers' Union. Then at the convention of the American Federation of Labor last November the ironworkers were ordered to transfer the dockworkers to the Brotherhood of Carpenters, where they really belonged. When the ironworkers failed to do this they were expelled from the federation.

"Mr. Steers, who is working on a percentage basis for the Government, is really an agent for the Government, and has been employing dockbuilders along with our men. It isn't a question of wages for he is paying all his employes alike. But the rules of our organization demand that our people work only with members of the federation.

"We do not hit at Steers, for he is only the agent. It is the Government, the real employer in this case, which must agree to our terms. If no agreement is reached, then our men must strike, that is, wherever they are working for the employer against whom we are acting, in this case, as I said, the Government.

"We are trying with might and main to avoid any difficulty, and I have met several obstacles to peace by yielding. But in this matter of union and non-union men, it is a fundamental rule of our organization. Our members are employed in a hundred different ways to aid the Government in this crisis. On piers, in navy yards, in shipyards, in armories, and on cantonments from Cape Cod to Key West, and another conference will be held today.

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"We are trying with might and main to avoid any difficulty, and I have met several obstacles to peace by yielding. But in this matter of union and non-union men, it is a fundamental rule of our organization. Our members are employed in a hundred different ways to aid the Government in this crisis. On piers, in navy yards, in shipyards, in armories, and on cantonments from Cape Cod to Key West, and another conference will be held today.

"According to Mr Guerin, the trouble lies in the fact that the Steers Company has been employing members of the Ironworkers' Union to do work which lies in the field of the carpenters. The ironworkers were expelled last July from the American Federation of Labor, and the rules of the federation forbid their men to work with men outside that organization. A number of carpenters were also employed by the Steers Company, and these, the leaders say, have already quit.

Mr. Guerin declared that he had offered to take these non-federation men doing carpenter work for the Steers Company into the federation and waive the initiation fee in their case. He made this concession, he said, in order to avert a general strike which might seriously hamper the officers in preparations for prosecuting the war.

"The difficulty," said Mr. Guerin, "goes back three years when the dockbuilders struck for an increase in wages from $4 to $4.50 a day. The dockbuilders continued working for $4, which kept them out of the federation. They were taken into the Ironworkers' Union. Then at the convention of the American Federation of Labor last November the ironworkers were ordered to transfer the dockworkers to the Brotherhood of Carpenters, where they really belonged. When the ironworkers failed to do this they were expelled from the federation.

"Mr. Steers, who is working on a percentage basis for the Government, is really an agent for the Government, and has been employing dockbuilders along with our men. It isn't a question of wages for he is paying all his employes alike. But the rules of our organization demand that our people work only with members of the federation

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The realty market showed a decided improvement yesterday over the last few days. In the upper Manhattan district there was a good apartment house deal and the upper Fifth Avenue residential centre furnished a residence sale, said by the brokers to be valued at $250,000. This was the private dwelling of Benjamin F. Yoakum of large railroad and other interests. The house is at 16 East Sixty-seventh Street, a six-story American basement residence, on a plot 25 by 100.5, between Fifth and Madison Avenues.

It was sold for Elizabeth Yoakum through the firm of William B. May & Co. The buyer, it is said, will make alterations for occupancy. The Yoakums have owned the property since 1906. Its assessed value is $155,000. E. Huntington Hooker has occupied the house under lease in recent years.

Fort George Apartments in Trade.

A large upper Manhattan deal involving other property in payment was closed through the purchase by the Aries Corporation of the two six-story apartment houses at 559 to 567 West 191st Street, covering a plot 100 by 100, between St. Nicholas and Audubon Avenues. They are in the Fort George section, which has lately been rendered more accessible through the extension of the motor bus service.

The property was sold by the Mose Goodman Corporation, the holding price being $180,000. In part payment the latter took the five-story Harlem flat at 28 West 123d Street, 25 by 100, and the plot, 100 by 120, at the northeast corner of Cypress Avenue and 140th Street, the Bronx.

S. & J. H. Albert, in conjunction with James V. Graham, were the brokers in the transaction.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Frank W. Woolworth purchased from John T. Dooling and Thomas S. Orminston, executors, 525 West 162d Street, a three-story private dwelling, on a lot 18 by 99.11.

Abraham Newman purchased from Charles L. and Florence Schwerin 117 West Eighty-first Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 17 by 102.2, adjoining the Hotel Endicott.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. sold 5 West Fiftieth Street for Edward H. Delafield to Edith A. Crews, who now occupies the premises under a lease negotiated by the same brokers. The structure occupies a lot 22 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

Bronx Sales.

Paul Goldstein purchased from Arthur Ember 711 Cauldwell Avenue, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 18 by 113.

Matilda Remlein purchased from James T. Hogg for investment 2,097 Daly Avenue, a five-story apartment house, on a plot 44 by 110, between 178th and 179th Streets. The buyer gave in part payment the four-story flat at 348 Brook Avenue, on a lot 25.6 by 100, 75 feet south of 142d Street. John F. Fetzer negotiated the deal.

Buys $250,000 Brooklyn Brewery Plant.

The brewery buildings and ice plant of the Congress Brewing Company, Brooklyn, have been purchased by Weisberg, Gordon & Wasserman, who will use the property as an ice plant, coal yard, and garage. The property occupies the block front on the west side of Humboldt Street, between Meserole and Scholes Streets, and also the northwest corner of Humboldt and Scholes Streets. The buildings are two, four, and five stories in height, brick and concrete construction. They cover a land area of about 60,000 square feet.

Joseph P. Day was the broker in the sale. The holding price was $250,000.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny sold for M. Wolffe to a client for occupancy the two-story and basement brick dwelling 558 Fifty-fourth Street.

Dora Felt purchased from Theresa Edelmuth the three-story flat, with garage, at 4,519 Sixteenth Avenue, Borough Park, plot 20 by 100. Harry Sugarman was the broker.

New York Manufacturer Buys Long Island City Factory Site.

William D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., sold a plot on William Street, 100 feet south of Wilbur Avenue, Long Island City, for James Coleman Co., a New York manufacturer, who will improve the site with a mercantile building.

Queens Borough Sales.

Thomas Daly sold to O. McDonald the single-family dwelling on the north side of Case Street, 220 feet east of Van Dine Street, Elmhurst.

A. M. Gay sold for T. Holtzendorff a plot, 80 by 100 feet, on the northwest corner of Harbor Road and Boulevard, Flushing.

E. Kelly, as referee, sold to F. Jenks a plot of twenty-five acres on the east side of Rockaway Road, adjacent to the land of M. J. Duryea, Jamaica, for $35,000.

J. E. Ranck sold to J. S. Rourke a plot, 112 by 206 feet, on the northeast corner of Ninety-first Avenue and 129th Street, Richmond Hill.

Long Island.

Miss Alice J. Pix has purchased from L. Ecluse Washburn & Co., represented by Hunter W. Finch, a new stucco bungalow at Manhasset Park. The structure occupies a plot 60 by 100 and was held at $7,000.

Baker Crowell, associated with Peil & Tibbits, sold the Dr. H. L. Galpin property, at Sands Point, Port Washington, adjoining the property of Congressman F. J. Hicks, to G. F. Brown of Manhattan.

New Jersey.

Walter S. Moler purchased from Arthur M. Morse the colonial residence at 231 Orange Road, Montclair, on a plot 90 feet front, running through to Elm Street.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff sold for the Henderson Estate Company to Frederick B. Hoyer three lots on the east side of Davis Avenue, between St. Austin's Place North and St. Austin's Place South, Livingston. The buyer will improve the site with a dwelling.

Operator Sells $50,000 Country Estate.

Frederick Brown, operator, sold to William Schupp of Ontario, Canada, for occupancy, Rawling Manor, a country estate consisting of about seventeen acres, located on the Albany Post Road between Rhinebeck and Staatsburg. It was held at $50,000, and is directly opposite the Robert F. Huntington property.

Westchester County.

Alexander Bradley & Son sold for the estate of Martha J. Bibal, to Mrs. Elfrida Watson of Larchmont Park, a large plot with half a block frontage on Larchmont Avenue, between Chestnut and Willow Avenues and directly opposite the Murdock estate.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold a plot on Mile Square Road, in the Nepperhan Heights section of Yonkers, N. Y., to Mrs. G. Moore of New York City.

$150,000 Lease on East 14th Street.

The Louis K. Liggett Company, represented by Herbert Hecht & Co., leased from the William Fox Realty Company through A. Kempner & Son the easterly store in the new building being erected by the William Fox Realty Company at 126-38 East Fourteenth Street. The lease is for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of $150,000.

It is the plan of the Fox interests to erect a theatre adjoining this plot in the near future.

Elizabethport Industrial Lease.

Joseph P. Day leased to the American Spray Company of New York City plant No. 5 of the United States Printing and Lithograph Company of Elizabethport, N. J. This is the fourth lease closed in this plant recently by Mr. Day.

$250,000 Refrigerating Plant for West Fortieth Street.

The New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company has awarded the Blome-Sinek Corporation of Manhattan the general contract for the erection of a seven-story refrigerating plant on the southwest corner of Eleventh Avenue and Fortieth Street.

The structure, which will occupy a plot 98.9 by 125 feet, is estimated to cost $250,000, by the architects, Mortensen & Co.

Realty Notes.

The lease was recorded yesterday of the former residence of Adolph Lewisohn at 9 West Fifty-seventh Street to Tappe, Inc., millinery, for twenty-one years, from Oct. 1, at a yearly rental of from $12,000 to $17,500.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for the estate of George H. Byrd to Nicholas Cantone, the ground floor at 37 Cooper Square.

There were no auction offerings yesterday either in the Vesey Street or Bronx Salesrooms. No plans for new buildings were filed in Manhattan or the Bronx.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, s w corner 172d St, 220.8x42x226.4x26.4, Haven Av, s e corner 172d St, 169x42x145.9x58.5, Aug. 8; Regnis Construction Co. to Van Dyck estate, 331 Madison Av, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $100,000 ..... $40,000
PARK ROW, n s, 18.10 ft e of North William St, runs s 31 x s e 43.2 x n e 21 x n w 42.7 x n 29.4 x w 19 to beginning, July 31; Saling and Sara Simon and another to Bertha Stimon, 145 Audubon Av, 3 years; attorney, H. R. Elias, 302 Broadway $15,000
2D ST, 116, n s, 242.11 ft e of 1st Av, 24.8x121.11, June 1; Mary Fornabia to Max Borok, 124 Madison Av, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles L. Borck, 38 Park Row. $2,000
43D ST, s s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 16.8x100.5, April 1; Edwin W. Ackerman, executor, and another, to Edwin W. Ackerman, 196 Winthrop St, Brooklyn, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. H. K. Blauvelt, 5 Beekman St. $1,220
61ST ST, 206 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, June 6, Isaac N. and Julia Elkin to Claus Ahrens, New Milford, N. J., 2 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $11,000
103TH ST, s w corner Central Park West, 55.11x100, Dec. 31, 1915; Realty Sureties to Blosbin Corporation, 128 Broadway, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $17,500
SAME PROPERTY, Aug. 7; same to George W. Smith, 401 Grand Av, Brooklyn, due and interest as per bond; attorney, same. $14,000

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, n s, 250 ft e of Prospect Av, runs n 130 x e 1.2 x s 144.2 x w 63.8; Samuel Hoffman to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, Aug. 8, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co. $2,500
FORDHAM ROAD, n e corner of Grand Av, 147.11x100x99.9x111; Hy. Koch Realty Co. to Sadie Smith, 396 Audubon Av, prior mtg $11,000, Aug. 8, due Jan. 2, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $18,000
GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 189.11 ft s of 189th St, 50x81.3; Ewol Realty Corp. to Emma Dressner, 201 West 120th St, prior mtg $15,000, Aug. 8, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $2,000
HAVILAND AV, n w corner of Olmstead Av, 50x103; J. W. Dick Co. to Caroline J. Dick, 26 Rumsey Road, Yonkers, N. Y., prior mtg $40,000, July 24, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Caroline J. Dick, 26 Rumsey Road, Yonkers, N. Y. $10,000
LOTS 642 to 653, 1,257 to 1,260, 1,262 to 1,294, map of Lorillard Spencer et al.; Stephen J. Pelrano to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $5,040
LOTS 913 to 916, same map; William Cohen and another to same, June 15, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same. $1,380
LOTS 225-9, same map; John L. Kearney to same, June 15, 5 years; attorney, same. $675
LOTS 1,030 to 1,034, same map; Philip Tanenbaum to same, June 15, 5 years; attorney, same. $2,118
WEBSTER AV, e s, 339.6 ft n of 187th St, 50.1x100.1; Webster Avenue Realty Co. to Standard Plumbing Supply Co., 814 St. Ann's Av, Aug. 6, due Sept. 1, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. E. Stern, 41 Park Row. $4,000
236TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Oneida Av, 63.8x109.5x77.8x100; Howard M. Shaw to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Aug. 8, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $8,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

1ST AV, 667, third and sixth lofts; Uneeda Steam Laundry Co. to Vincent Cocheo, 316 East 50th St, 5 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, A. H. Brill, 206 Broadway. $3,000
SAME BUILDING, fourth and fifth lofts; same to Frank Cocheo, Pietro Cocheo Brothers, 790 East 181st St, 5 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, same. $5,000
493D ST, 234 West, all; John N. Bullis, Jr., to 493d School Realty Co., 1,476 Broadway, 21 years from Aug. 1, 1917; attorneys, Grossman & T., 115 Broadway. $11,000
103TH ST, s w corner Central Park West, 55.11x100, Dec. 31, 1915; Realty Sureties to Blosbin Corporation, 128 Broadway, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $17,500
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SAME PROPERTY, Aug. 7; same to George W. Smith, 401 Grand Av, Brooklyn, due and interest as per bond; attorney, same. $14,000

Bronx.

180TH ST, 758 East, north half of corner store; Freehold Construction Co. to Morris Krendel, 1,841 Marmion Av, 5 years from Oct. 1; attorney, Morris Krendel, 758 East 180th St. ..... $780 to $860

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, 152; Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children against Samuel Zucker et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.
HORATIO ST, s s, between Greenwich and Washington Sts, 44 ft; Milton Cooper against J. Francis Cooper et al.; partition; attorney, H. L. Brown.
LUDLOW ST, 17; Luis De Errazu against Regal Realty Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Baylis & Sanborn.

Bronx.

134TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 16.8x100; William J. Riker against Cornelius J. Leary, as executor, et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. W. Ellis.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 1,747; Lent & Cantor against Henry Michaelis, owner; N. Braverman, contractor $140
5TH AV, 509; Ida Leventhal against Dyckman Building Corporation, owner; Harry Cohen, contractor $83
8TH AV, 408; Henry C. Zinn against Annie T. Curnen, owner; Constantines E. Couphos, contractor $407
160TH ST, 656 to 660 West; Isidore W. Horn against Nativil Holding Co., Inc., owner and contractor $35

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 423; Philip Weinberg against Locono Investing Corporation, owners, Alfred D. Sanna, as agent, and Locono Investing Corporation, contractors $148

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LIBERTY ST, 62; Michael Torpey against Guaranty Trust Co. et al., Sept. 14, 1916 ..... $744.80
LIBERTY ST, 60; Calvin Tompkins against Sixty Liberty St. Corp., Sept. 18, 1916 ..... $1,488.35
167TH ST, 115 to 137 West; G. A. & H. Boehm against 115-137 West 167th St. Co., Inc., et al., Aug. 6, 1917, (by bond) $10,076.48

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Manhattan.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, s w corner 172d St, 26.6x230.8; Haven Av, s e corner 172d St, 88.5x180; Van Dyck Estate loans Regnis Construction Co., Inc., to erect two six-story apartments $40,000

Bronx.

FORDHAM ROAD, n e corner of Grand Av, 99.7x111.4; Sadie Smith loans Henry Koch Realty Co. to erect one one-story garage and store building $18,000

JOIN ME NOW

At MY Expense

I will regard it as a good treat and appreciate the chance to entertain and delight you if you will write me to-day for absolutely free round trip transportation to Clovena Park, Staten Island, City.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
177 BUILDING LOTS
IN THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, N. Y. C.

KNOWN AS

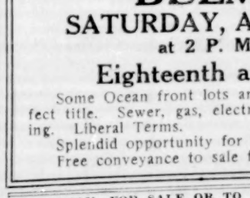
CLOVENA PARK

CORNER RICHMOND TURNPIKE AND CLOVE ROAD

on the premises **TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW,** at 2 o'clock

On the days named I will sell at absolute auction 177 lots merged into Large Plots and Little Farms. All planted to vegetables. Come see how they grow.

SPLENDID HOMESITES. CITY ADVANTAGES. COUNTRY COMFORTS. COMMANDING VIEWS.

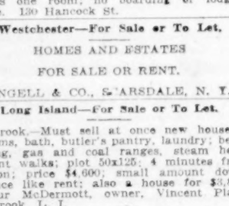


Two trolley lines pass the property. Every plot and little farm accessible and ready to build on.

Water, Gas, Electricity, Sidewalks, Graded and Paved Streets.

Bring this ad. on the grounds—it will be redeemed for the fare you pay both ways to get to the property from any point in Greater New York.

HIGH ELEVATION. RICH SOIL.



Terms of Sale—Only 10 Per Cent. Down, Balance Easy.

GEORGE G. BAKER, Auctioneer.

TELEPHONE VANDERBILT 3942. 501 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. C. Send for circulars, maps and free transportation.

Long Island's Big Event
TO-MORROW
ABSOLUTE AUCTION

of the Remaining 162 Large Plots in the

GREAT SOUTH BAY AND LAKE SECTION of

Brightwaters

NOW AN INCORPORATED VILLAGE. JUST THIS SIDE OF BAYSHORE, L. I.

At 2:30 P. M. on the Premises, Rain or Shine.

SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES PENN. STATION, NEW YORK, AND FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN, AT 12:52.

Representatives at Depot will furnish Complimentary Passes

T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., Manhattan, or JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

GRAND AUCTION SALE
of DESIRABLE SEASHORE LOTS at
BELMAR, N. J.,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 11TH, 1917,
at 2 P. M., on the premises,

Eighteenth and Ocean Avenues.

Some Ocean front lots and some fronting on Lake Como. Perfect title. Sewer, gas, electric light and water; sidewalk and curbing. Liberal Terms.

Splendid opportunity for both investment and speculation. Free conveyance to sale from Belmar R. R. depot.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

INVESTORS

A few selected mercantile Properties for investment, including one tenant propositions, for sale and exchange. Principals only.

Ogden & Clarkson Corp., 605 Fifth Av.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MUST BE SOLD TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

A 16-family modern apartment house, 47x101, fully rented for $6,700 per annum. Downing St., close to Franklin Ave. "L," Brooklyn. Can be purchased at a bargain on easy terms.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42nd Street.

$34 Month carries Comfort Home, with garage. Write for booklet. JOHN F. CHURLO, Kings Highway, corner W. 11th St. (Sea Beach subway.)

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COUNTRY PLACE ON THE SOUND

Charming new English house of 12 large rooms and 5 tiled baths, 2 extra lavatories, hardwood floors, latest plumbing, hot water heat, electric lights, gas, sewer, and water; ample ground with shrubbery, &c. Bathing beach, tennis and golf; 1½ hours to Stamford, Conn., station. Clark, room 503, 18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 8381.

We Offer Several Attractive New Houses

Small and large. Well located. Elegantly appointed. A variety of styles. Little actual cash required. Garages built to suit. Ready for occupancy between now and October.

Anderson Realty Co. Near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For Sale—Harmon-on-Hudson.

7 rooms, tiled bath, steam heat; River view; fruit trees; shrubs, hedge. Cost $6,000. Can sell for $4,800. Over 100 trains daily.

H. M. Olcott, Phone Murray Hill 2226, 51 E. 42nd St., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

iDEAL BUNGALOW

overlooking the ocean; 5 rooms, bath; panel walls, beamed ceilings; large open fireplace; all modern improvements; gas, electricity, &c.; large garden plot; select neighborhood; 3 minutes' walk to sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes out; $250 cash, balance very easy terms. * B., BUNGALOW, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

A SACRIFICE—$20 MONTHLY

Beautiful home, 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, elegant decoration, hardwood floors throughout, electricity, gas, steam heat, range and tubs; large plot for garden and garage; shrubs; easy commuting; $250 cash; full price $3,400. Box F 74 Times.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A HOME CONSULT

ADAM DAY,

Short Hills, N. J. Phone 382.

New Houses for sale; to rent, furnished or unfurnished.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,467. Notice is given that ALEX MARGOLIS, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, September 12th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,865. Notice is given that EMANUEL BORNSTEIN and WILLIAM BORNSTEIN, individually and as copartners, trading under the firm name of E. BORNSTEIN & SON, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, September 12th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

An Opening for a Real Estate Salesman

WE are trying to get a clean-cut chap not over thirty-five who is willing to work hard for a "real opportunity." He must have salesmanship in his makeup and of course be the type of man that a large corporation would want as a representative.

The remuneration will be satisfactory and depends entirely on what a man can do.

We shall regard replies as confidential, but to save time would prefer that they give details.

ADDRESS BOX D 233 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO BE SOLD AT FORECLOSURE

Fine old residence, about 5 acres, hill and river; about 40 minutes from 33d Street; make it your home. Sale at Sheriff's office, Elizabeth, N. J., Wednesday, August 15th. Big bargain assured, and ridiculously easy terms may be arranged by applying to

State Trust Co., Plainfield, N. J.

FOR REAL ESTATE,

Sale, rent or exchange, in the Oranges, Maplewood, Summit, Madison, Morristown and Bernardsville, consult

EDW. P. HAMILTON & CO.
96 B'WAY, N. Y., and ORANGE, N. J. Since 1868.

A—LEONIA; A HANDSOME HOME.

Large living room, library, dining room, kitchen, five bedrooms, two baths; steam heat, open fireplace; plot 75x125; trees, vines, shrubbery, &c.; owner gone West; will sell at bargain.

BOWLES & CO., Broad & Central Avs., Leonia, N. J.

CHOOSE

BOGOTA—TEANECK—LEONIA

Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK, INC.
Bogota, N. J.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

SMALL FARMS—Two Acres.

Great elevation, wonderful view.

House, 7 rooms; steam heat; bath; barn, poultry house, fruits; mile station; $5,500.

Call and see photographs and details

S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & HORMAN, 1046 Hopkins Bldg., N. Y. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, New Jersey. Tel. 555.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

4 Story Private Dwelling, MADISON AV., between 60th & 61st Sts.

WILL LEASE, LONG TERM.

LOUIS CARREAU, 796 6th Av. Bryant—3697.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Riviera—

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Modern Twelve Story Fireproof Apartment. Subway station half block distant.

FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st.

5 rooms $750 to $780 Per Annum
7 rooms $1100 to $1300 Per Annum
8 rooms $1400 to $1500 Per Annum
9-10 rooms $1600-$2000 Per Annum

with two or three baths.

Apply to A. J. Odell,
Manager, on Premises, Audubon 5400, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

BUCKINGHAM COURT
310-320 West 99th St.

High Class Apartments of

8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS

To Lease from October 1.
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.
Manhattan Leasing Co., 149 Church St.
Telephone 6390—Barclay.

COLLEGE HEIGHTS APARTMENTS, 500 WEST 140TH ST.

3, 4 & 5 Rooms.

$450 to $840 per year.

Exceptionally fine, new building. See Supt. on premises.

Corner Apartment

7TH AVE., 1919, Corner 116th; one block to subway & L express station; don't miss this opportunity to select now a desirable 8-room corner apartment; ready for occupancy; $1,000.

315 W. 94th St.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE

5 rooms and bath; will sublet, unfurnished, $42.50. $20 per month for balance of season. La Mond's apartment. Agent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BROCKHOLST

101 West 85th St.

Elevator Apartments. 8 Rooms.

$900 to $1,500

Superintendent on Premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Read This **1186 MADISON AVE. 1182 MADISON AVE. 53-55 EAST 86TH ST. 57-59 EAST 86TH ST.**

6, 7, 8 Rooms, Bath, Electric Light, Etc.

RENTS $40 to $110.

Only a Few Choice Apartments left.

PAPAE & CO.,
1186 Madison Ave., cor. 87th St.

A-640 Madison Ave. N. W. Cor. 59th. **"HOFFMAN ARMS"**

Attractive Apartments, $1300 to $2000
6 to 10 Large Rooms

REAL ESTATE

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FLATBUSH, CHOICE RESIDENTIAL SECTION.

9-room detached house; 33x150; sacrifice, $8,250. 273 Ocean Parkway, nr. Beverly Road.

Furnished house, eleven rooms, bath; choice location; six trolleys, three L's; owner receive one; to boarding or lodging house. 130 Hancock St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.

ANGELL & CO., S'ARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Lynbrook—Must sell at once new house, 8 rooms, bath; butler's pantry, laundry; beam ceiling, gas and coal ranges, steam heat; cement walks; plot 50x125; 4 minutes from station; price $4,600; small amount down, balance like rent; also a house for $3,800. Arthur McDermott, owner, Vincent Place, Lynbrook, L. I.

COZY LITTLE HOME and 2 acres of fine farm land, some fruit and shade trees, makes ideal home for small family wanting to raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location, stores, schools, &c.; price, $1,350 complete, easy terms to right party. Write to COZY HOME, Box 290 Times Downtown.

two homes in one

two family detached house in the country, 30 minutes out, close to express station, steam heat, gas and electric lights, schools etc.; very fine location; a great bargain to close; phone Mr. Briggs, 3877 Cortlandt.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY an old house with a large plot of land for cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., house needing small repairs; near water and station; price $1,500; terms $75 down and $10 monthly. Write or call at once. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SEASHORE HOME, $2,000 on easy terms; beautiful location; facing bay and ocean; garden plot; nice locality; improvements; near trolley, school, stores, &c. Write for further particulars or "Shore Home," Box 284 Times Downtown.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.

Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices, easy terms; send for circular. JOHN J. RANDALL CO., Freeport, L. I.

Sage Foundation, Forest Hills; must sacrifice contract for 2½ exceptionally fine lots, 4½ years' payments made. Benson, Room 906, 88 Wall St.

Brightwaters.—Plot near Cascade Lake; sell reasonable. W. B. Sweet, 143 Liberty St., New York City.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-8c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 60 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

For sale, at Upper Montclair, N. J., No. 272 North Mountain Av., a fine three-year-old stucco house with twelve rooms, situated on high ground opposite Brookfield Road with fine view; steam-heated; land, 180x145. Address Room No. 1, 71 Wall St., New York.

Exceptional Bargain, $3,200.—Six-room modern home, all improvements, half hour out on Erie, near station and trolley; small first payment, balance $25 monthly, like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles, our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

A bargain if sold at once; house, 6 rooms, tile bath, gas, electricity, heat; plot 40x100; price $3,300 w;orth $3,600. J. Olsen, 86 Beechwood Av., Bogota, N. J.

Attractive Montclair houses; $65-$75; convenient stations. Owner, 257 Midland Av., Montclair.

Beautiful one-family house; extra lot; elegant garden, rose bushes, trees; delightful; good location. 639 Polk St., West New York.

A Commuter's Town Home.—Four acres; modern 8-room house; barn, poultry house; orchard. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

Rutherford.—Free list of places, sale and rent. Booster, Box 57, Rutherford, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Attractive corner property, 100x150, at Pearl River, 26 miles from New York; sacrifice quick buyer. C 380 Times Downtown.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful country estate at Sunapee, New Hampshire. For particulars write Hugo Nelson, Sunapee, New Hampshire.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Two goods lots, near Washington Bridge, for house; no dealers. F 130 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—HIGHLY RESPONSIBLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO RENT COMPLETELY FURNISHED MODERN HOUSE IN SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD, EITHER DIRECTLY ON 5TH AV., BELOW 80TH ST., OR WITHIN ONE DOOR OF THE AVENUE; FURNISH IMPORTANT DETAILS IN LETTER BEFORE AUG. 15. ADDRESS L 171 TIMES.

A private family, no children, desires to rent furnished or partly furnished house 80's or 90's, west side; best of care taken of premises in return for moderate rental. Responsible. Room 1737, 21 Park Row. Tel. Cortlandt 2107.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE.

Small and moderate house wanted within one hour from Grand Central; may purchase if satisfactory. Write, giving full particulars and description of house, M 14 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; astounding Summer values. Hotel Rutledge.

ATTENTION.—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

MADISON AV., 222.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms; bath; kitchenette; $110 monthly.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 58 WEST, (Hotel Patterson.)—Furnished suites of two

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished suites, private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny, running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly up; with bath, $9 weekly up; meals reasonable, optional; women only.

31ST, Corner Lexington.—Large room, or parlor, bedroom, kitchen suite; select elevator apartment; one month or longer; refined couple or bachelor; references. Wreeland, Lexington1a.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity, private bath, $5.50; another, $4.

35TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

98D, 31 EAST.—Comfortable rooms en suite or single, suitable two gentlemen; couple.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—$8.50 to $9; private bath, $8.50 to $15; two rooms, bath, $45 to $75.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (35th).—Large and small rooms; furnished, unfurnished; all conveniences.

MADISON AV., 420, (near 49th.)—Spacious studio, large windows, quiet, steam heat, electricity, east light, $30. Call after 9 Sunday.

MADISON AV., 482.—Large, small rooms, private baths; kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

MADISON AV., 480.—Rooms with private baths, newly decorated studios, telephone, reasonable.

West Side.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.—Small rooms; very quiet house.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Pleasant double room; running water; private house; references.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; also small room; gentlemen; summer rates.

62D, 248 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; private baths; business men; central location.

56TH, 78 WEST.—Comfortable room, gentleman; electric light; running water; Summer rates.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, private or adjoining bath; electricity; gentlemen; references.

71ST, 10 WEST.—One, two or three very large, magnificently furnished rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity; fireplaces; suitable for professionals; gentlemen only; owner's residence.

73ST ST., 70 WEST.—Room with large alcove; also large room adjoining bath; second floor; private house.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished large, medium, outside rooms; exclusive house; references.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms, private bath; electricity; references.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, beautiful private bachelor home; finest location.

72D, 336 WEST.—Facing Hudson River; parlor floor; single, en suite; smaller room.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; very reasonable.

73D, 155 WEST.—To let, handsomely furnished rooms; all conveniences; references exchanged; Subway.

73D ST., 168 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; hall room; bath; electricity; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; private bath; also medium-sized room.

72D ST., 139 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, also front parlor; electricity.

73D, 261 WEST.—Nicely furnished small room, bath adjoining.

74TH, 113 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity; subway. "L"; gentlemen preferred; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; telephone; electricity; references.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, electricity; exclusive house.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Light, airy, beautifully furnished rooms; modern conveniences. Apt. 6.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; bath; phone; convenient location; gentlemen preferred; $4.50; references.

76TH, 137 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large rooms; electric light; $7-$8-$10.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Beautiful parlor and bedroom; large room, with dressing room.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; private baths; electricity; kitchenette; tronsens; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette, en suite; single; maid service.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms adjoining bath; convenient; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable, single room; southern exposure; reasonable; gentleman; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; private bath; gentlemen.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, 3 windows, lavatory; single; both adjoining; electricity.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Very attractive, cool, absolutely clean room, adjoining bath; references; $4.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms, refined surroundings, reception room, telephone; $6 to $10.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Neatly furnished, cool rooms; running water; conveniences; cars; reasonable.

80TH, 104—147 WEST.—Large and small handsome cool rooms, private baths; reference.

81ST ST., 202 WEST.—Very attractive two rooms, kitchenette apartment; completely furnished, $10; small rooms, $4. Carr, one flight.

81ST ST., 27 WEST.—Large, elegant bedrooms, alcove dressing room; running water; telephone; private house; opposite park; "L"; subway.

82D, 32 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, newly furnished, decorated; private bath; references.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; electricity; breakfast optional.

87TH, (Near Broadway.)—Cool room, bath near; elevator; reasonable; references. Schuyler 2739.

86TH, (583 West End Av.)—Attractive large room, electricity, every convenience; reference; subway.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, private bath; small rooms; near Drive; references.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Single room; private house; $4; gentlemen only.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside rooms, single, en suite; elevator; reasonable. Kennedy.

93D, 283 WEST.—Outside room, bath connecting; young man; reasonable. 8091 Riverside.

118TH, 617 WEST.—Small, attractive outside room, running water; kitchen conveniences. Frankfeld.

124TH, 357 WEST, (Broadway.)—Single, double, desirable rooms; bath, elevator; $5 up. Karlson.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner rooms, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

AN ELEGANT suite; Park view; maid service; private family. Phone Schuyler 1322.

ATTRACTIVE, wonderfully cool, light, 1 and 2 rooms and bath. Riverside 1243.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (81TH ST.)—APARTMENT 3-4.—FURNISHED ROOMS; ADJOINING APARTMENT; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE, FACING DRIVE; ALL CONVENIENCES; REFINED HOME.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320.—Palatial mansion, every room southern exposure; telephone, bath, elevator, parlors, conservatory, roof garden; Summer rates.

WEST END AV., 826.—Exclusive accommodations for refined gentlemen; breakfast. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV., 519.—Beautifully furnished large, small room; Summer rates; breakfast.

WEST END, 896.—Delightful large room and alcove, private bath, electricity; reference.

WEST END AV., 801, (78th.)—Double, single, bath; facing Park; $10, $8, $6.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; adjoining baths.

Brooklyn.

CLINTON AV., 476.—To refined business woman, rent reasonable; references. Call evenings, 7:30 to 9; 16 minutes subway.

Westchester County.

MOUNT VERNON, 812 Gramatan Av., Opposite High School.—One or two rooms, furnished or unfurnished; nice grounds surrounding house; electricity; bath; conveniences; $2.50-$4.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

123TH, 88 WEST.—One, two furnished, unfurnished rooms; private; American basement house.

MADISON AV., 180.—Large connecting studio rooms, kitchenette, newly decorated, telephone; reasonable.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

CLEAN-CUT YOUNG professional man; college; Christian; all conveniences and refined environments essential; board optional; would share apartment with responsible party; references exchanged; upper 5th Av. section preferred. S 15 Times.

WEST SIDE.—Single gentleman wants fine room overlooking street with sociable family; considered as guest, not roomer. Particular, Box 248, 552 Columbus Av.

GENTLEMAN wants large room, with bath, between 40th and 125th Sts., near Broadway; electricity, telephone; state price. F 68 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent double entry; take entire charge controlling accounts, trial balance; knowledge stenography, typewriting. Bookkeeper, 1,683 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER desires permanent position; 8 years' commercial experience; can take entire charge; salary, $20. D 217 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, full charge of double entry set; knowledge stenography. D 265 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL.—Responsible, efficient, capable of handling important work, particularly export; knowledge of stenography; permanent. N 213 Times Downtown.

COMPANION or Housekeeper. — Well-bred young American woman desires position; competent cook; practical knowledge of interior decorating and furniture; A1 references. F 94 Times.

COMPANION.—Young woman of good family and education wishes a position as companion. Miss Susie Lightfoot, Pulaski, Tenn.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; accurate, experienced executive, capable of handling important office detail; permanent; $25; highest references. N 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, experienced, rapid, and accurate, high school graduate, desires permanent position with advancement; $18-$20. D 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER desires permanent position; one year's experience. Finkelstein, 79 W. 118th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience, wishes position with reliable concern; references. D 235 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; four years' experience; capable, efficient; $18. F 131 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, 19, with college training and business experience, wishes permanent position in office. New York Specialties Co., 127 Broadway.

YOUNG WOMAN, expert stenographer, business ability; $18 to start. F 133 Times.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced accountant and office manager, age 33; now employed. Accountant, care Harry Ware, 64 Jay St., Albany, N. Y.

A LAWYER,
age 33, desires position in legal or executive capacity; fifteen years thorough business training, including six years in active practice; expert in domestic and foreign industrial property laws; now in charge of work for largest organization of its kind in country. D 215 Times Downtown.

AM NO SLACKER! AGED 37. HAVE FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES.
If you wish to establish business in Europe or Far East and need capable, active, energetic salesman or travelling representative, at present engaged with well-known corporation; speaking and writing thoroughly several foreign languages and dialects, and well acquainted with conditions and business methods in these territories, address F 92 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable, conscientious man, resigned position recently, holds employer's reference, eleven years, seeks important opening, (outside position,) shipping, freight, &c., or assistant to executive. S., 881 41st St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, perfect in double entry, controlling accounting, trial balance, typewriting, and general office work, wishes position. E. J. 15, 200 East 23d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, accountant, office manager; long experience, desires position with progressive concern. L. M., 210 East 21st.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager, 42; thoroughly experienced executive; best credentials. G 286 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Four years' experience; high school graduate; credit experience. F 146 Times.

BUILDING MANAGER.
A1 organizer; age, 35; thoroughly familiar with estimating, superintending, and subletting contracts; tactful, resourceful producer of results; employed now with a large building contractor; salary, $4,000 to start; hinderland reinforced concrete and steel construction. D 197 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, 34, would like position, private; 13 years' experience; married; present employer, Lee Marmon, Pierce, and foreign cars; best of references. D. Leddy, 17 West 103d. Telephone 5239 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, married, 11 years' experience, excellent driver, any car; city, country; only respectable wages accepted; best references. Streyffert, Box 263, Lawrence, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR.—Drive any motor; prefer Lozier, Cadillac; reference; single. Hans Loyd, 130 Franklin Av., Brooklyn. 5235 Prospect.

CHAUFFEUR. — Single; experienced driver; mechanic; own tools; private; high-class service only; city, country. Box 25, 163 East 125th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Position as chauffeur; have ten years' driving and mechanical references; city or country. Peter T. Mason, 213 W. 95th St.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. J. O. White, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway, Phone Columbus 4098.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 34, part or whole time; all make cars; reasonable. Geo. Muller, 49 West 98th. Phone 270 Academy.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, 9 years' experience, $30 week. Herb, 271 West 87th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; Hudson, others; reference, $30 week. Herb, 271 West 87th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; Hudson, others; single anywhere; country preferred; temperate. F 60 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, (24,) wishes position; drive any make of car. White, care of United Garage, 257 West 64th.

CHAUFFEUR.—$30 month; found; country preferred; temperate; highest indorsements. F 61 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, foreigner speaking English; have reference. Leon, 207 E. 43d St.

CIVIL ENGINEER.—With technical education, field and office experience; wishes position where satisfaction means advancement; salary $20. D 211 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE graduate, ambitious, energetic, desires position with reliable firm. F 68 Times.

CORRESPONDENT. — French, German; young man, 23, speaking Spanish; good English, rapid typist; five years' experience; moderate. D 206 Times Downtown.

DIAMOND polisher, wishes repair work; good reference. Cheyenter, 48 West 50th St.

EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT.—American, 34, refined, adaptable, progressive, industrious, broad business experience, familiar with plans, ability to handle men, no bad habits. D 222 Times Downtown.

FOR MANUFACTURERS.
Energetic young man of ability and wide experience desires to represent or travel for manufacturer in Ohio and Middle West; has automobile and is capable of directing sales force; at present in New York. F 117 Times.

High school graduate, 20; **excellent references;** good at figures. D 207 Times Downtown.

HUSTLER, experienced, wishes connection with reliable firm; highest credentials. F 58 Times.

IMPORT-EXPORT EXECUTIVE.
Great organizer, with large experience in metals, steels, and machinery, speaks and writes perfectly English, French, Italian, and German, actually working with one of the Allies Government Purchasing Commissions, desires new connection with first-class firm; salary $4,000. C 351 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER. — Technical graduate, 25 years old, wishes position as superintendent or assistant superintendent of manufacturing concern. Ten years with present employers. His affairs are so arranged that he can make change at short notice. D 220 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Ten years' experience auditor, cost accountant; age 34. E. W. Knight, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Young man, (25,) desires position as private secretary; accustomed from military duty; good education; eight years' experience in business world. F 65 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, age 31, experience in leading houses of city. F 89 Times.

SALESMAN.—Branch office manager with successful record past 12 years wishes to change present position; would welcome interview with reliable concern; age 32; married; personality that counts. X 286 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, (32,) experienced, wants position calling on New York City trade for concern already established; any line; commission, with drawing account. C., 25 Times Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN, 32, aggressive, hustler, seeks connection with established house on legitimate basis; city or road. Mahrer, 655 West 177th St. Phone St. Nicholas 2886.

SALESMAN of proven ability, 10 years' experience, wants to connect with progressive silk house. J. S., 240 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY.—Many years with prominent capitalist, desires connection; American, 28, married, Columbia University graduate, expert stenographer. F 140 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (26,) educated, exempt from draft, fit for more than stenographic position, assist executive; excellent references. F 143 Times.

STRUCTURAL steel engineer, draftsman, and salesman; thoroughly exp., capable of soliciting and framing contracts and technically and practically handling construction work from making of original designs to its final inspection and completion; can point to many designs and completed works; middle aged, absolutely reliable; no objection to handling special branches of other business kindred to steel construction, such as inspectorship, &c. "Civil Engineer," 127 Merriman St., Rochester, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 19, good education, desires position where knowledge of business can be obtained; office experience. D 226 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN over 17 wishes position with advancement; good references, ambitious, and experienced; good schooling. C 387 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, exempt military duty, excellent reference, experienced office work and selling, seeks position with reliable concern. C. H., 473 East 137th St.

YOUNG MAN, 22, seeks employment; three years college training; understands French. F 134 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—N. Y. U. evening accounting student, desires office position; D 216 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 29, experienced office manager, cost accountant, and purchasing agent. F 67 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, excellent business training, stenographer, bookkeeper; draft exempt. D 237 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (30,) married; half days; anything. Box 17, 1,515 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT.—By a manufacturing company in Long Island City, near Bridge entrance, a capable bookkeeper; must be of proved ability; be familiar with modern methods; able to control accounts, take trial balances, etc.; only those applications giving complete details, experience, salary desired, etc., will be considered. Address Department 191 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Must be experienced; salary according to ability; pleasant working conditions; restaurant, near subway, be fare via Queensboro Subway to Flushing; Flushing station. American Druggists' Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., Long Island City.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced young lady required as ledger clerk; must understand double entry and be able to balance books without supervision. Walpole Brothers, Irish linen manufacturers, 373 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in the New York Magdalen Home; must understand double entry thoroughly; exceptional opportunity; salary $75 month. Apply by letter to D 223 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - TYPIST. — Take entire charge of office, one having previous experience with manufacturing concern preferred. Closed Saturday, open Sunday. Anselewitz & Lubinsky, 733 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, with thorough knowledge double entry bookkeeping; state age, salary, experience, and reference; steady position. Write to Barber Jewelry, 36 Gold St.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent permanent position in office coat and suit house; start $12 to $14. Engel, Stahl & Co., 8 East 12th St.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced ledger clerk, salary $12; state experiences and references in application. M 22 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, 25-30; must be experienced; good opportunity. D 238 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; thoroughly experienced; take charge full set of books. Sabie Bros., 616 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Must have considerable experience; salary $18. X 283 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced, competent; $18; state qualifications, &c. F 141 Times.

BRIGHT YOUNG LADY; MUST BE ABLE TO WRITE NEATLY AND RAPIDLY AND QUICKLY AND ACCURATELY. STATE AGE, REFERENCES AND SALARY. M 12 TIMES.

CASHIER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Must be competent, accurate, and quick; preferably one who has retail store experience. Apply Queen Quality Boot Shop, 32 W. 34th St., New York.

CHAMBERMAID.—Living out, married preferred; wages $25 monthly and lunch. Hotel Gresham, 42 West 35th St.

CLERK, switchboard operator; pleasant position for bright girl. Babcock, 110 West 14th St.

DESIGNER.
Especially experienced on misses' dresses; permanent position with first-class house for one who has made a reputation; only those who can meet these requirements need apply. D. E., 276 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROS.,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES
OF A LARGE NUMBER
OF YOUNG GIRLS
CAPABLE OF ACTING
AS TUBEROOM CASHIERS,
PERMANENT POSITIONS
AND GOOD SALARIES,
WITH EXCEPTIONAL
OPPORTUNITIES
FOR ADVANCEMENT.
APPLY
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
FIFTH FLOOR.

HAIRDRESSER.—A good ladies' hairdresser for White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.; three months' season; inquire at The Plaza, 59th St. and 5th Av., barber shop.

HOUSEFURNISHING
SALESWOMEN.

APPLY BEFORE 11 A. M., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 8TH FLOOR, JAMES McCREERY & CO., 35TH STREET ENTRANCE.

MAID wanted for Good Housekeeping Institute. Apply 9:30 to 5, at the Institute, 105 West 39th St.

MODELS FOR HIGH-CLASS COAT HOUSE. SIZE 36. REFINED AND OF NEAT APPEARANCE. GOOD SALARY; STEADY POSITION. WEINSTEIN & BRECHER, 48 WEST 28TH.

MODEL for high-class coat house; size 36, refined and of neat appearance; good salary and steady position. S. H. Rubin, 40 West 27th.

NURSE OR GOVERNESS wanted to take full charge of boy 2½ years old; good wages; first class references necessary. Mrs. Dwyer, 200 W. 58th St.; phone 1120 Circle.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER wanted, experienced, living around Riverside Drive and West 135th St., for home work. Apply by mail, Diamond, Apt. 2, 580 Riverside Drive.

SALESWOMAN to solicit retail merchants. Call 11 to 1, Federal Sign System, 651 West 434 St. Salary and commission.

STATISTICIAN.
Young woman wanted with good education and business training; must be neat and exceptionally good at figures, for statistical work; knowledge of typewriting advantageous, but not necessary; good salary for the right applicant. Apply C. Kenyon Co., Employment Department, 754 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, efficient grammarian who has had mercantile experience, capable of attending to details in absence of superior; state nationality; salary $18 to start. G 255 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for position with large insurance company; congenial office surroundings; hours 9 to 4 and 12 o'clock Saturdays; good salary to start. Call 310 Broadway, this morning, 10 to 12:30. Ask for Mr. Davis.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady; must be thorough and accurate in taking and transcribing notes. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary. Box 49, 162 East 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, good salary, must be neat and competent worker, able to take and transcribe dictation accurately; position permanent for right girl. Call Friday morning, Room 1,178, 200 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, must also understand bookkeeping, to work in office of a grape juice plant at Penn Yan, N. Y., for two months; will pay good salary and fare. Peter Leonardi & Sons, 152 Nassau St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, competent to read and transcribe notes correctly; good beginner acceptable. M. D., 283 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Law office; speed and accuracy indispensible; previous legal experience unnecessary; state nationality. D 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—At least high school education; assistant to busy man, interesting work; only hard, conscientious worker; secure advancement; state age, experience, education, salary to start. S 3 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, having experience with envelope, paper, lithographing, or printing concern, for general office work; accuracy important; permanent; $12. G 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—With clerical experience; permanent position; state age, reference and salary expected. D 239 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Law office; speed and accuracy indispensible, previous legal employment unnecessary; state nationality. D 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; experienced; $10 per week to start; good opportunity for advancement to right girl; give age, experience and references. C 349 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with several years' experience in high-class woman's apparel line. Reply, stating salary expected, R. F. 261 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, experienced, refined, neat; advise fully education and experience; salary $15. F 94 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Opportunity for smart beginner; state salary desired. Clerical, D 237 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable; salary $60 per month. Address, stating age and experience, D 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; must be capable operator; state experience, references, and salary expected. S 16 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with office experience for export house; salary $10 to $12 to start. D 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and general office worker wanted. Call Quick & McKenna, 390 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPIST.—Permanent positions. McCall Co., 236 W. 37th.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced. Apply Thatcher Furnace Co., 133 W. 35th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, references. Apply, 77 Chambers, 1st floor.

TYPIST.—Experienced; stenography not required; good salary to start, with advancement; give age and experience in replying. M 4 Times.

TYPIST.—Bright high school girl preferred, to assist in busy mercantile office. Address S. D., care of Wertheimer Bros., 19 East 24th.

TYPIST.—Experienced, rapid, accurate, some knowledge of clerical work; permanent; salary $12. Room 710, 70 5th Av.

TYPIST, with experience and knowledge of stenography; permanent position; salary $14 to start. Apply 48 Times.

TYPIST for order department. Apply Thatcher Furnace Co., 133 W. 35th St.

TYPIST.—Permanent position; advancement. Masonic Protective Ass'n, 25 West 42d.

YOUNG WOMAN.—High school education; must possess initiative and be ambitious; one wishing to learn advertising business and who can hear well over telephone; excellent opportunity for advancement. Address, stating age, references, and salary expected, X 208 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY in shipping department in wholesale house; one experienced in charging from call; Underwood machine. A. Steinhardt & Bro., Broadway and 47th St.

YOUNG LADY wanted in publisher's office to address wrappers and envelopes and make herself generally useful; salary $7. Address Rapid, P. O. Box 654, N. Y. City.

Employment Agencies.

IF YOU ARE AN EXPERT TYPIST, WE HAVE JUST THE POSITION YOU WANT; MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE STATEMENT WORK ON LONG CARRIAGE MACHINE; $18 TO $20 PER WEEK.
LAW STENOGRAPHERS, NUMBER OF GOOD POSITIONS; $20 TO $25 PER WEEK.
CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH ST., N. Y. CITY.

EXCEPTIONAL PERMANENT POSITIONS (6) for competent stenographers, $18; assistant bookkeeper, $20. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Hundreds splendid permanent superior salaries; bookkeepers, typists. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau St.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminent in the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. References required. Register now for Sept.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction. Special rates. Graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT.
35 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Cost; only men who have had actual experience in installing or devising cost systems need apply; state fully experience and salary expected. J. Lee Nicholson & Co., 233 Broadway, N. Y. C.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN wanted for automobile body shop; must be first-class inspector of finished blanks and able to make working drawings; state experience and salary. Holbrook Co., 154 West End Av., New York.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER for industrial plant on lower end of Staten Island; position for sober and reliable man; married preferred; salary $25 per week. X 280 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT in credit department, wholesale dry goods house; must be a stenographer, able to take shorthand; state age, experience and salary expected. D 210 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; closed on Sat., open on Sunday. Call Alsentalin & Weronoff, 23 Eldridge St., City.

BOOKKEEPER.—In Long Island City for customers' ledger, careful, accurate and dependable; able to handle collections and correspondence relating to accounts; no application considered unless age, references, former experiences and salary given. "Dependable," F 424 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by publishing house, young man experienced in installment work, to take trial balance; must be accurate at figures, have initiative, and ambition; state experience and salary expected. F 422 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—By Brooklyn automobile agency and garage; state age, experience and salary expected; knowledge typewriting advisable. S 18 Times.

BOOKKEEPER to assist accountant; state age, experience, salary. Box 60, Station D.

BOYS, grammar or high school graduates, for office work; to bright, ambitious young men we offer excellent opportunity for advancement. Call 10 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOY wanted, about 17 years old, by corporation; must be neat in appearance, good penman, have at least a grammar school education, and reside with parents; answer in own handwriting. G 301 Times Downtown.

BOY.—By large mercantile house; good opportunity; only these who wish permanent position need apply. P. O. Box 3, Station A, City.

BOY, 16, bright young man for general office duties; chance for advancement; write fully. G 306 Times Downtown.

BOY of intelligence to do general office work in wholesale importing house; references for character required. D 119 Times.

BOY.—Bright, for errands and shipping office; must be well recommended. G. H. Hendon, 103 W. 24th St.

BOY of some initiative, physically strong and mentally alert, a conscientious chap of at least 16 years, to break in as office boy in the largest real estate office in New York; $6 will be his salary to start; hours, 8:30 to 5:30; application in own hand. F 166 Times.

BUYER; AND MANAGER wanted; experienced, for an established ready-to-wear specialty store in Middle West; none but experienced specialty store man need apply. Apply to Mr. Burstein, care Martinique Hotel, Thursday and Friday.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; driver with city experience and good record; must be willing to go in country until Sept. 2; all-year-around position for right man; salary $25 per week. Address X 290 Times Annex.

CHECKER, experienced, for notions. New York Merchandise Co., 119 5th Av.

COLLECTORS.—Five men, between 21 and 40, for city work; salary, $2.25 per day and commission, with good chance for advancement. Call between 10 and 12 A. M. only. Room 801, 3 West 29th.

CONSTRUCTION COMPANY requires man able to take charge of field office, to supervise time keeping and keep cost account; one with technical education or experience along electrical and mechanical engineering line preferred; good opportunity for energetic, ambitious man; reply in full detail. M 23 Times.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED. EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF TOOLS, JIGS, FIXTURES, AND MEDIUM WEIGHT MACHINERY; DESIRABLE OPENING FOR CAPABLE MEN; IN ANSWERING PLEASE OUTLINE GENERAL EXPERIENCE; STATE AGE, COMPENSATION EXPECTED, NATIONALITY, AND WHEN AVAILABLE. M 11 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN, first-class, with practical machine shop experience, competent to take sketches and ideas on automatic machinery fixtures, &c., and work same into practical shape; one with steel tube making experience preferred; give age and experience. O. P., 214 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN, first-class men, on automatic machinery and tools. American Machine and Foundry, 55th St., between 1st and 2d Avs., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced on tracings for map work. Apply with samples, 12 M., Room 606, 150 5th Av.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; steady position. Call The Master Machine Tool Co., 220 St. and 33 Av., College Point, L. I.

DRIVERS.—Experienced drivers wanted, with reference. Trucking, 148 West 23d St.

ENTRY CLERK for potions. New York Merchandise Co., 119 5th Av.

EXECUTIVE.

WANTED.—CRACKERJACK MAIL ORDER EXECUTIVE; MUST HAVE MERCHANDIZING AND MANAGERIAL EXPERIENCE; ABILITY TO ARRANGE GROWING MAIL ORDER HOUSE; REPLIES WILL BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS X 295 TIMES ANNEX.

FIREMEN.—Buckwheat coal. Timekeeper's office, 405 E. 43d St.

GLASSBLOWER. — Up-to-date, well established factory situated near New York City, is desirous of immediately the services of several first-class glassblowers, experienced in making chemical apparatus; very attractive proposition for high-grade workers. X 234 Times Annex.

HOUSEMAN, — Experienced; wages $45 monthly; permanent position. Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

LEDGER CLERK, thoroughly experienced, in wholesale house; state age, experience, references, and salary expected, M 13 Times.

MACHINIST'S HELPER, experienced; apply Otto Higel Co., 238th St. and Bronx Boulevard.

MAN wanted, familiar with purchasing supplies; also keeping records in purchasing department; knowledge of photographer's supplies preferred; give full particulars. C 306 Times Downtown.

MARGIN CLERK and bookkeeper wanted by old established curb house; state qualifications, age, salary, &c. C 399 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER.—A large manufacturing corporation desires to secure the services of an office manager for one of its plants in Pennsylvania; applicants must be especially well versed in manufacturing cost accounting and office routine generally; replies should contain full record and references and state approximate salary desired. Address X 270 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOYS.—Public school graduates, over 16; excellent opportunity in office of large chemical house; salary $6 to $7; state references. G 293 Times Downtown.

ONE OF THE LARGEST NEW YORK FIRE insurance companies requires the services of several competent men with experience in auditing agents' accounts and in ledger work; applications will not be considered unless age, nationality, experience, salary and references are given. D 229 Times Downtown.

PACKER on misses' coats. Stern, Miller Co., 42 West 38th St.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—First-class printer on Haloid developing papers; good salary to right man. Dupont, 574 5th Av.

PHOTOGRAPHER, PRINTERS, wanted for amateur finishing. H. H. F., 116 West 104th St.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Good operator for studio work. Call Dupont, 574 5th Av.

PHYSICIAN.—Registered in New York State. Legitimate advertising office treating nervous and chronic diseases. Special training unnecessary, but must be good diagnostician; strictly sober; honest; reliable and of pleasing personality. Have an exceptional opening for the right man. State age, married or single. Full particulars as to education; also character references in first letter. X 299 Times Annex.

PORTER for hotel; good position for sober man; must have proper reference. Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

PRICE AND ESTIMATE CLERK in wholesale plumbing and steam supply house; state experience and wages wanted. F 119 Times.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.—Man with experience in public accounting and conducting examinations wanted immediately to take charge of branch office of public accountants; must have executive ability and be of good personality; state age, experience and qualifications. Write Box C 357 Times Downtown.

RENTING AGENT for high-class apartment house; salary, $20 per week. Reply, stating experience. Box H. L., 96 Times.

SALESMAN.
Man, aged 30-35, to canvass public and parochial school field Greater New York on educational books for old-established publishing house; want man of some experience in the work or aptitude for it; position permanent; state age, salary expected, and give sufficient particulars, with references, to warrant consideration. P. O. Box 105, Madison Square, New York.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Three places to be filled by keen, clean men. Write, answering these questions: Age? Nationality? Married? How many children? What are your habits? Do you drink? Are you a good salesman? Have you sold advertising successfully? If so, where? What kind? What salary must you get to start? When can you be at liberty? Where can you be interviewed? Have you ties that would prevent your going to another city to live? References? All replies strictly confidential. Advertiser is not a newspaper. Address M 10 Times.

SALESMEN.
We have an unusual opportunity for a few successful salesmen to become part of a great

TAMMANY REJOICES AS CROPSEY DELAYS

Leaders Plan a Straight Organization Ticket, Based on Three-Cornered Fight.

THEY MAY RUN AL SMITH

Mitchel to Make the Fight for Mayor Regardless of Course to be Taken by Cropsey.

Although he received petitions from 81,705 voters in all parts of the city asking him to run for Mayor against Mayor Mitchel, Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey continued to maintain silence yesterday regarding his intentions, while politicians speculated on the chances of his entering the Republican primary. Fusion leaders have definitely made up their minds that Justice Cropsey intends to enter the race, and will have no further conferences with him. Whatever the Brooklyn jurist does now, the Fusion leaders say, will not change the situation so far as they are concerned, as they intend to make the fight for good government right up to election day.

"I have no statement to make at the present time. I will give the matter careful consideration, however," was all Mr. Cropsey would say after he had looked over the petitions, which were presented to him by John T. McGovern, Independent Democrat, who has been active with Jacob A. Livingston, Republican leader of Kings, in furthering the Cropsey boom. The Cropsey boomers took this to mean that he would make the race against Mayor Mitchel, and they consequently were elated. They expect that their candidate will make a formal announcement of his candidacy within the next few days. Justice Cropsey has until Aug. 15 to file his petitions for the Mayoralty designation, and he may not decide until the last day.

The greatest jubilation over Mr. Cropsey's attitude was expressed by Tammany leaders. With the possibility of a three-cornered fight by reason of Mr. Cropsey's entrance into the race, Tammany feels that its chances of winning have gone up 100 per cent. With this idea in view, the word was sent yesterday to the leaders of the Democratic Fusion Committee and other organizations working against the election of Mayor Mitchel to "lie low" for a few days. The Democratic Fusion Committee intended to make known its candidate this week, but the word from Mr. Murphy has stayed proceedings. There will be open meetings for the discussion of candidates, but nothing will be done until next Monday night, at least, and maybe not until Mr. Cropsey has definitely announced his intentions.

With Justice Cropsey in the race, either for the primaries or until the election in November, the Tammany leaders believe that that their best plan is to nominate a straight organization man. Therefore, consideration of all other candidates has been dropped and the man mentioned about the wigwam in Fourteenth Street as being more likely than any other to receive the nomination is Sheriff Alfred E. Smith. By common Tammany consent, Sheriff Smith is considered to be the strongest organization man that Tammany could put up, and if Justice Cropsey enters the race it is likely that Mr. Smith will be chosen. Before the Cropsey situation developed the chances favored William B. Ellison for the nomination more than any other candidate.

Leader Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall, it is known, favors Sheriff Smith. Mr. Murphy was not at the hall yesterday, but several of the lesser leaders agreed that the "Chief" was feeling more optimistic than he had been for several weeks. The situation is considered to be so favorable, in fact, that Mr. Murphy is said to be giving his entire attention to the selection of candidates for the rest of the ticket. At one stage of the proceedings Sheriff Smith was slated to make the fight either for Borough President or President of the Board of Aldermen. With Mr. Cropsey in the race, Mr. Murphy, it was said, is of the opinion that with a strong organization man at the head of the ticket Tammany will have everything its own way and selection of the rest of the ticket will be a mere matter of form.

The members of the Fusion Committee made it clear yesterday that they do not intend to be pushed by the Cropsey movement. No matter what the result of the primary election will be, the Fusion ticket will remain in the running until the votes are counted in November. William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fusionists, made this statement:

"When Mr. Mitchel was asked yesterday whether or not he would be a candidate for Mayor, regardless of the verdict of the primaries, should there be a contest, he replied: 'I am in the hands of the Fusion Committee of 1917.' On behalf of the committee I want to say that Mr. Mitchel will surely be a candidate for re-election. He is now conducting the city throughout the city the highest type of municipal executive. New York is today the best governed big city in the United States. No longer is our city administration a term of reproach. And every voter in New York is entitled to an opportunity at election time to go on record for or against Mayor Mitchel and what he has accomplished.

"The great body of anti-Tammany voters in this city may rest assured that this committee will faithfully and adequately represent their interests and that they will assuredly have an opportunity on election day to express themselves on the re-election of the present administration, as contrasted with placing the Tammany organization or the Republican organization in control of the city's affairs."

Surprise was expressed by politicians yesterday that the Cropsey petitions did not bear more names when it was considered that the signers did not have to swear to their petitions before a notary. It was said on behalf of Mr. Cropsey that more petitions were coming in and that a number of letters and telegrams, not listed, urging him to become a candidate also had been received. While the Cropsey boomers said the names signed to the petitions were all those of Republicans, it was learned in other quarters that a number were those of Democrats. The Cropsey representatives gave no detailed information regarding the petitions, whether the majority came from Kings and Queens Counties, or how many were from Manhattan and the Bronx.

Already candidates for lesser offices have begun to flock to the Cropsey ticket. Petitions were circulated yesterday in behalf of John J. Lyons, Republican leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District, for Sheriff, and for Herman W. Beyer, Republican leader of the Eleventh District, for County Clerk. Mr. Lyons is a Transfer Tax Appraiser and was opposed to the nomination of Mayor Mitchel four years ago. He is considered a William Barnes Republican and his entrance into the race caused politicians to speculate on Mr. Barnes's attitude toward the Cropsey movement. One report was that Mr. Barnes was supporting the Cropsey boom. Mr. Beyer is Deputy County Clerk.

Douglas Mathewson, Borough President of the Bronx, was mentioned as a possible candidate for Controller on the Cropsey ticket. Mr. Mathewson was turned down by the Fusionists for a renomination and it was said that he was willing to take a place on the Cropsey ticket. Martin Saxe, Chairman of the State Board of Tax Appraisers, also was mentioned for Controller. Other possible candidates on the Cropsey ticket were said to be Frank Moss, for District Attorney; William M. Bennett, for President of the Board of Aldermen, and John J. Hopper, for Register.

Harry P. Williams, Chairman of the Queens Fusion Nominating Committee, announced yesterday that the members had selected Robert W. Higbie of Jamaica as the candidate for Borough President. This action will have to be ratified by the central Fusion organization, which it is believed will approve the action of the Queens Committee.

Mr. Higbie said yesterday that he soon will open his campaign. He was indorsed four years ago by the city Fusion committee for Borough President of Queens, but leaders in that borough refused to accept him as their candidate, and L. C. L. Smith was subsequently named and defeated by Borough President Connolly, who is a candidate for re-election this year. Mr. Higbie is an Independent Republican.

STATE LEADERS SEEK FOOD COMPROMISE

Willing to Name In Committee Bill Commissioners Picked by the Governor.

WHITMAN WON'T CONSENT

Will Demand Power of Appointment at Conference Today—Committee Bill Somewhat Modified.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—Several amendments to the State Food Control bill were decided upon at a secret meeting of the Legislative Joint Committee on War Measures this afternoon, but even in its amended form the bill will not have the approval of Governor Whitman. According to an announcement made at the Executive Chamber tonight, there will be a conference between Governor Whitman and the legislative leaders tomorrow at which further amendments will be discussed.

The leaders are anxious to arrive at some compromise that would enable them to give way to the Governor without too much injury to their personal pride and prestige. But Governor Whitman is scarcely in a mood to compromise. Returning from Sodus, where he addressed a large audience of farmers last night on the merits of his own food control plan, the Governor said that he felt more convinced than ever that the sentiment against food control attributed to the farmers was largely manufactured, and that when his plan was fully understood it would receive unqualified approval in the rural sections of the State.

Governor Whitman feels that his Sodus speech will clear from the farmers' minds their misgivings with reference to his plan, due, he believes, to misinformation shrewdly instilled by middle men, food speculators, and their political adjuncts. For the present the Governor has not in mind any further appeals to the people in support of his own plan for the regulation of the food traffic. A speaking engagement at Chatauqua tentatively arranged has been canceled.

Dicker Doomed to Failure.

The Governor made it clear tonight that before listening to any further argument regarding the pending bill from the leaders of his own party in the Legislature, he would insist that they eliminate from the measure the clause naming the three proposed Food Control Commissioners. The Governor regards their action in writing the names into the proposed statute as an encroachment on the executive power and prerogative and a deliberate attempt to tie his hands.

The War Committee, at its secret meeting this afternoon, had this matter up for discussion, and a vote was taken adverse to a motion made by one of Governor Whitman's friends to strike that section from the bill. It is understood, however, that at the conference tomorrow the legislative leaders will ask the Governor to name his men and, if satisfactory to them, will substitute these for Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, General James W. Wadsworth, and Morgan J. O'Brien, who are named in the original draft. It may be stated on the best authority that Governor Whitman will decline to enter upon any dicker of that character and will insist upon the power being reserved to him to name men of his own choice after the food law shall have been enacted.

Further, the Governor will demand, as vital, amendments to give both the State Food Control Commission and the Municipal Market Commission discretionary power to buy food products and other necessaries of life with public funds or credit and resell these whenever necessary or advisable for the purpose of stabilizing prices. The Governor will also insist that the State Food Control Commission have full power to seize food supplies hoarded in cold storage warehouses in anticipation of a rising market when scarcity and artificial boosting of prices are likely to result.

In neither of these respects did the War Committee anticipate the Governor's wishes in the amendments made at the secret session. True, the present provision giving the municipal food administrators power, with the permission of the State Food Control Commission, to buy and sell food products and necessaries in time of famine was modified so as to empower them to do so in an emergency or anticipated emergency. But this does not go far enough to meet the Governor's views, for nothing was done at the meeting to give the State commission similar power.

Loaded Down With Red Tape.

In deference to recommendations forcefully made at the hearing before the committee yesterday, when the consumer had his first and only inning, the War Committee provided for a process of seizure by the State Food Control Commission of hoarded food supplies. But the process was loaded down with red tape to such an extent that some members of the committee pronounced it absolutely ineffective.

Under the amendment the commission would be required to report in writing to the Federal Food Administrator when hoarding was discovered. The Federal Food Administrator would then have three days in which to act. Should this period expire without Federal action the State Food Control Commission would have power to step in, but before proceeding to seize the hoarded supplies, would be compelled to ask for a court order, thus giving the hoarder in advance his day in court, which might be prolonged through dilatory motions.

Another amendment decided upon provided for the establishment of terminal warehouses in New York City and other municipalities, with the State and the municipality each bearing half of the expense. This plan, it is predicted, will be opposed by the lawmakers from New York City on the ground that, with New York contributing 70 per cent. of all State revenues raised through taxation, it would prove far too costly to the city.

The Senate and Assembly held brief sessions, but no business was transacted beyond the introduction by Senator Albert Ottinger of New York, and Assemblyman Simon L. Adler of Monroe of a bill amending the Palisades Park Commission act so as to permit George W. Perkins to be appointed as Market Commissioner for New York City and yet retain his position on the Park Commission. Should this bill go through and Mr. Perkins be appointed he would become automatically a member of the Farm and Market Council of the State, and as such be eligible to appointment by Governor Whitman on the State Food Control Commission provided for under the Whitman bill.

The Legislature will meet again tomorrow, when the committee's Food Control bill, with amendments, in all likelihood will be reported. If present plans hold good the lawmaking body will then adjourn until next Tuesday evening. A joint caucus of the Republican Senators and Assemblymen on the Food bill is to be held here Monday afternoon.

Governor Whitman said tonight that he thought the extraordinary session could be brought to a close next week.

CANADA ORDERS FOOD RESTRICTION

All Eating Places Must Cut Down on Beef, Bacon, and White Bread.

PUBLIC REQUIRED TO HELP

Use of Wheat in Distillation or Manufacture of Alcohol Also Prohibited Under Heavy Penalties.

OTTAWA, Aug. 9.—Definite regulations for restricting the use of beef, bacon, and white bread in public eating places, and for prohibiting the use of wheat in the distillation or manufacture of alcohol, have been promulgated by an Order in Council at the instance of the Food Controller. The serving of beef and bacon is prohibited on Tuesdays and Fridays and at more than one meal on any other day. Substitutes, such as corn bread, oat cakes, potatoes, &c., must be provided at every meal at which white bread is served.

The term "public eating places" includes any hotel, restaurant, cafeteria, club, or other place where meals to the number of twenty-five per day are served to persons other than members of the household of the proprietor. In all such places there must be prominently displayed a printed notice to the effect that all persons in ordering their food ought to consider the needs of Great Britain and her allies and their armies for wheat, beef, and bacon, and that the Food Controller requires the public to do everything in its power to make these commodities available by eating as little as possible of them and by making use of substitutes and avoiding waste.

The regulation relating to the use of wheat in the manufacture of alcohol reads:

"No person shall use any wheat in the distillation or manufacture of alcohol unless such alcohol is to be used for manufacturing or munitions purposes, and no person shall use wheat in the distillation or manufacture of alcohol for manufacturing or munitions purposes unless such person has obtained a license from the Food Controller of Canada. No fee shall be payable for any such license."

Heavy penalties are provided under the order for violation of the regulations.

WHITMAN ADDRESSES WAR PLEA TO SHOPPERS

Urges Labor-Saving Parcel-Carrying and Refraining from Orders on Approval.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—An appeal from Governor Whitman to shoppers to show due consideration to dealers in order that men needed for productive labor may not be compelled to take time to perform non-essential work, was issued tonight in the form of a proclamation.

The Governor pointed out that every shopper could be patriotic by carrying parcels home whenever possible, accepting without complaint less prompt delivery service in war time, by not demanding special deliveries, by avoiding having goods sent home unless sure the goods could be kept, and by returning in person such goods as were portable when return could not be avoided.

"The stores will give you the best service in their power. But both the stores and the public must do their duty to the country," the Governor said. "I ask the public to do these things for the welfare of our country during the war."

STATE SOCIALISM IN SHOES.

Italian Government Will Manufacture 300,000 Pairs a Month.

ROME, Aug. 9.—In view of the great increase in the price of footwear, the Italian Government has decided to manufacture a standard shoe of stout make and at a reasonable price.

Three hundred thousand pairs will be turned out monthly in Italy, and another 200,000 pairs will be imported.

Privacy!

You're missing half the fun and the comfort of country life if your house grounds aren't shut off from the rest of the world by a wall of green. English fashion—remember Anne Hathaway's cottage? Charm, cozy comfort, seclusion, repose—they're all yours cheaply and lastingly—summer and winter, if you have us plant a pine hedge, ready-made, in a week's magic work—making a living room out of your most exposed lawn. Get the most out of your country investment. Call, phone or write, for fuller details.

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Rifle Equipments (150,000), 80c set
Summer Uniforms (20,000) $1.25 up
Colt's Revolvers (2,500), with clips, $7.50 up
50 Naval Cannon, with ammunition.
100 Field Cannon, with 30,000 shells.
250 Machine Guns, with 1,750,000 clips.
Francis Bannerman, 501 B'way, New York

TANKS GETTING READY.
A British Tank "camped" under a tree, having its reservoirs filled with benzine before a charge, one of the interesting pictures in this week's New York Times Midweek Pictorial. 10 cents at all news stands, $3 a year by mail. Twenty-four pages of picture-stories.—Advt.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST OR MISLAID—Policy No. 139937, issued by The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company on the life of George M. S. Armstrong; the finder will please return it to the undersigned; an application has been made for the issuing of a duplicate. George M. S. Armstrong, 500 5th Av.

LOST—Ford touring car with A B C starter, one-man top, special front seat, V-shape radiator; painted black; License No. 148-495 N. Y.; Engine No. 1273243. Liberal reward offered for finder. No questions asked. Hetzer, 2,008 Broadway. Phone Columbus 1111.

LOST.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 8, between the Princess Theatre and West 56th St., a gold and platinum diamond top bracelet; liberal reward. 320 Broadway, Room 1014. Telephone Worth 3808.

LOST.—Valuable platinum diamond wrist watch, ladies' wash room, Shanley's, Times Square restaurant; very liberal reward. Martha Curtiss, Marlborough Hotel, Asbury Park.

LOST.—On West End Avenue, between 85th and 90th Streets, diamond scroll pin, large diamond in centre and pearl-shaped diamond drop; very liberal reward. Call Charles Cohen, Greeley 5316.

LOST.—On Main St., Ridgefield, Conn., or at Stormfield, Saturday, Aug. 4, small crocheted purse, containing a considerable sum of money; communicate with Mrs. P. B. Wood, Alburgh, Vermont; reward.

LOST—Gold insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, engraved Christina B. Covode. Used as a bracelet. Return to 8 Jassellyn, Hotel McAlpin. Suitable reward.

LOST—Lady's diamond platinum bar pin, between Hotel Biltmore, 5th Av. bus, and 90th St. Liberal reward if returned to cashier Hotel Biltmore.

LOST.—Liberty bond interim certificate B29762 lost; payment stopped; reward. G., Room 418, 261 Broadway; no questions asked.

LOST.—Wrist watch between 128th Street and Palisades Park; return, Maryland Hotel for reward. Hannah Leach.

LOST—Sapphire and pearl circular pin with 4 diamonds; liberal reward. 113 East 64th, or telephone Plaza 3758.

LOST.—Liberal reward for return of purse and contents lost McCreery's Wednesday afternoon. Lancaster, 108 Morningside Drive.

LOST.—Black notebook containing valuable information no use to the finder; reward. Phone 4120 Main.

LOST—Pearl crescent pin; no questions asked; liberal reward. Please return to Craig Rutledge, 80th St. and Lexington Av.

LOST.—Gold bracelet watch on August 6th; reward on return to A. Herman, 3 Nassau Street.

$25 REWARD.—Dress suit case, lost on road between Ramsey, N. J., and Harriman, N. Y., containing two suits, razors, eyeglasses, shirts, underwear. Harry Deane, Fort Washington, L. I. Fort Washington 211.

$10 REWARD.—Scarfpin in polka-dotted tie, Broadway car, 181st-129th Sts. M. Steinberg, 217 West 125th St.

Found.

FOUND.—In vicinity of East Houston and Essex Sts., one diamond ear screw. Owner apply 846 4th Av.

10 Specials

Friday and Saturday only.

Not bought for the occasion, but all taken from our regular stock.

Pajamas,	$1.35.
Athletic Shirts and Drawers,	79c.
Athletic Union Suits,	$1.65.
Fibre Silk Socks, 4 prs. for $1.00.	27c.
Imported Silk Grenadine Scarfs,	$1.45.
Pure Silk Shirts,	$3.65.
Fibre Silk and Silk and Madras Shirts,	$2.95.
Satin Stripe Border Handkerchiefs, box of ½ doz.,	65c.
Terry Bath Robes,	$3.15.
Worsted Bathing Suits,	$2.35.

Everything we sell we guarantee.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Army Officers' Uniforms Made to Measure and Ready to Wear

We have mobilized our forces so as to give the quickest and most satisfactory service to newly appointed Army Officers.

We are prepared to make uniforms to measure in forty-eight working hours. This is quick work—but—

Because of the need of even quicker service—Because Commission recommendations sent to Washington are being confirmed by wire—Because when appointments are made officers require uniforms immediately—Because for business reasons and patriotic reasons this demand must be supplied at once—we have made up ready for immediate delivery several thousand uniforms.

These uniforms are all custom made in our own shops and represent in every particular the same high quality that characterizes our made-to-measure clothes.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING

Ready to wear or made-to-measure if you can wait

O. D. Serge Uniforms as low as $32
Regulation Melton Overcoats as low as $30
Khaki Blouse and Breeches, $13

We make caps to match and can supply necessary puttees and insignia. We will be pleased to send samples of materials and self measurement blanks upon request.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

The Largest Merchant Tailoring Establishment in the World

Buy An Extra Suit Or Better Still—Buy Two

At the prices to which we have reduced these Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits you should buy extra suits.

The conditions in the woolen market are absolutely without precedent. Clothes are an investment today and at our reduced prices will pay very big dividends in money saved.

You have many months left in which to wear light weight suits, and next season, when the inevitably higher prices prevail, you will be glad you came in NOW.

Here Are the Price Attractions

Today's prices here are $19.50, $22.50, $25.00, $27.50, $32.50 and $38.50 and every price is a very liberal reduction.

At $19.50 are included odd suits, one or two of a kind, taken from the high priced lines; marked $19.50 for immediate clearance.

At $27.50 are suits made of fabrics from Hart Schaffner & Marx's Custom Order Dept.

At $15 every Hart Schaffner & Marx Dixie Weave suit, no matter what its former price.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, corner 29th

246-248 West 125th
3rd Ave., corner 122d

Where You Can Get Rinex Soles

The completion of new factory extensions necessitated by the enormous demand for Rinex Soles has now made it possible to supply stocks of Rinex Soles to dealers in this city.

You can now get Rinex Soles—

ON NEW SHOES AT THESE STORES.
NEW YORK CITY.

Walk-Over Shoe Store, 179 Broadway.
Walk-Over Shoe Store, 1173 Broadway.
Walk-Over Shoe Store, 1439 Broadway.
Walk-Over Shoe Store, 252 W. 125th St.
Walk-Over Shoe Store, 144 Bowery.
Graham Co, 11 Barclay St., Woolworth Bldg.
Friedman's Famous Footwear, 2185 Third Ave.
Friedman's Famous Footwear, 2885 Third Ave.
Friedman's Famous Footwear, 643 Eighth Ave.
D. Loventhal, 2100 Third Ave.
D. Loventhal, 2032 Second Ave.
Fulton Shoe Shop Co., 82 Fulton St.
L. M. Blumstein, Inc, 240 W. 125th St.
I. Weisberger, 48 Cedarcliffe St.
J. Braff, 236 Rivington St.
R. Vogel Sons, 61 Avenue A.
L. Finkelstein Shoe Store, 526 Tenth Ave.
Stern's Custom Shoe Place, 1184 Third Ave.
Crown Shoe Store, 53 First Ave.
S. D. Burrell, 1306 Third Ave.
V. Aufieri, 2234 Second Ave.
Dave's Sample Shoe Shop, 14 Avenue B.
Dave Kropp, 857 Ninth Ave.
Rosenbach Co., 11 W. 34th St.
Charles B. Gluck, 87 Avenue C.
Hackett's, cor. 158th St. and Amsterdam Ave., New York.
Morris Goldberg, 47 Catharine St.
Drake's Shoe Stores, Eighth Ave., at 51st St.
Drake's Shoe Stores, Broadway, at 66th St.
Drake's Shoe Stores, St. Nicholas Ave., at 181st St.
Hervey's, 416 W. 125th St.
M. Klein, 1808 Third Ave.
The Roth Shoe, 140 Lenox Ave.
The Schleifstein Shoe, 350 E. 180th St.
Charles Sam, 452 E. 149th St. and Ave., Bronx.
The Lion Shoe House, Tremont Ave., cor. Prospect, Bronx.
A. Silber & Son, Inc., 538 E. 138th St. Bronx.
Lewando's, 71 Westchester Sq., Bronx.
The Oval Shoe, 943 So. Boulevard, Bronx.
Union Shoe Store, 3852 Third Ave., Bronx.
A. Finkelstein, 3547 Third Ave. Bronx.
Kaufman Shoe Co., 106 E. 14th St.
Kaufman Shoe Co., 875 Eighth Ave.
Kaufman Shoe Co., 113 W. 125th St.
S. & A. Shoe Co., Inc., 1159 Broadway.

ON NEW SHOES AT THESE STORES.
BROOKLYN.

Walk-Over Shoe Store, 535 Fulton St.
Walk-Over Shoe Store, 1255 Broadway.
M. Glucksman, 80-82 Fifth Ave.
Markell's Shoe Shop, 5414 New Utrecht Ave.
Mayer's Department Store, 1717 Broadway.
Economy Shoe Co., 143 Myrtle Ave.
Nelson Shoe Co., 1257 Fulton St.
B. F. Kane & Bro., 49 and 51 Columbia St.
Fred S. Haslach, 341 Knickerbocker Ave.
Harry Lippman, 349 Grand St.
Whitehouse Shoe Store, 660 Fifth Ave.
Gabe Levy's Shoe Stores, 1429 Nostrand Ave.
Gabe Levy's Shoe Stores, 528 Rockaway Ave.
Greenhuit's Wearwell Shoe, 1155 Myrtle Ave.
Guarantee Shoe Store, 262 Columbia St.
Rosenbach Co., 519 Fulton St., cor. Duffield.
Friedman's Famous Footwear, 1227 Broadway.
Friedman's Famous Footwear, 399 Knickerbocker Ave.
Friedman's Famous Footwear, 5320 Fifth Ave.
A. Sonnenschein, 2689 Atlantic Ave.
Graham & Co., 211 Montague St.

ON NEW SHOES AT THESE STORES.
QUEENS.

The Rex Shoe, 8215 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Henke's Shoe Store, 2817 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Benj. Chodes, 415 18th St., College Point, L. I.
Kichnet & Brenner's, 215 13th St., College Point, L. I.
Chas. Spitzer, 647 Steinway Ave., Long Island City, L. I.

ON NEW SHOES AT THESE STORES.
NEW YORK.

N. Del Re, City Island, New York.
J. Wellnsky, 435 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Eagle Shoe Store, 225 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
John Villani, 49½ West 3d St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Walk-Over Shoe Store, 9 North St., Yonkers, N. Y.
National Quick Shoe Repairing, L. Feinberg, 152 Riverdale Ave., Yonkers.
Cooper's Shoe Store, 2 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
Jacob Cantor, 44 Palisade Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
C. M. Russe, 109 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.
The Fair Store, 95 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.
White's, White Plains, N. Y.

ON NEW SHOES AT THESE STORES.
NEW JERSEY.

Walk-Over Shoe Store, 191 Market St., Paterson, N. J.
Walk-Over Shoe Store, 795 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
M. Weisfeld's Department Store, 112 Elizabeth Ave., Newark.
M. Roth, 69 Pacific St., Newark, N. J.
Fred Schlesinger, 209 Bank St., Newark.
Schlosser's Shoe Shop, 498-500 Orange St., Newark.
Jas. Farist, 111 Seventh Ave., Newark.
Stoutenburgh & Co., Newark.
Joseph May & Co., 583 Orange St., cor. 13th, Newark.
A. A. Eisele & Sons, 653 Broad St., Newark.
Hahne & Co., 609 Broad St., Newark.
B. Grossman, 342 Central Ave., Jersey City.
Nelligan's Boot Shop, 598 Newark Ave.
Regent Shoe Co., 452 Jackson Ave. and 426 Central Ave., Jersey City.
George A. Stanford, 633 Newark Ave., Jersey City.
M. Freeman, 358 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

ON NEW SHOES AT THESE STORES.
NEW JERSEY.

Star Shoe Shop, 253 Newark Ave., Jersey City.
B. Hyman, 486 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
R. Sachs & Sons, 453 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.
Phillipe Mazzola, 927 Broadway and 44th St., Bayonne.
J. B. Gartley & Sons, 213 Broadway, Bayonne.
R. Lewitsky, 402 First St., Hoboken.
Fox Shoe Store, 258 First St., Hoboken.
Packard Shoe Store, J. Goldsmith, Prop., 858 First St., Hoboken.
Jefferson Shoe Shop, 464 First St., Hoboken.
Guarantee Shoe Co., 232 Harrison Ave., Harrison.
Walk-Over Shoe Store, 13 West Palisade Ave., Englewood, Inc.
Max Jordan Regal Store, 568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair.
I. Fisher, 186 Bergenline Ave, Union Hill, N. J.

RE-SOLED (FULL OR HALF SOLES) AT THESE REPAIR SHOPS. MANHATTAN.

Boston Shoe Repairing Co., 2402 Eighth Ave.
Boston Shoe Co., 808 Sixth Ave.
Nunzio Barbarla, 2052 Eighth Ave.
Rocco Bartilucci, 500 West 145th St.
P. Capotosto, 47 Church St.
Simon Christina, 163 East 72d St.
Central Shoe Repairing Co., 1385 Third Ave.
Carelon & Manfre, 984 Sixth Ave.
R. Contese, 160 West 106th St.
Central Electric Shoe Repairing Co., 1036 Second Ave.
Central Shoe Repairing Co., 2317 Eighth Ave.
Chappetta, Orthopaedic Boot Maker, 394 West 145th St.
De Grove, Inc, formerly Reid Co., 180 William St.
Eagle Shoe Repairing Co., 1970 Amsterdam Ave.
Fulton Shoe Shop, 62 Fulton St.
Frank Forgione, 4011 Broadway.
G. Forzio, 1745 Amsterdam Ave.
Joseph Fiscella, 27 Lafayette St., cor. Pearl St.
Falica Cottone Co., 1312 St. Nicholas Ave.
Frank & Co., 2574 Eighth Ave.
Frank's Shoe Repairing, 142 Sixth Ave.
Grasso Shoe Repair, 501 Ninth Ave.
Thomas & Co., 3421 Broadway.
Harlem Shoe Repairing Co., 53 West 125th St.
Hy Grade Shoe Repairing Co., 1685 Third Ave.
Louis Lupo, 2016 Amsterdam Ave.
John Losinski, 1277 Third Ave.
A. Manfredi, 176 Greenwich St.
Joe Marzano's, 167 Madison Ave.
S. Mardiros, 65 Lenox Ave.
M. Marx, 907 Third Ave.
Naples Co., 672-674 Columbus Ave.
National Shoe Repairing Co., 98 Fulton St.
New Central Shoe Repairing Co., 768 Third Ave.
New Central Shoe Repairing Co., 846 Third Ave.
Chas. N. Ott, 82 Nassau St.
Victorio Pietropaoli, 556 West 181st St.
Patay & Co., 2385 Broadway.
Quick Shoe Repairing Co., 99 Third Ave.
Quick Shoe Repairing Co., 632 Third Ave.
Quick Shoe Repairing Co., 783 Columbus Ave.
E. Ritto, 395 Bleecker St.
Robertson & Sons, 7 West 14th St.
Robertson & Sons, 38 Beaver St.
Robertson & Sons, 118 William St.
Robertson & Sons, 109 Nassau St.
Robertson & Sons, 42 Maiden Lane.
M. Sayranian, 2264 Amsterdam Ave.
S. Sylvester, 58 East 125th St.
J. Seravlarian, 201 Audubon Ave.
S. & S. Shoe Repairing Co., 223 Fulton St.
G. Stanslone, 195 Columbus Ave.
Chas. Tarzian, 2158 Amsterdam Ave.
The Tompkins Square Shoe Repairing and Hat Cleaning Co., 143 Avenue B.
James Zadiglan, 1283 St. Nicholas Ave.
James Zadiglan, 109 Eighth Ave.
Jacob Tipitzky, 382 Third Ave.
The Famous Shoe Repairing Co., 909 Sixth Ave.
U. S. Shoe Repairing Co., 148 Third Ave.
U. S. Shoe Manufacturing and Repairing Co., 159 Mulberry St.
The United Shoe Repairing Co., Serabian Bros., Props., 1521 Amsterdam Ave.
United Shoe Repairing, 471 Lenox Ave.
Boot and Shoe Maker, 248 East 116th St.
G. Bibbo, 250 West 107th St.
Sherman, Practical Hatter, 56 West 26th St.
G. Molinelli, 5 Hudson St.
G. Ottomanelli, 174 Sherman Ave.
The Tremont Shoe Repairing Co., 2792 Broadway.
Benedetti Bros., Broadway, near 121st St.
Peter Belaid, 3240 Broadway, cor. 135th St.
C. Savoy, 1089 St. Nicholas Ave.
Franco Bros., 2825 Broadway.
T. Marabello, 1586 Broadway.
Milone Co., 3582 Broadway.
N. Fiorenza, 3854 Broadway.
National Shoe Repairing Co., 1582 St. Nicholas Ave.
Ernest Catalano, 4856 Broadway.
Pasqualino Bros., 136 Hamilton Place.
University Electric Shoe and Hat Renovating Co., 1643 Amsterdam Ave.
A. Manfre, 295 Madison Ave.

RE-SOLED (FULL OR HALF SOLES) AT THESE REPAIR SHOPS. BRONX.

James Bros., 703 Tremont Ave.
Eustachio Frascati, 506 East 174th St.
The Bronx Modern Shoe Repairing Shop, 3999 Third Ave.
Mike Smith, 490 East 174th St.
Bruno Bros., 2635 Third Ave.
Star Shoe Repairing Factory, 480 East 181st St.
Rapid Shoe Repair Shop, 426 Willis Ave., corner 145th St.

RE-SOLED (FULL OR HALF SOLES) AT THESE REPAIR SHOPS. BRONX.

Original Shoe Repair Shop, 225 Willis Ave.
Willis Shoe Repairing Co., 147 Willis Ave.
E. Squasso, 1048 Westchester Ave.
The Simpson Electric Shoe Repairing Co., 1028 Simpson St.
The Home Shoe Repairing Co., 959 Home St.
Manhattan Shoe Repairing Co., 1043 Westchester Ave.

RE-SOLED (FULL OR HALF SOLES) AT THESE REPAIR SHOPS. BROOKLYN.

Nelson's Shoe Repairing Co., 78 Fleet St.
Metropolitan Shoe Repairing Co., 168 Flatbush Ave.
Metropolitan Shoe Repairing Co., 1284 Fulton St.
Tip Top Electric Shoe Repairing Store, 1804 Coney Island Ave.
The Foster Electrical Shoe Repairing Co., 1671 Coney Island Ave.
Midwest Shoe Repairing Shop, 1417 Avenue J.
L. Viteritti, 1946 Coney Island Ave., near Avenue P.
Kings Highway Hand and Electric Shoe Repairer, 1508 Kings Highway.
United System Shoe Repairing Co., 1329 Flatbush Ave.
Myrtle Electric Shoe Repairing Store, 507 Myrtle Ave.
The Empire Shoe Repairing Co., 585 Franklin Ave.
Manhattan Shoe Repairing Co., 1254 Fulton St.
The National Shoe Repairing Co., 75 Hoyt St.
The United Shoe Repairing Co., 329 Fulton St.
The Flatbush Shoe Repairing Shop, 842 Flatbush Ave.
De Cola Bros., 85 Smith St.
Champion Quick Shoe Repairing Co., 1379 Myrtle Ave.
J. Pastore, 1488 Flatbush Ave.
Charles Amodeo, 753 Nostrand Ave.
The Shoe Hospital, 739 Manhattan Ave.
J. Molinaro, 798 Flatbush Ave.
Louis Russo, 853 Flatbush Ave.
The Beverly Shoe Repairing Co., 1063 Flatbush Ave.
The Taub Shoe Repairing System, 692 Manhattan Ave.
Bay Ridge Goodyear Shoe Repairing, 7466 Third Ave.
Atlantic Electric Shoe Repairing Co., 5107 Seventh Ave.
Andrew Russo & Brother, 563 87th St.
G. Tristano, 123 Tompkins Ave.
New Electric Shoe Repairing Co., 85 Flatbush Ave., opposite Casino.
Lincoln Shoe Repairing Co., 158 Fifth Ave.
Shoe Electric Repairing Establishment, 427 Stuyvesant Ave.
Automatic Shoe Repairing, 849 Fifth Ave.
The Plaza Electric Shoe Repairing, 349 Roebling St.
The 20th Century Shoe Repairing Co., 221 Fifth Ave.
Unique Shoe Repairing Co., 1543 Broadway.
Antonio Barrea, 691 and 749 Washington Ave.
The Court Shoe Repairing Co., 121 Court St., near State St.
J. Schneider, 860 Fulton St.
Sam Siebenburg, 1013½ Fulton St.
L. Altomari, 759 Flatbush Ave.
New Electric Shoe Repairing Shop, 1485 Fulton St.
The Eagle Shoe Repairing Co., 804 Union St.
The International Shoe Repairing Co., 28 Fifth Ave.
The International Shoe Repairing Co., 685 Fulton St.
G. Maggio, Electric Shoe Repairing, 7 McDougal St.
Goodyear Shoe Repairing Co., 5811 Fifth Ave.
Mike Turano, 218 Linwood St.
The Union Shoe Factory, 254 Myrtle Ave.
Modern Shoe Repairing Co., 984 Broadway.
Arcara Brothers, 2929 Fulton St.
J. Naples, 812 Nostrand Ave.
St. Marks Shoe Repairing, 664 Nostrand Ave.
Nostrand Ave. Shoe Repairing Shop, 758 Nostrand Ave.
Modern Elec. Shoe Repair, 220 Central Ave.
Michael Pizzo, 7506 Third Ave.,